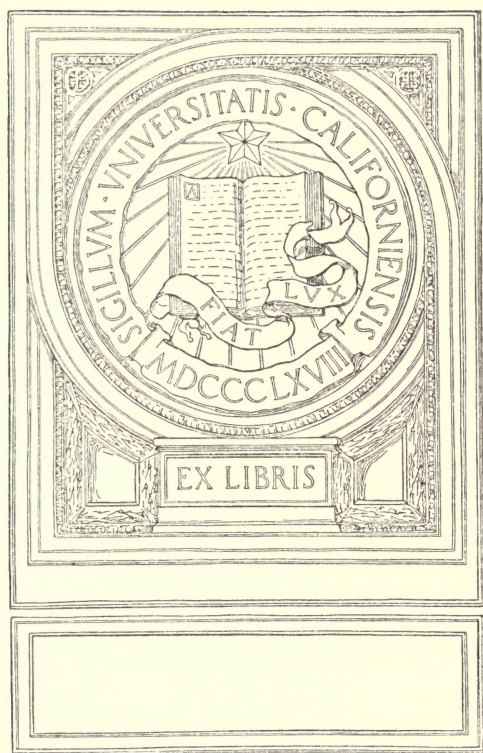
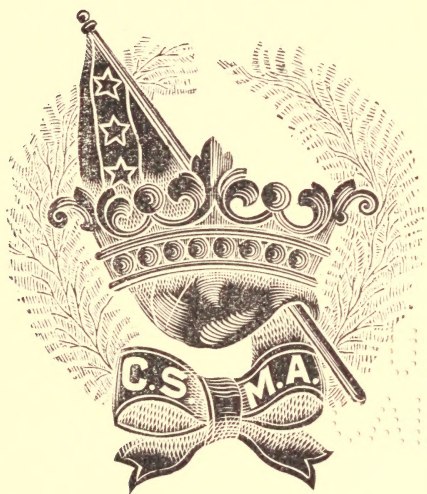


HISTORY
OF THE
**Confederated Memorial
Associations of the South**



History
OF THE
Confederated Memorial Associations
OF THE
South.



"Give the laurel to the victor, give the song unto the slain;
Give the iron cross of honor, ere death lays the Southron down!
But give to these, soul proven, tried by fire and by pain,
The memory of a mother-love, that pressed an iron crown!"

PUBLISHED BY THE
Confederated Southern Memorial
Association.

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By MRS. WILLIAM J. BEHAN,

PRESIDENT, CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

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TO THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



Dedicated
to the
Confederate Soldier
and
All who loved, lost or suffered,
in that Cause,
The grandest that ever rose,
The purest that ever fell.

*"To live in the hearts of those who love us,
Is not to die."*



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Errata.

- Page 9—11th line Johnson should read Johnston.
“ 9—In foot note insert Mr. J. U. Payne, the father-in-law of, after Jefferson Davis.
“ 32—19th line, insert New Orleans, La., after Blake.
“ 41—33d line, Mrs. L. P. May, should read F. P. May.
“ 41—33d line, after President, insert Miss Rebecca White, Secretary.
“ 43—28th line, Capt. Fred LeCand should read Miss Norma Grillo.
“ 44—15th line, after President, insert Mrs. L. P. Fulp, Secretary.
“ 110—12th line, insert In, before October.
“ 127—9th line, Chpley, should read Chipley.
“ 158—Sentence beginning in line 33 and ending in line 37, should read:
Every Memorial Day our monument is wreathed with evergreen, token of our unfailing remembrance, and decorated with the resurrected flowers of Spring-time, as fresh and sweet, as the love in our unforgetting hearts.
“ 182—31st line, Hon. Chas. E. Fenner, should read Mr. J. U. Payne.
“ 227—11th line, Wohe, should read Wake.
“ 235—13th line, Wohe, should read Wake.
“ 257—33d line, withing, should read within.
“ 261—6th line, the band struck up that inspiring piece of music to Southern men, “Dixie,” should read, the band struck up “Dixie,” that piece of music so inspiring to Southern men.
“ 315—40th line, bead, should read bed.

Illustrations.

- Page 50—Camden Monument, 1860, should read 1880.
“ 88—Atlanta “ 1872, “ “ 1874.
“ 114—Brunswick “ 1902, “ “ 1903.
“ 154—Confederate Monument, insert by, after 1879.



Foreword.

This volume is a votive offering at the shrine of our short-lived nation's memory, by the last of the "Old Guard" of that noble race of women, whose superb heroism was only limited by the supreme need of its action. It is written in the current which flowed from bleeding hearts, it is bound in love, it is launched in hope. May history perennially repeat its story, and preserve it as the immortal testimony that the women of the South were as true to their duty to "rise and build" as her men were to suffer and die. None can read the record of these pages, without being moved to admiration of the undaunted spirit that brought forth from the wine-press of poverty and self-denial, fruits of toil, that crystallized into glittering monuments of love, cleaving the skies of the Southland.

The material for this volume was gained from articles and letters sent us by Memorial Associations. The manuscripts for the most part have been inserted with as little alteration as possible. The matter sent us was related in such concise and modest terms that small opportunity was left for condensation. The knowledge obtained in such a necessarily desultory manner we have endeavored to arrange and edit impartially. The publication was delayed in order to include all associations that desired to appear in this record of a people who have won immortality through sorrow and defeat.

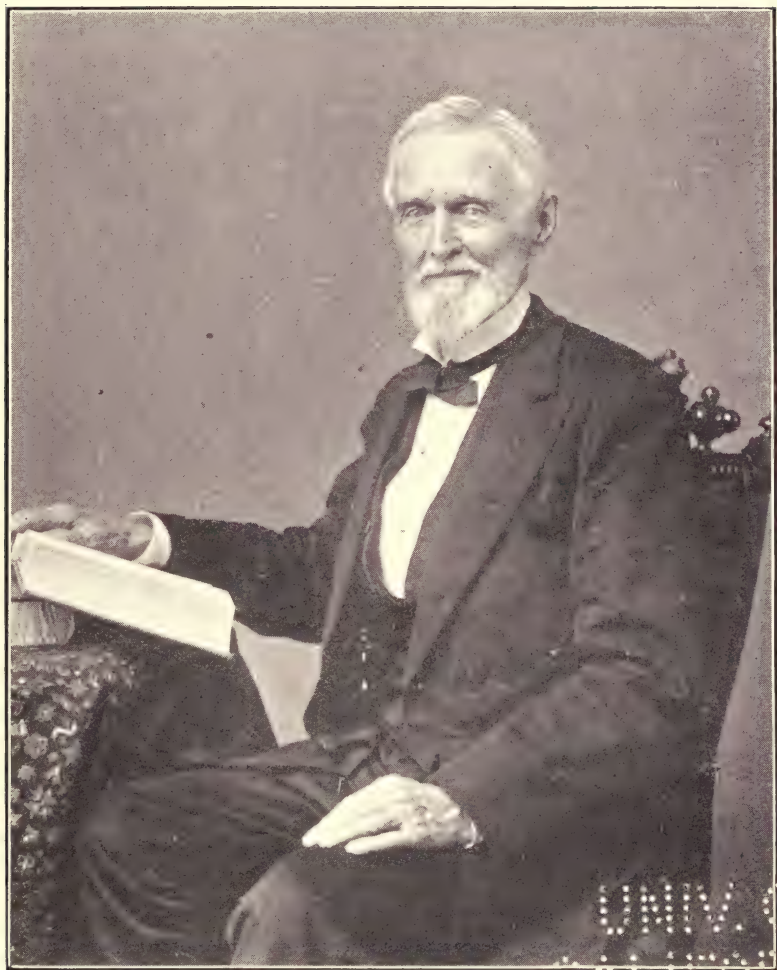
We finish our work with an increased enthusiasm, chastened and mellowed, by a finer knowledge of the greater patriotism of others. We now consign this sheaf of the garnered grain of pious workers in Memorial fields to the great market of the world, with an all hail.

M. LOUISE BENTON GRAHAM, *Chairman,*

DAISY M. L. HODGSON,

VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE,

Committee.



JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States of America.

Oration
on the
Life and
Services

OF

Jefferson Davis

BY

* Hon. Chas.
E. Fenner
of New
Orleans

Jefferson Davis was born on the 3rd of June, 1808, in Christian (now Todd) county, Kentucky. He came of revolutionary stock. His father and two of his uncles rendered honorable service as soldiers in the revolutionary army.

During his childhood his father removed first to Louisiana, and then to Wilkinson county, Mississippi. He received his primary education in the local schools, and then became a student at Transylvania University, in Lexington, Ky., where he studied until November, 1823, when, at the age of fifteen years he was appointed to West Point, where he was a contemporary, among others, of his life-long friends, Albert Sidney Johnson, Bishop Leonidas Polk and Alexander Dallas Bache.

He graduated honorably in 1828; received his brevet as lieutenant of infantry, and was immediately ordered to service on the frontier. He participated in the Black Hawk war, and when that redoubtable chief surrendered, the duty of escorting him and his braves to Fort Jefferson, near St. Louis, was assigned to Lieutenant Davis.

In recognition of his efficient services he was selected for promotion, and was appointed Adjutant of the First Regiment of the United States Dragoons at its organization.

He was immediately ordered with his regiment to what was then the extreme frontier, at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and was constantly engaged in reconnoissances and expeditions against the hostile Indians of the wilderness beyond, in which he rendered conspicuous and daring services, characterized always by devotion to duty and by an enterprising eagerness to seek employment on every difficult or dangerous service.

*This volume being published and sold for the benefit of the Jefferson Davis Monument, we deem the above the most patriotic and appropriate introduction to this work. It was delivered before the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans, on June 3, 1901, to celebrate the ninety-third anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis. Judge Fenner was the life-long friend of Jefferson Davis, and at his home, the lamented Chieftain of the Confederacy breathed his last.

While still in the regiment of infantry, then commanded by Colonel Zachary Taylor, he had met and fallen in love with his Colonel's daughter, and had proposed to and been accepted by her. In 1835 he resigned from the army and married Miss Taylor.

He then determined to devote himself to the occupation of a planter, and accepting the invitation of his eldest brother, Joseph E. Davis, he, with his bride, removed to his brother's plantation in Warren County, Mississippi, and employed himself in the opening and establishment of the Brierfield plantation, adjoining that of his brother.

Very soon after his arrival both he and his wife were attacked with malarial fever, and within a few months after his marriage his young bride succumbed to it, and he was left to struggle with his own desperate illness. Although his life long trembled in the balance he recovered, and after recruiting his shattered health by a winter in Havana, followed by a visit to Washington, he returned to his brother's plantation, and applied himself anew to the development and cultivation of Brierfield.

HIS PLANTATION LIFE

during the next seven years was one of the most interesting and fruitful episodes of his career. His brother, Joseph E. Davis, twenty years his senior, was a very remarkable man. Educated as a lawyer and long engaged in successful practice, he had abandoned his profession and for many years had lived in seclusion on his plantation. He had accumulated a large and well selected library, and was an omnivorous reader and student. He had an alert and active intellect, greedy of knowledge, acutely observant of current events, deeply interested in all the living questions of the time, with pronounced convictions and a proneness for polemical discussion, in which his keen logic and rare faculty of expression made him a master. I have heard those who knew them both, and were ardent admirers of the younger and more distinguished brother, express doubt as to whether the elder was not even his superior in intellectual powers.

Jefferson Davis was a man of similar tastes and temperament. He had always been a student. Those who knew him during his army life attest that he always evinced a contemptuous aversion to the common dissipations and frivolities of the

camp, and that whenever not engaged in active duty he devoted himself to diligent and instructive reading.

These two congenial spirits thus thrown together in their rustic seclusion, employed the large leisure which the planter's life of that day afforded, in eager and systematic intellectual culture and training. They read everything, and they discussed everything. Their constant exchange of ideas and impressions on every variety of subjects enlarged and precised their knowledge, and the frequent clashes of their minds in keen debate fixed the clearness and certainty of their convictions, and developed the power of enforcing them by logical exposition and copious argument and illustration.

From this veritable gymnasium, Jefferson Davis emerged, at the end of seven years, a trained intellectual athlete, with all the muscles of his mind perfectly developed and thoroughly fit for any service which might be thrown upon them.

No one who knew Mr. Davis in after years could fail to be impressed with the extraordinary range, accuracy and variety of his knowledge on all kinds of subjects, or to wonder how, in so active a life, he had found time to gain it.

All equally wondered at the marvelous aptness and power as an orator and debater, displayed from the very opening of his public career, by a man whose previous life had been passed in active military service on the frontier, and afterwards in the seclusion of rural life.

These marvels are no doubt accounted for in part by his great natural gifts, but also in large degree by the results of these fruitful years which he passed in study, discussion and debate with his gifted brother.

Amongst the subjects which engaged their special attention were political economy, political history and philosophy, and especially the Constitution of the United States, its history, its construction and the true theory and nature of the government established thereby. Although not a professional lawyer, I make bold to say that Jefferson Davis became one of the greatest constitutional lawyers that this country has ever produced.

He then became a thorough convert to what was known as the State's rights school of politics, based upon the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States was a purely federal compact, entered into between sovereign and independent States, which did not, by entering into such a compact, forfeit or yield up their

sovereignty, but had merely agreed to delegate certain powers to the federal government instituted thereby, as a common agent, without limitation as to time and subject to recall and re-assumption by any one of the sovereign principals that conferred them whenever in its judgment they had been abused or perverted to its injury.

Mr. Davis was a constant advocate of this doctrine from the beginning of his public career down to the last moment of his life. He announced it with equal frankness when Massachusetts proclaimed her right to secede from the Union because of the admission of Texas as a State, as when his own State of Mississippi actually seceded.

The doctrine, perhaps, sounds strangely to-day in the ears of a generation which has been reared since the war under a Constitution interpreted by the fiery edict of battle to import forever an indissoluble Union, and under a defiant national government which brooks no denial of its sovereignty. I am not here to arraign or question the finality of the dread arbitrament of war. I am not here to deny that the right of secession has been practically eviscerated from the Constitution by the bloody Cæsarion operation of battle. I am not here even to deny that it may be better for us all and better for the world that such a settlement has been made. I yield to none in patriotic devotion to the Union as it stands to-day. I proclaim my readiness to cast in my lot and that of my posterity under the protection of the "Indissoluble Union of indestructible States" which has been established by the war, but speaking from the ante-bellum standpoint, viewing it as a purely historical question, in vindication of the cause for which our brothers and our fathers fought, I am bound to declare my unalterable conviction that the theory of the Constitution, adopted and advocated by Jefferson Davis, and acted on by the Southern States when they seceded, was the true theory of that instrument as it was designed and came from the hands of its framers, and was the only theory upon which it could have ever secured the consent of the States.

The Constitution had its origin in the exercise of the right of secession from the former's federal compact, which existed between the States, although the articles of confederation expressly declared that the Union established thereby was to be a "perpetual Union." Nobody had the temerity to propose such a provision in the new Constitution, nor does it contain a word

which hints at the surrender of this then acknowledged and asserted right of secession from the former federal compact. A proposition to invest the Federal Government with power to coerce a recalcitrant State was made in the convention, but was overwhelmingly defeated, and this denial of power to compel a State to remain in the Union was surely, for all practical purposes, an acknowledgment of its right to secede. Moreover, the conventions of several of the States, in their acts of ratification of the Constitution, expressly reserved the right of the people of the State to reassume the powers delegated whenever they shall be perverted to their injury or such reassumption "should become necessary to their happiness."

Numerous attempts were made in the convention to impress on the government instituted by the Constitution the character of nationality, but everyone was overwhelmingly defeated, and the most solicitous care was taken at every point and in every step to preserve its character as a purely federal compact between sovereign and independent States which retained their inherent sovereignty, and all the powers pertaining thereto, except the carefully limited functions which were expressly delegated to the Federal Government as a common agent.

But I must not allow myself to be drawn into further discussion of this great question. Fortunately, Jefferson Davis, aided by the exhaustive researches of Albert Taylor Bledsoe and of our distinguished and venerable fellow-citizen, B. J. Sage, has formulated the whole argument in his "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." I have recently re-read that matchless argument. It is comprised in the fifteen chapters of part II of that work, and embraces only 112 pages.

Speaking with all due temperance and strictly as a legal critic, I pronounce it one of the most powerful and masterly legal and constitutional arguments of which I have any knowledge in the English language. In logical arrangement, in lucidity of expression, in closeness of reasoning, in the amplitude and precision with which it marshals the facts and evidence, in the candor and force with which it states and refutes the assumptions and arguments of his opponents, in the admirable sobriety of its temper, it stands as a monument to his genius and as a model of constitutional exposition. It has never been answered, and it is unanswerable. It was intended and it serves as a complete vindication of the right of the Southern States to

withdraw from the Federal Union, to terminate the compact which they had made with their sister States and to re-assume the powers which had been delegated to the Federal Government as a common agent. Buried in the huge tomes of which it forms a part, this grand constitutional argument has not attracted the attention which it deserves. It is complete in itself, and I believe it would be a service to all the people of this country if it were published by itself in a small volume or pamphlet and disseminated throughout the land. It should be read by every patriot, Northern as well as Southern. It deals with what is to-day a purely historical question. As citizens of a re-united country and restored Union, living under a Constitution from which all admit that the right of peaceable secession has been eliminated by the inveterate *res adjudicata* of war, and, therefore, irrevocably bound together for weal or woe, we are all concerned in finding the true basis on which we may forever live together as friends. The safest guarantee of the permanence of the Union and of peace, harmony, happiness and prosperity of our people must be found in the mutual respect and forbearance from insult of all sections of the people towards each other. Nothing can conduce to this so powerfully as a true and correct understanding of the grounds and motives on which the Southern States acted when they seceded from the Union, and on which especially the people of those States, as well those who opposed, as those who favored secession, believed in their duty to yield their allegiance to the States of which they were citizens.

But let me pass from this subject and proceed with my sketch.

Such a light as that of Jefferson Davis could not remain hid under a bushel. In 1844 he was chosen as the Democratic candidate for presidential elector in the canvass between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk. He canvassed the State, and thus became known to the people of Mississippi. From that time he became their idol.

In 1845 he was married to the noble and gifted woman who clung to him, not only as a faithful wife, but as his "guide, philosopher and friend" through all the vicissitudes of his checkered career—who shared and sympathized in all his ambitions and triumphs—who, in his hour of calamity, such as has rarely fallen to human lot when he seemed to be deserted by all the world, stood heroically by him, clamoring for justice and fiercely defying and resisting the torrent of unmerited de-

nunciation and abuse which was poured upon his defenseless head—and who, after death had snatched him from her, true in death as she had been in life, devoted long and laborious years of her desolate widowhood to the writing of that memoir of her husband which stands as an exhaustive and triumphant vindication of his memory, and will survive as one of the most valuable contributions which has yet been made to the history of a momentous era.

Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Davis was elected as Representative in Congress and took his seat in December, 1845. The burning questions of the hour were the Oregon dispute with Great Britain, the war with Mexico, and those arising out of the annexation of Texas. Mr. Davis leaped at once, full-armed into the arena of debate, and in several speeches of great power and eloquence attracted the attention of the House and of the people and fixed all eyes upon him as one of the coming men of the day.

His career as Representative was cut short by the war with Mexico. In June, 1846, he was called to assume the Colonelcy of the regiment of volunteers which Mississippi was raising for active service in the field. He immediately accepted and repaired to Mississippi, completed its organization and promptly joined the army then fighting under Taylor. The record of the brilliant exploits of Jefferson Davis and his Mississippi Rifles forms one of the most conspicuous chapters in the history of that war. He returned, a wounded hero, amidst the acclamations of all his countrymen. Within less than two months after his return, he was first appointed, and then received the unprecedented compliment of being unanimously elected to the United States Senate, in which he took his seat in December, 1847.

In 1853 he was called to the Cabinet of President Pierce as Secretary of War, in which he served until the expiration of Mr. Pierce's term in 1857. At that time he had already been re-elected to the Senate and passed immediately from the Cabinet to the Senate, where he served until the war.

Before adverting to the senatorial career of Mr. Davis, let us make a brief reference to the services of Mr. Davis as a member of the Cabinet.

He superintended the extension of the Capitol building; he co-operated with Bache in the scientific development of the coast survey; he interested himself in the Smithsonian Institute; he forwarded the scientific study of the problems of the Mississippi

river; he directed surveys for a railway to the Pacific; he revised the army regulations; he introduced light infantry or the rifle system of tactics; he inaugurated the manufacture of rifles, pistols and the use of the minie ball; he induced the addition of four regiments to the army, and organized a cavalry service adapted to the wants of the country; he augmented the seacoast and frontier defenses; he had the western part of the continent explored for scientific, geographical and railroad purposes. He was universally recognized as a great Secretary of War, and few have filled that high office who left behind more enduring monuments of wise and efficient administration.

Let us now return to Mr. Davis' career as a Senator.

That was the era of senatorial giants. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Seward, Benjamin, Douglas, Toombs and a host of other men hardly less distinguished adorned its rolls and formed a galaxy of genius such as has rarely been gathered in any deliberative body. It is not too much to say that Jefferson Davis promptly took his place amongst the foremost of them all, and won speedy and universal recognition as inferior to none in power of debate, in forensic eloquence, in indomitable courage and tact, in breadth and depth of knowledge and in masterly equipment for all the duties of practical and philosophic statesmanship.

The times were stirring; the flames of sectional agitation and conflict which had smoldered since the Missouri compromise had been fanned into new life by the admission of Texas as a State, and were now burning fiercely about the disposition which should be made of the territories of California and New Mexico, recently acquired under the treaty with Mexico, and of the remaining territories of the Louisiana purchase. It was a renewal of that fatal sectional strife between the Northern and the Southern States, which continued to rage with growing fury and intensity until it culminated in the secession of the Southern States and the consequent long and bloody war.

It is important to have a just understanding of the true nature and scope of those controversies. An entirely false conception of their true nature and scope has grown up and been assiduously cultivated to the effect that it was a contest between the essential principles of liberty and slavery. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Whatever may have been the abstract opinions of individuals on either side; whatever

may have been the ulterior designs of certain leaders of public opinion in the North; whatever may have been the logical tendency of the doctrines of the "irrepressible conflict" between liberty and slavery, and of the existence of "a law higher than the Constitution," the fact remains that neither party to those controversies openly suggested or proposed the liberation of a solitary slave then held in bondage. All agreed that the status of slavery as it existed in the Southern States was conclusively protected by the Constitution, and could not be affected or impaired by any action of the Federal Government. Every assurance was offered the Southern States that slavery within their limits should not be interfered with. In the compromise of 1850 the consideration which the Southern States received, freely offered and adopted by Northern votes, was the enactment by Congress of a more stringent law for the return of fugitive slaves. Even after secession and while the war was flagrant, the Federal Government emphatically proclaimed that it had no right, no power and no disposition to interfere with slavery in the Southern States. But for secession and the consequent war, and for emancipation avowedly adopted purely and solely as a war measure, there is no reason to doubt that slavery would be existing to-day just as it existed before the war, under the full protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The true question involved in those controversies was a question of "balance of power" between the Northern and Southern States. Slavery, as a peculiar institution of the South, created a diversity and conflict of interests between the two sections, and each was eager, in the admission of the new States, to secure allies which might contribute to the advancement and protection of its own interests. Obviously, unless the people of the Southern States could remove to the common territories of the Union, carrying with them their property, these would inevitably be populated by settlers from the Northern States, and would come into the Union as free States to swell the power and influence of the opposing section. The principle for which the Southern people contended was simply the doctrine of which we are to-day hearing so much—the principle that "the Constitution follows the flag," and that the territories, being the common property of all the United States, acquired by the common blood and the common treasure, the Constitution guaranteed to all the people the equal right of migrating to them, and of carrying with them

their property, of whatever nature, recognized and protected by the Constitution. The Northern people, or at least the dominant majority of them, asserted the power and duty of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories, and to prevent the citizens of the Southern States from settling in the same, unless they abandoned and left behind them their slaves, which constituted their most valuable property. Although the present Supreme Court of the United States, by a bare majority of one, has recently asserted the practical omnipotence of Congress over the territories free from constitutional restraints, the Supreme Court at that day took a different view, and in the Dred Scott case gave its emphatic sanction to the contention of the Southern people.

It is needless to follow the history and developments of those memorable controversies. Suffice it to say that events occurred and conflicts arose which rendered impossible the continuance of a voluntary Union. The predestined strife was not to be averted. Passion usurped the seat of reason. Dissension swelled into defiance. Chiding grew into fierce recrimination. Constant quarrel ripened into hate. Fourteen Northern States, in their so-termed "personal liberty bills," openly nullified the Constitution in that very clause which had been the condition *sine qua non* upon which the Southern States had acceded to the compact. A sectional party was formed upon a basis known and designed to exclude from its ranks the entire people of fifteen States, and that party triumphed by an electoral majority which left no hope that it could ever be overcome.

Surely the Constitution of the United States was not framed to meet or to fit such a condition of affairs. It was a compact entered into between independent States for the declared purpose of promoting the "common defense and general welfare," and of "insuring domestic tranquillity." It was a league between friends not between enemies; and when conditions arose which arrayed the sections in permanent conflict with each other, and changed their relations and feelings towards each other from friendship into enmity, he must have been blind indeed who could not see that the continuance of a voluntary Union became impossible.

Mr. Davis naturally espoused the cause of his people, and became one of its ablest and most ardent advocates. None saw more clearly or deprecated more deeply the inevitable result of the continuance of such a conflict. He proclaimed on all

occasions his love for the Union. He had spent almost his entire life in its service. Although he was a firm believer in the right of secession, he regarded it as a last resort, only to be exercised in the last extremity, when all other means for securing harmony and a just respect for the rights of all under the Constitution had hopelessly failed. With the prescience of a statesman, he saw, more clearly perhaps than any other man of his time, that the inevitable result of the conditions then existing must be the dissolution of the Union, and he strove with all his might to avert it. He exhausted his powers of luminous exegesis in expounding the true theory of the Constitution, and of the relations thereunder of the States to each other and to the Federal Government. He lifted his voice in eloquent warning as to the sure result of sectional strife as fatal to the continuance of the Union. He pleaded pathetically for the preservation of the Constitutional Union. He made impassioned appeals to the patriotism of the Northern people to respect the constitutional rights of the States, and to desist from their furious and insulting assaults upon the institutions of the South, for the existence of which the whole people of the United States shared an equal responsibility, and for the protection of which all the people of all the States were solemnly bound by the Constitution.

These efforts he continued down to the last moment of his senatorial career. He participated in the efforts of Crittenden and of Douglas and of other conservative men to devise some compromise of the differences between the sections which might avert secession. He served on the committee appointed by the Senate to devise such a basis of amicable settlement. In his last speech in the Senate before his retirement he said :

“What, Senators, to-day is the condition of the country? From every corner of it comes the wailing cry of patriotism, pleading for the preservation of the great inheritance we derived from our fathers. Is there a Senator who does not daily receive letters appealing to him to use even the small power which one man here possesses to save the rich inheritance our fathers gave us? Tears are trickling down the stern faces of men who have bled for the flag of their country and who are willing now to die for it; but patriotism stands powerless before the plea that the party about to come into power laid down a platform, and that, come what will, though ruin stare in the face, consistency must be adhered to, even though the Government be lost.”

Is this the language of a cold-blooded conspirator? Yet it is but a sample of the ardent and eloquent appeals which Mr. Davis made for the preservation of the Constitutional Union.

In the actual movements taken by his State towards secession, he was not the leader, but the follower and moderator of his people. He favored caution and delay in order to leave open as long as possible every chance for amicable arrangement, and he thereby incurred the criticism of his friends, who were bent on immediate action, and who accused him of not being in heart with the movement.

When all attempts at settlement had been met by determined and immovable opposition on the part of the dominant party, and when Mississippi had actually seceded and re-assumed her position as a sovereign State, nothing was left for Mr. Davis, but to yield his unqualified allegiance to the State of which he was a citizen, and to which he believed his allegiance was due. His parting words to his fellow-Senators upon his retirement indicated in eloquent terms that he parted from them, not in anger, but in deepest sorrow.

Jefferson Davis was not an aspirant for the position of President of the Confederate States. He had signified to his friends his preference for service as a soldier in the field, and supposed that he had guarded against any consideration of his name for the presidency, but when the delegates of the States assembled in convention for the purpose of organizing a provisional government, it proved to be their unanimous sentiment that Jefferson Davis was the man of all others best fitted for the responsible position of President of the Confederate States. When he was informed of this unanimous action he felt compelled to yield his personal preferences and not to shirk the responsibility which was thus thrust upon him by the representatives of the people.

Of Mr. Davis' career as President of the Confederate States, I shall say but little. The wisdom of his administration of that high office has been subjected to that fierce criticism which always falls upon the heads of the leaders of lost causes. But when we consider the condition and environment of the Southern States when they entered upon this tremendous war—their lack of arms, of ammunition, of workshops, of factories, of trained mechanics, of ships of war and merchant vessels; their inadequate facilities of transportation, their agricultural condition which had always been engaged in the production of articles for

export, and had been dependent upon the Northern States for supplies of food and forage, their want, in fine, of everything which was essential to prepare a people for successful warfare; when we consider that they were speedily cut off by blockade from all communication with foreign countries; when we consider that they were thus thrown upon their own resources to extemporize the means of supplying all these wants; when we consider the enormous odds against which they had to contend, not only in numbers, but in every other conceivable advantage, and when we then reflect upon the magnificent contest which they maintained for four years against overwhelming odds, it is nothing short of childish folly to deny that the leader in such a contest must have been a man of exceptional character and ability. The verdict of history which has already stamped the achievements of the South in that long and bloody war as amongst the most wonderful and heroic that were ever accomplished by any people, can not fail to accord to Jefferson Davis, as their leader from first to last, his full share of the credit and glory which belonged to them. He may have made mistakes, and doubtless did, but the incomparable morale of the Confederate armies and people was largely inspired by the indomitable courage of Jefferson Davis, and by their confidence that, whatever might befall, he would stand by his guns to the very last, and would never yield to anything less than the absolute destruction of all power of further resistance.

That confidence was fully justified by the event. When ruin and defeat encompassed us on every side; when the army of Lee had been, not defeated, but destroyed; when the Confederate Capitol had fallen and the government was compelled to flee for safety, the indomitable Southern chieftain was still defiant, and was still busy and intent on schemes to rally the remains of his shattered forces, and to renew and maintain the fight as long as there remained a shot in the locker. Had he escaped, the history of the Confederate war might not have closed without a final chapter, which, owing to his surprise and capture, remained unwritten.

The treatment of which Jefferson Davis was made the victim after his capture is a chapter which all good men would like to see blotted from the history of the Republic. Something is to be forgiven to the intensity of excitement and resentment which prevailed at that time. Let us cast the mantle of charitable

silence over the indignities, humiliations and unnecessary cruelties which for many months were visited upon a sick, helpless and defenseless prisoner. The memory of them can serve no purpose, except to illustrate the heroic fortitude and undaunted spirit of their victim. But there were other injuries far worse than any mere physical tortures, which justice demands should not be left unnoticed.

All the efforts of the powers that were, to "make treason odious," were concentrated upon the defenseless head of Jefferson Davis. The flood gates of slander and obloquy were opened wide upon him. His character was distorted and vilified; he was painted as a monster of cruelty and cowardice, a vile conspirator who plotted the ruin of his country and deluged a continent in blood, with no better motive than to gratify a criminal ambition and to advance his personal interests. He was charged with being the instigator and abettor of the murder of Mr. Lincoln, with all the malignity, but without the courage, of the actual assassin. He was accused of intentional and inhuman cruelty to defenseless prisoners. He was charged with having basely rifled the treasure chests of the Confederacy, and appropriating them to his private emolument. All who knew Mr. Davis, all who will take the slightest pains to study the ample record of his life and character, must view such charges with peculiar horror and indignation.

Jefferson Davis, as a man, undoubtedly had his faults, as who has not; but they were the faults of an open and generous nature. He had strong friendships and violent prejudices for individuals. He was, perhaps, too blind to the shortcomings of his friends, and too intolerant to those of his enemies. But whatever may be said of him, he was, from top to toe, a gentleman, in the highest acceptation of that word. He had a fine and delicate sense of honor which resented the slightest stain upon it, as he would a blow in the face. He had a chivalric courage, written in his martial bearing, and in his aquiline and defiant countenance, which shirked no conflict, but which always fought in the open, and scorned all indirect or underhand advantage. He had, as is common with men of that type, a romantic tenderness for the weak and the dependent—as illustrated by the exquisite and inimitable courtesy and deference of his bearing toward women—by his delight in the society of children, and his charming faculty for attracting their confidence and affection—

and by his gentle, just and humane treatment of his numerous slaves, which made them his devoted friends, whose respect and allegiance stood unshaken even after they became free. His whole public life was pitched on the highest plane of devotion to duty and of inflexible adherence to principle. It was, perhaps, his defect as a practical statesman that he scorned too much the politician's arts, and shrunk too sensitively from everything which involved a sacrifice of principle to expediency. In private life he was a man whose word was ever his bond, scrupulously faithful to every engagement, sensitively regardful of his obligations and the rights of others, with a lofty contempt of all sordid considerations—a man as incapable of soiling his conscience or his palm with the touch of filthy lucre not his own, as ever “lived in the tides of time.”

Such was the man against whom an angry and resentful government fulminated charges of the most despicable and cowardly crimes, and upon whom it set “all the little dogs, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart,” to worry at his heels, and with the teeth of their envenomed slanders to tear to shreds the fair mantle of his unblemished reputation.

The helpless prisoner, though subjected to the anguish of knowing of these wanton assaults, was kept with closed mouth, forbidden to utter a word in his own defense. He bore them with a lofty contempt, inspired by the *mens conscia recti*, and with a philosophy springing from his serene confidence that soon or late triumphant truth would vindicate his name. The time came when the sleeping public conscience was aroused to a sense of the rank injustice of holding in imprisonment a man charged with such heinous crimes, not only without a trial, but without even an indictment or arraignment at the bar of public justice.

Such men as Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, John A. Andrews and others of the men who had been his bitterest political foes took up his case and determined that justice should be done. They investigated the pretended evidence on which it was claimed that he was implicated in the odious crimes with which he had been charged. They convinced themselves, and openly proclaimed to the world their conviction that there was not the slightest ground for such charges. Even Thaddeus Stephens, who would no doubt gladly have seen Jefferson Davis hung for high treason, did not hesitate to declare his confidence that he was innocent of all the other charges, saying that he knew

Jefferson Davis, and that whatever else might be said of him, he was a gentleman incapable of such crimes. There was not even a pretense of persistence in those charges. They were absolutely abandoned. He was indicted for treason, a purely political crime. He was liberated from imprisonment on a bond signed by Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith and Commodore Vanderbilt. The government never ventured to press the case to trial. At the ensuing term of court a *nolle prosequi* was entered and Jefferson Davis passed a free man into the body of his fellow-citizens.

But, although thus completely vindicated, the filthy streams of slander and abuse, which so long flowed unrestrained over his fair name and fame, were not turned aside without leaving their foul slime behind them. Jefferson Davis had come to be regarded by the mass of the Northern people as what they called the "arch traitor," the "raw head and bloody bones" of wicked rebellion; the man responsible to widows for their slaughtered husbands, to orphans for their lost fathers, to parents for murdered sons, the very embodiment of hate and evil and bloody crime. Even when the returning tide of reason and justice began to flow, when juster and more rational views of the war and of the participants began to prevail, when the long-silence chords of fraternity between the people of a country, once more common, began to vibrate with the music of renewed love and generosity, swelling into a louder anthem, until it drowned the sensate shrieks of hate and discord, even then Jefferson Davis was still left in solitary exclusion from the abundant bounty of mutual charity and forgiveness. Like a red flag shaken in the face of an angry bull, the mention of his name still remained a note of discord, which aroused anew the almost-forgotten frenzy of the past. Even the Southern people, with all their courage, almost learned to speak his name with bated breath, and to confine within the private recesses of their own hearts, the unbounded sympathy, love and admiration which they felt for their undaunted leader, who had been made the vicarious sufferer for faults, if faults they were, which he only shared in common with each and every one of them, and who bore the whole burden of which they had been relieved, with such eager gladness in their relief, and with such unflinching fortitude.

There was a time when the people of the Southern States had the same feelings towards Abraham Lincoln which the Northern people entertained towards Jefferson Davis, and which still lin-

ger in the minds of many of them. How completely have those sentiments passed away and been forgotten!

Justice is the most persistent and irrepressible of human voices. It may be smothered for a time by passion and prejudice—it may be temporarily drowned by the uproar of calumny and denunciation—but it still clamors for hearing, and the time surely comes when it must and will be heard. It took more than a century and a half to bring the people of England to the point of doing justice to Oliver Cromwell. We live faster in these days. More than a generation has passed since the Confederate flag was folded to its eternal rest. Death, the great leveler which summons each of us in his turn to the bar of judgment, and from whose dread presence malice and all uncharitableness shrink rebuked, has long since laid his icy fingers on all that was mortal of Jefferson Davis. Has not the time arrived for justice to his memory? I knew and loved the man. In this brief and imperfect epitome I have sought to strike the true keynote of his life and character, and to lay the foundation for a just and impartial judgment on them both.

With heart overflowing with patriotic devotion to our common country—keenly responsive to the spirit of love and fraternity which has grown up between all sections of our people—devoutly thankful to that divine Providence which has so guided the hearts of men and shaped the current events, that, out of the wreck and ruin of desperate conflict, we are saved the essential principles of constitutional liberty and of the equal rights of citizenship, and have re-established foundations on which, if faithfully guarded and preserved, the glorious destinies of the American Republic may be triumphantly accomplished, I stand here to-day to claim that justice from the whole people of our country, North as well as South—justice, only justice—justice to the memory of a man who illustrated the history of two nations by valor in battle, wisdom in counsel, eloquence in debate, temperance in triumph and inexpugnable fortitude in adversity—justice to the memory of a man who, when the mists of passion and prejudice shall have passed away, history must undoubtedly rank as one of the greatest of Americans.

I cannot close this appeal more appropriately or enforce it more strongly than by quoting the concluding paragraph of his great work on the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," which was his historical and political testament to his people:

“In asserting the right of secession, it has not been my wish to incite to its exercise, I recognize the fact that the war showed it to be impracticable, but this did not prove it to be wrong, and now that it may not be again attempted, and that the Union may promote the general welfare, it is needful that the truth, the whole truth, should be known, so that crimination and recrimination may forever cease, and then, on the basis of fraternity and faithful regard for the rights of the States, there may be written on the arch of the Union, *Esto Perpetua*.”



The Women of the Confederacy.

War has played the game of battles on the bloody field of Mars,
With fate behind the masque of hope, for clashing Gray and Blue;
And beside its broken altars, one has furled its stars and bars,—
The whitest flower of chivalry that heraldry e'er knew.

And the knighthood of the Southland kept the memory of its Cross,
Above the bitter lees of life the darkened years have quaffed;
For its spirit lives, invincible, beyond its woe and loss,—
Its wassail bowl was valor, and immortal truth the draught!

How they charged! the whole world wondered at the thrilling battle
stroke!

In life's grandest panorama, like Crusaders they had come,—
But knightlier far than legend e'er in song or story, woke,
For their Cross was love and honor and their Holy Grail was Home!

What marvel then, that nations heard and gave of their applause,
Before the clash of right with might, of principle with gold,—
That cradle and the grave were robbed to swell the living cause,
That left upon the sodden field the grandest record told!

Fate won; and knew not Mercy in that awful molten blare,
When the Southrons turned in sorrow from the smoking cannon's
mouth.

But the arms of love were round them, and above a grim despair
Rose the voices of their vestals,—faithful women of the South!

Theirs were the hands that tied the sash and girt the blade so bright,—
Theirs were the hearts that fared them forth,—the bravest of the
brave!—

Theirs were the feet that trod the loom from morn till weary night,
And theirs the love that knelt in faith, beside a warrior's grave!

Far out upon the wrecks of love, their cradle songs were cast,—
The songs of nursing mothers, as they wept the bloodstained shields;
And hymned unto the boom of guns, the rattling of the blast,
Their days of youth lie buried on forgotten battle fields;

But they builded in the twilight of their hopes and of their fears,
Love's memorial unto valor, that shall stand while time shall bide,
Blent of springtime's crimson roses and the purity of tears—
The Southron's glory-chaplet, for the victor's shaft, denied.

And the wide world heard no murmur from the keepers of the shrine,—
In the birth throe of a nation nor the death pang that it brought,—
In the tending of the cypress that a faithful few will twine,
When fate tramples down the laurels that a dauntless people sought.

Give the laurel to the victor,—give the song unto the slain!—
Give the Iron Cross of Honor, ere death lays the Southron down!—
But give to these, soul proven, tried by fire and by pain,
A memory of their mother-love, that pressed an iron crown!

VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE.



MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President Confederated Southern Memorial Association,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Confederated Southern Memorial Association

History is only made by the accretions of years, consequently this Confederation of Memorial Associations has in its three short years of existence done little to excite comment or to record, but the object of its organization is so noble, it must command the respect of all Southern people.

In the great struggle for a noble and just Cause, for which the men of the South sacrificed their all, the women with a faith and confidence, sublime almost in its intensity, cheered and encouraged Fathers, Sons and Husbands in their gallant defense of their rights, weaved, spun, nursed the sick, and wherever a woman's hand could tend or soothe, there her mission. With a courage undaunted by the perils that beset her path of duty and love, from 1861 to 1865, she hoped, endured and prayed for her struggling land and her heroes, and when defeat came passed through the fiery ordeal of ruined hopes, to accept with a brave and dignified resignation, a fate so adverse, its memory can never be effaced.

Immediately after the fall of the Confederacy the women of the South commenced their Memorial work. It is true that very rarely have those who have suffered defeat been accorded memorial honors; the South has made no such discrimination, she has woven wreaths of Immortelles for all who died under her banners, although they were lowered in the gloom of defeat. For thirty years or more, as their histories have told us, the women of the South have cared for their dead, built monuments and celebrated each year with befitting ceremonies the decoration of the graves of their heroes. From all over the Southland came the tender record of loving deeds, and each association worked on in its own plan of Memorial, emulated and encouraged by the efforts of their sisters in other States,

all with the single idea and purpose of perpetuating the memory and deeds of their valiant dead. To those familiar with reconstruction days, and the period immediately following the close of the eventful struggle for State Rights and property, nothing need be said of the trials that beset and perplexed the women of the Confederacy in their efforts to rescue from oblivion the memories of men who stand recorded as the world's greatest heroes, but through trials and persecutions these women persevered and to-day their noble deeds are told in history and song, and side by side with the Veterans they gather each year in reunion, recognized North and South, their devotion rewarded by the recognition and appreciation of the world, who loves a faithful woman; faithful aye, even more so, than the usual acceptance of the word, have the women of the Confederacy been to their heroes, traditions, and the Cause for which they struggled four long eventful years. Many of the faithful have passed into the silent beyond, and rest neath the shadow of the trees, but "the voices of the past still bring new messages to the present," and the Heaven sent inspiration to unite the Memorial Associations of the South into one great band of sisters, seems a fitting climax and tribute to the faithful workers and the work begun in sorrow and privation.

The beautiful idea of confederating all Memorial Associations originated with the Southern Memorial Association of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and an invitation was sent out through its corresponding secretary, Miss Sue H. Walker, to all Memorial Associations requesting that they send delegates to a meeting to be called at Louisville, Kentucky, May 30, 1900. In response to this invitation meetings were held by the Memorial Associations, the plan of confederation endorsed and delegates appointed to attend the convention. These delegates met in the music room of the Galt House May 30, 1900, at 10 A. M. Committees were formed and the regular business of organization proceeded. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected, thus culminating a cherished plan, for by this union of all Memorial Associations it is believed we will perpetuate more certainly the purposes for which each association has been individually laboring, and will more firmly cement the ties which already exist between them. The officers chosen were: Mrs. W. J. Behan, of Louisiana, President; Miss D. M. L. Hodgson, of Louisiana, Recording Secretary;

Miss Sue H. Walker, of Arkansas, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Julia A. Garside, of Arkansas, Treasurer; Mrs. Sarah Polk Blake, of Louisiana, Historian; and one Vice President for each State. The President, Recording Secretary and Historian are members of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary are members of the Southern Memorial Association in Fayetteville, Arkansas. On three occasions since its organization at Louisville, in 1900, has the Confederate Southern Memorial Association met in convention, viz: at Memphis, Tennessee, Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans, Louisiana. An increased membership and more intelligent knowledge of the history of the Confederate Cause is the natural result of these annual meetings, a closer bond of fellowship and a determined effort to perpetuate in history the testimony of the broken hearted women and maimed heroes of '61-'65, a sacred duty which must be fulfilled before the march of time decimates our rapidly thinning ranks and leaves us naught but tradition and song.

To future generations of the people of the South and to the Sons and Daughters of the women of the Confederacy, who first banded themselves together in memorial work, may this Confederation carry its messages and legacy of devotion to the memory of a Cause and the heroes who fought for it, the Deathless Dead of the Southern Confederacy.

MARGARET CARY GREEN DAVIS,
Historian.

The Origin of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association.

ITS WORK, PAST AND PRESENT.

Early in the spring of 1900, at a regular monthly meeting of the Southern Memorial Association of Fayetteville, Arkansas, on motion of Miss Julia A. Garside (now Mrs. W. B. Welch), it was decided to endeavor to organize all Memorial Associations of the South into a general federation, the object being to commemorate the work already done and to insure its continuance. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to associations elsewhere and ask their co-operation. Cordial responses were received and arrangements made for delegates from each association to meet at the United Confederate Veteran Reunion at Louisville, Kentucky. A most enthusiastic meeting was held at the Galt House, May 30th, 1900, at which time the organization was perfected, delegates from thirteen associations being present. The following officers were elected for a term of three years: President, Mrs. W. J. Behan, of White Castle, La.; Recording Secretary, Miss Daisy M. L. Hodgson, New Orleans, La.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sue H. Walker, Fayetteville, Ark.; Historian, Mrs. Sarah Polk Blake, and a Vice President from each of the States represented.

A Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed as follows: Miss Julia A. Garside, Chairman; Mrs. Joseph R. Davis, Mrs. Lizzie Cary Daniel, Mrs. M. E. Lloyd, Mrs. L. Graham, and Mrs. W. J. Behan, ex-officio.

At a subsequent meeting the same was submitted and adopted. The Constitution provides that this organization shall be called "The Confederated Southern Memorial Association," its object, "Strictly Memorial and Historical." The original signers of the constitution are as follows:

Mrs. Katie Walker Behan, Mrs. J. D. Walker, Mrs. M. Louise Benton Graham, Miss Daisy M. L. Hodgson, Miss Lucy Mar-



MISS SUE H. WALKER,
Corresponding Secretary Confederated Southern Memorial Association,
Fayetteville, Arkansas.

shall Smith, Mrs. R. J. McGowan, Mrs. Jennie Edwards, Mrs. J. T. McTeer, Mrs. Theodosia Worthington Valliant, Miss Julia A. Garside, Miss Sue H. Walker, Mrs. Joseph R. Davis, Mrs. W. E. Badger, Mrs. Shelton Chieves, Miss Minnie Baughman, Mrs. David C. Richardson, Mrs. Lizzie Cary Daniel, Mrs. M. E. Lloyd, Mrs. N. V. Randolph.

Upon the second day of the Reunion the delegates of the newly Confederate Associations proceeded in a body to the United Confederate Veteran Convention Hall, where they were met by a committee of veterans and provided with seats on the platform. The Confederate Southern Memorial Association was formally recognized by the United Confederate Veterans amid great applause, General Gordon expressing his hearty approval of the Confederation.

A memorial to General Gordon and the veterans, prepared by Mrs. Lizzie Pollard, President of the Southern Memorial Association of Fayetteville, Ark., and signed by the thirteen charter associations, was then read in a most impressive manner by Col. Charles Coffin, of Arkansas, and was as follows:

Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief United Confederate Veterans:

DEAR SIR—Throughout the South are scattered memorial associations, who have not relinquished their original organization, and whose work is solely memorial and monumental. These associations (some of which were formed as far back as 1865), by the most assiduous efforts, have removed from wayside and battlefield our sacred dead—placed them in cemeteries of our own, and builded monuments that will bear lasting testimony to the courage, endurance and patriotism of the Confederate soldier. We bring to you more tangible demonstration of work done, than any other organized body of Southern people, men or women. We propose to organize or combine these memorial associations (embracing as nearly as possible every one in the South) into what we call a “Confederation of Memorial Associations.”

We are not willing to lose our identity as memorial associations, nor to merge ourselves into the younger organization, “The Daughters of the Confederacy.” We hope by this federation to commemorate our efforts and stamp our work upon the hearts of those who come after us, and thereby insure its

continuance. We would esteem it a privilege and pleasure to have our delegates meet at the same place and time that the United Confederate Veterans hold their annual reunions if agreeable to them. Of course, we do not ask a voice in their councils; but we would like to meet with them. Many of us are veterans—veterans as much as the gray, battle-scarred old soldiers, tho' we bided at home. While they stood amid the smoke of battle, we stood amid the smoke of burning homes; when they fought, we wept and prayed; when they were hungry, we had only a crust at home; when their clothes were wearing threadbare on the long and weary march, we were busy with wheel and loom and needles; when they were in peril on picket, we held tearful, prayerful vigils. Are we not veterans as well as they?

Hoping this may meet with your approval, and that of the body over which you preside, I am, very respectfully yours,

MRS. LIZZIE POLLARD,

President Southern Memorial Association, Fayetteville Ark.

Much enthusiasm and frequent applause was elicited by the reading of this memorial, and the veterans gave their endorsement by a rising vote. At subsequent meetings of this Convention many important matters were discussed. Chief among them, the proposed monument to Jefferson Davis. Mrs. N. V. Randolph, of Richmond, Virginia, Chairman Central Committee of the U. D. C., made an earnest appeal in behalf of this work, and requested the assistance of the memorial associations in the completion of this monument. On motion of Miss Sue H. Walker, of Arkansas, the Confederation pledged its co-operation.

A motion was made by Miss Lucy M. Smith, and seconded by Miss Daisy M. L. Hodgson, that "the Confederate Southern Memorial Association be incorporated in the State of Arkansas, in compliment to the Southern Memorial Association, of Fayetteville, Ark., with whom originated the beautiful idea of the consolidation of Southern Memorial Associations." It was adopted unanimously, and Mrs. J. D. Walker was appointed a committee of one to attend to this business. After reports from various committees the Convention adjourned to meet on the first day of the United Confederate Veteran Reunion at Memphis, Tenn.

On the 30th day of October, 1900, through their attorney, J. D. Walker, the petition of the several memorial associations mentioned in the charter was filed in the Circuit Court of Washington County, in the State of Arkansas, and upon due consideration of the petition by the court, it was ordered that the petition be granted and a certificate issued.

The charter reads as follows:

STATE OF ARKANSAS,	}	IN THE WASHINGTON
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.		

October Term, A. D., 1900.

WHEREAS, The Southern Memorial Association, of Fayetteville, Ark.; the Hollywood Memorial Association of Richmond, Va.; the Junior Hollywood Memorial Association, of Richmond, Va.; the Oakwood Memorial Association, of Richmond, Va.; the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, of Richmond, Va.; the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Petersburg, Va.; the Confederate Memorial Association, of St. Louis, Mo.; the Warren Memorial Association, of Front Royal, Va.; the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, of Memphis, Tenn.; the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, of Fort Mill, S. C.; the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Knoxville, Tenn.; the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Gainesville, Ala.; the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans, La.; the Confederate Cemetery Memorial Association, of Vicksburg, Miss.; the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Montgomery, Ala.; the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, of New Orleans, La., the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Raleigh, N. C.; the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Augusta, Ga.; the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Atlanta, Ga.; the Wilcox County Ladies' Memorial Association, of Camden, Ala.; the Junior Oakwood Memorial Association, of Richmond, Va.; the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, Junior, of New Orleans, La.; the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Albany, Ga.; have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County, their constitution and articles of law, with their petition for incorporation under the name and style of *The Confederated Southern Memorial Association*, and the prayer of said petition having been granted by the Circuit Court of Washington County, in obedience to the order and direction of said court, they are therefore declared a body politic and cor-

porate by the name and style of *The Confederate Southern Memorial Association*, with all powers, rights, privileges and immunities granted in and by the Constitution of the same, and allowed and granted by the laws thereunto appertaining, for and during the period of ninety-nine years from the date of this certificate; they, the said petitioners, the said several associations, each having and retaining their several and separate organizations and all their rights, powers, privileges and immunities not specifically delegated and granted by them to the said Confederate Southern Memorial Association.

Witness my signature and official seal as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County, and ex-officio Recorder thereof, this 30th day of October, A. D., 1900.

(SEAL)

A. L. CROUCH,

Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder.

An account of the Confederation, its object and aims, incorporation, growth, etc., was sent to the Southern Historical Society, of Richmond, Va., and was given a place in Vol. 28 of the Southern Historical Society Papers, with an eloquent preface by the editor.

Having touched upon the origin of the Confederation, its first Convention and its incorporation, it is in order to give a condensed report of the work accomplished and planned by the organization. Of the early work of the old Memorial Associations, too much can not be said. These were the women to whom President Davis referred in his dedication of the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government."

To
The women of the Confederacy,
Whose pious ministrations to our wounded soldiers
Soothed the last hours of those
Who died far from the objects of their tenderest love;
Whose domestic labors
Contributed much to supply the wants of our defenders
in the field;
Whose zealous faith in our cause
Shone a guiding star undimmed by the darkest clouds of war;
Whose fortitude
Sustained them under all the privations to which they were
Subjected;
Whose annual tribute
Expresses their enduring grief, love and reverence
For our sacred dead;
and
Whose patriotism
Will teach their children
To emulate the deeds of our revolutionary sires.



MISS DAISY M. L. HODGSON,
Recording Secretary Confederated Southern Memorial Association,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

The care of the graves of the Confederate Dead, and erection of monuments to their memory has ever been, and is, the special trust of the Memorial Associations. The numerous monuments erected prior to 1895 were all built by them. These veteran women of the Memorial Associations, with all the enthusiasm of their youth, have continued to thus honor the brave defenders of their beloved Southland. They are the leaders, the inspiration; but many younger women are constantly joining their ranks and will carry on the Memorial work when these have laid their burdens down. A most important undertaking of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association is the collection and compilation of the histories of all these memorial associations, to preserve them in book form. This volume will be of priceless value to the children and grandchildren of these noble women, who with breaking hearts amid the gloom of defeat, proved themselves the "Hearts Courageous" of those times, by gathering the sacred dust of the South's heroic dead into cemeteries of their own, and building monuments to their memory. We owe it to them, and to future generations, to preserve this record, and to see that the name under which this great work was done, be not allowed to pass into oblivion. A copy of this book, "History of the Confederated Memorial Associations of the South," will be placed in all the Confederate Museums and principal libraries; and the proceeds from the sale of the book will be devoted to the Jefferson Davis monument. In accordance with the promise made at Louisville to assist in erecting this monument to the beloved President of the Confederacy, the energetic and earnest efforts of the Confederation have been directed to this end. Three members from the Confederated Southern Memorial Association were added to the Board of Directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, viz.: Mrs. W. J. Behan, Louisiana; Mrs. Garland Jones, North Carolina, and Mrs. J. D. Walker, Arkansas; and to their zeal much credit is due. At the Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, held in Montgomery, Ala., November, 1900, Mrs. S. Thomas McCullough, President of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, embodied in her report, a request that the President of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association be requested to appoint an Executive Committee to co-operate with the committees from the United Daughters of the Con-

federacy in soliciting and collecting funds for the Jefferson Davis Monument. This request was complied with, and the following Committee named:

Confederated Southern Memorial Association Committee—Cooperating with the United Daughters of the Confederacy, for the Erection of the Jefferson Davis Monument:

Mrs. W. J. Behan, Chairman, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Martha Dandridge Bibb, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Junius Jordan, Fayetteville, Ark.; Mrs. W. D. Chipley, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. S. H. Melone, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Rosa Lobrano, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Charles Gascoigne Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.; Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Garland Jones, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Alice A. Gaillard Palmer, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Letitia Frazer, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. D. C. Richardson, Richmond, Va.

The report of the Treasurer at Richmond credits the Confederated Southern Memorial Association with the sum of \$7,108.63 for the Davis Monument Fund up to September, 1903. The sales from our book will greatly augment the sum. The Confederation has shown much interest in the Confederate Bazaar in Richmond for the benefit of the Davis Monument and Confederate Museum; generous donations of money and fancy articles for the State booths were sent.

Soon after the Confederation was organized at Louisville, the subject of the care of the prison dead buried in the North, presented itself, and one particular case was brought to immediate attention. In June, 1900, Congress passed an act carrying with it an appropriation for the disinterment of about two hundred and sixty Confederate soldiers buried in and around Washington, D. C., and providing for their re-interment in Arlington National Cemetery. This act was passed without the knowledge of many in the South, and an appeal was issued by the President of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association in September, calling attention of the Southern people, and particularly of Presidents of Memorial Associations to this act of Congress, that they might claim their dead (a list having been published) and bring them back to their native States. The movement was received with enthusiasm; the Confederate Veterans coming forward with contributions for removal. Much correspondence ensued, and though the desire to accomplish

this work was strong among memorial women, and could have been accomplished but for certain provisions of the act, they were doomed to disappointment; the Quartermaster General of the United States of America being ordered to execute the provisions of the act of Congress passed June, 1900. The appropriation having been made for the specific purpose of removing these remains to Arlington, the law had to be executed.

Though unsuccessful in this particular case, we do not regret the effort; and whenever and wherever possible the dust of these heroes will be claimed and returned to Southern soil. In some cases this can not be, and the bill recently introduced in Congress by Hon. J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, to provide for appropriate marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the North, met with the warm approval of the Memorial Associations, and Mrs. W. J. Behan, President of the Confederation, voiced their sentiments in her letter to Senator Foraker for his action in this matter. The bill passed the Senate, January 24th, and though the great rush of business at the close of the session prevented its consideration by the House, it is confidently hoped that favorable action will be taken at the next session of Congress.

In addition to the general work of the Confederation, the Associations give evidence of renewed interest in local work by increased membership, regular meetings, and interesting programmes for Memorial Day exercises. June 3rd, the date adopted by the United Confederate Veterans at the Dallas Reunion, will be generally observed. Credit is due the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, of New Orleans, for this action of the veterans. It is true that this day was adopted some years ago at the United Confederate Veterans' Reunion in Houston, Texas, but its observance was not generally adopted and but for the zeal of these devoted admirers of President Davis, this beautiful tribute to his natal day might never have been made official. It was at Memphis that our second annual convention was held, and there the Confederated Southern Memorial Association inaugurated the beautiful custom of holding memorial services in honor of President Davis. This service was held in Calvary Episcopal Church, on the first morning of the Reunion, and the eloquent address by Bishop Gailor will long be remembered by those present. Again, at

Dallas, this solemn and impressive memorial service in St. Matthew's Cathedral was the first feature of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association Convention, conducted by Right Rev. Alexander C. Garrett, whose tribute to Jefferson Davis and the women of the South was most eloquent and touching. This mark of devotion to the memory of President Davis, patriot, statesman and Christian gentleman, will continue to be the initial feature of all our conventions.

But thirteen Associations were represented at the organization of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association in Louisville; sixty-two are now enrolled, with an average membership of seventy-five each. This steady growth and interest is mainly due to the ability, untiring energy and devotion to Southern memories of the President of this Confederation, Mrs. W. J. Behan.

The officers whose three years' term of service expires May, 1903, are: Mrs. W. J. Behan, President; Miss Daisy M. L. Hodgson, Recording Secretary; Miss Sue H. Walker, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Julia A. Garside Welch, Treasurer; State Vice-Presidents: Mrs. D. H. Williams, Alabama; Mrs. J. D. Walker, Arkansas; Mrs. W. D. Chipley, Florida; Mrs. F. A. Timberlake, Georgia; Mrs. L. Graham, Louisiana; Mrs. M. A. Stevens, Mississippi; Mrs. Jennie Edwards, Missouri; Mrs. Garland Jones, North Carolina; Mrs. J. B. Mack, South Carolina; Miss M. A. Ault, Tennessee; Mrs. Sterling Robertson, Texas; Mrs. David C. Richardson, Virginia. Historian: Mrs. Joseph R. Davis, New Orleans, La. (appointed to succeed Mrs. Sarah Polk Blake, who resigned.) Poet Laureate: Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, Memphis, Tenn.

The Honorary members of the Confederation are: Mrs. Varina Jefferson Davis, Mrs. "Stonewall" (T. J.) Jackson, Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, Mrs. D. H. Hill, Mrs. Braxton Bragg, Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, Mrs. Frances Kirby-Smith Wade, Miss Mary Custis Lee, Miss Mildred Lee, and Mrs. E. Kirby Smith.



MRS. JULIA GARSIDE WELCH,
Treasurer Confederated Southern Memorial Association,
Fayetteville, Arkansas.

ASSOCIATIONS ENROLLED
—IN THE—
CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION.

Southern Memorial Association—Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Mrs. Lizzie Pollard, President; Miss Sue H. Walker, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Montgomery, Alabama.

Mrs. Martha D. Bibb, President; Mrs. I. M. P. Ockenden, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Camden, Alabama.

Mrs. W. F. Spurlin, President; Mrs. N. C. Farish, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Gainesville, Alabama.

Mrs. D. H. Williams, President; Miss Mary S. Jackson, Secretary.

Southern Ladies' Memorial Association—Florence, Alabama.

Mrs. M. W. Camper, President; Olive Gertrude Bogert, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Boligee, Alabama.

Mrs. A. C. Morehead, President; Mrs. J. McKee Gould, Jr., Secretary.

Union Springs Memorial Association—Union Springs, Alabama.

Mrs. V. P. Pickett, President; Mrs. Mary F. Pittman, Secretary.

White House of the Confederacy—Montgomery, Alabama.

Mrs. J. D. Beale, President; Mrs. John W. A. Sanford, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Pensacola, Florida.

Mrs. W. D. Chipley, President; Mrs. S. A. Moreno, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Quincy, Florida.

Mrs. L. P. May, President.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. W. D. Ellis, President; Inez Hedge, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Augusta, Georgia.

Mrs. C. A. Rowland, President; Miss Mary A. Hall, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Columbus, Georgia.

Mrs. Louis F. Garrard, President; Mrs. Jane E. Martin, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Marietta, Georgia.

Mrs. R. L. Nesbitt, President; Mrs. Frances W. Clay, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Waynesboro, Georgia.

Mrs. E. F. Lawson, President; Inez Wilkins Jones, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Albany, Georgia.

Miss Harriet Ashe Hall, President; Mrs. W. L. G. Davis, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Athens, Georgia.

Miss Mildred L. Rutherford, President; Miss Basiline Prince, Secretary.

Washington Memorial Association—Washington, Georgia.

Mrs. S. H. Dillard, President; Mrs. G. A. Porche, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Resaca, Georgia.

Mrs. E. J. Simmons, President.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Brunswick, Georgia.

Mrs. M. M. Madden, President; Mrs. Annie C. Hunter, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association Morgan County—Madison Georgia.

Mrs. J. A. Billups, President; Mrs. Mary Chiles Ware, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Rome, Georgia.

Mrs. Josephine N. Smith, President; Mrs. Halsted Smith, Secretary.

Hancock Ladies' Memorial Association—Sparta, Georgia.

Mrs. H. L. Middlebrook, President; Mrs. W. A. Martin, Secretary.

Sandersville Memorial Association—Sandersville, Georgia.

Mrs. B. D. Evans, President; Mrs. S. J. Bayne, Secretary.

Americus Memorial Association—Americus, Georgia.

Miss Maria Harrold, President; Miss Lucy C. Taylor, Secretary.

The Ladies' Memorial Association—Thomson, Georgia.

Mrs. E. S. Harrison, Jr., President; Mrs. H. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Eliza Easton Shannon Memorial Association—View, Kentucky.

Mrs. Zylla Moore Cardin, President; Mrs. James C. Baker, Secretary.

Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association—New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. W. J. Behan, President; Miss Kate Eastman, Secretary.

Junior Confederate Memorial Association—New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. Blackman Turner, President; Mrs. J. J. Prowell, Secretary.

Jefferson Davis Monument Association—New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. James Buckley, President; Miss Kate Childress, Secretary.

Confederate Memorial Association—Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Mrs. J. W. Bates, President; Mrs. W. J. Hurst, Secretary.

Confederate Cemetery Memorial Association—Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Mrs. M. A. Stevens, President; Mrs. Chas. Gascoigne Wright, Secretary.

Beauvoir Memorial Association—Greenwood, Mississippi.

Mrs. M. S. Kimbrough, President; Jennie Young, Secretary.

Jefferson Davis Home Memorial Association—Biloxi, Mississippi.

Mrs. W. H. Maybin, President; Miss May Armstrong, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Natchez, Mississippi.

Mrs. R. B. Monteith, President; Capt. Fred Le Cand, Secretary.

Confederate Memorial and Literary Society—St. Louis, Missouri.

Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant, President; Mrs. Jennie C. Edwards, Secretary.

Sterling Price Memorial Association—Jefferson City, Missouri.

Mrs. Laura Allen, President; Mrs. Beauregard H. Ferguson, Secretary.

State Monument Association—Springfield, Missouri.

Mrs. W. J. Haydon, President; Mrs. William H. Gottfried, Secretary.

Blandford Memorial Association—Mexico, Missouri.

Miss Belle Morris, President; Mrs. Adele Sandford, Secretary.

- Samuel S. Harris Memorial Association—Cape Girardeau, Missouri.*
Mrs. Louis Hauck, President.
- Ladies' Memorial Association—Nevada, Missouri.*
Mrs. Maria Cogswell, President; Annie Lisle Stuttmund, Secretary.
- Ladies' Memorial Association—Raleigh, North Carolina.*
Mrs. Garland Jones, President; Miss Annie L. Devereux, Secretary.
- Beaufort County Memorial Association—Washington, North Carolina.*
Mrs. Jennie S. Jarvis, President; Margaret Arthur Call, Secretary.
- Ladies' Memorial Association—Fort Mill, South Carolina.*
Mrs. J. B. Mack, President.
- Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association—Charleston, South Carolina.*
Mrs. Alice A. Gaillard Palmer, President; Annie Simpson Rood, Secretary.
- Ladies' Memorial Association—Knoxville Tennessee.*
Mrs. William Caswell, President; Mrs. Mattie W. Keller, Secretary.
- Ladies' Memorial Association—Memphis, Tennessee.*
Mrs. C. B. Bryan, President; Mrs. I. N. Murray, Secretary.
- Southern Mothers—Memphis, Tennessee.*
Mrs. J. H. Humphreys, President.
- Sul Ross Memorial Association—Waco, Texas.*
Mrs. Sterling Robertson, President; Mrs. Hallie M. Dunklin, Secretary.
- Confederate Memorial and Literary Society—Richmond, Virginia.*
Mrs. Joseph Bryan, President; Mrs. Lizzie Cary Daniel, Secretary.
- Hollywood Memorial Association—Richmond, Virginia.*
Mrs. Joseph Bryan, President; Mrs. J. C. Stewart, Secretary.
- Junior Hollywood Memorial Association—Richmond, Virginia.*
Miss Elizabeth F. Townes, President; Mrs. W. M. Wade, Secretary.

Oakwood Memorial Association—Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Stephen Beveridge, President; Mrs. John T. Hughes, Secretary.

Junior Oakwood Memorial Association—Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Alice C. Fitz, President; Miss Grace E. Schermerhom, Secretary.

The Warren Memorial Association—Front Royal, Virginia.

Mrs. C. Davis Roy, President; Miss Lucy Buck, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Petersburg, Virginia.

Mrs. H. Van L. Bird, President; Mrs. Shelton Chieves, Secretary.

Manassas Memorial Association—Manassas, Virginia.

Mrs. W. E. Lipscomb, President; Mrs. Jennie Ashby Wolfe, Secretary.

Lynchburg Memorial Association—Lynchburg, Virginia.

Mrs. Kirkwood Otey, President; Mrs. John H. Lewis, Secretary;

Ladies' Memorial Association—Danville, Virginia.

Mrs. A. M. Aiken, President; Mrs. Frank Burton, Secretary.

Memorial Aid Association—Portsmouth, Virginia.

Mrs. O. J. Hatton, President; Mrs. Mary A. Bingley, Secretary.

New Market Memorial Association—Lexington, Virginia.

Miss Margaret W. Freeland, President; Rosa J. Brooke, Secretary.

Ladies' Memorial Association—Winchester, Virginia.

Miss Mary Kuntz, President; Miss Lucy Russell, Secretary.

This Confederated Southern Memorial Association held its fourth annual convention in New Orleans, La., May 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, respectively. Its headquarters were in the Continental Guards Armory on Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square and City Hall. The opening feature of the convention was the usual Jefferson Davis memorial service on Tuesday, May 19th, at 10 a. m., in Christ Church. General J. B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief United Confederate Veterans; General Stephen D. Lee, and General J. B. Levert, Commander Louisiana Division United Confederate Veterans, with their respective staffs, a large number of veterans, members of memorial associations, United Sons of Confederate Veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy were in attendance.

The following ladies were elected to serve for the next term of three years: Mrs. W. J. Behan, President; Mrs. George A. Williams, Corresponding Secretary; Miss D. M. L. Hodgson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles G. Wright, Treasurer; Miss Mary A. Hall, Historian; Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, Poet Laureate. State Vice-Presidents—Mrs. J. C. Lee, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. J. D. Walker, Fayetteville, Ark.; Mrs. W. D. Chipley, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. F. A. Timberlake, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Alden McLellan, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. M. A. Stevens, Vicksburg, Miss.; Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Garland Jones, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Alice A. G. Palmer, Charleston, S. C.; Miss Missie Ault, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Shelton Chieves, Petersburg, Va. A vote of thanks was offered to the retiring officers for their very faithful and efficient services.

SUE H. WALKER,

Corresponding Secretary Confederate Southern Memorial Association..

MRS. J. C. LEE

Vice-President Confederate Southern Memorial Association Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. J. C. Lee, Vice-President of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Montgomery and a Vice-President of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, is a member of one of the most prominent and distinguished families in the South. Mrs. Lee is a native of the Abbeville District, S. C., and is descended from the distinguished families of Lomax, Tennent, and Middleton, so that by inheritance, association, and education she is thoroughly imbued with all the principles and traditions of Southern thought and feeling, which she has the happy faculty of infusing enthusiastically into all the various organizations with which she is so prominently associated for perpetuating the memory of the Confederacy. She is one of the leading spirits engaged in the noble work of raising funds for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Chickamauga to the gallant sons of Alabama who fell in that fierce contest.

The election of Mrs. Lee as a Vice-President of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association occurred at the fourth annual convention in New Orleans. The *Times-Democrat* stated in regard to it:



MRS. J. C. LEE,
Vice-President for Alabama, Confederated Southern Memorial Association,
Montgomery, Alabama.

"Mrs. John C. Lee is one of the most interesting attendants at the convention of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association. She wears upon her breast the badge of her membership to the Association, which is dated 1868. Mrs. Lee is well known in Montgomery for her unselfish patriotism that for thirty-three years has made her devoted to the noble work of her organization. Yesterday she was the center of a little crowd of women in the reception room at the Convention headquarters, and obligated to tell many times her experiences and the event in particular that has made her name so well known and well loved in her community. At the outbreak of the war Mrs. Lee and her husband resided in Lewisville, Lafayette County, Ark. Much sentiment was on the side of the North. When Lincoln's proclamation was issued, there were only five men in the town who stood for Southern principles and Secession. The leaders of the Union party straightway made a large national flag and flung its colors to the breeze. On seeing this, the small, but determined, band of Southern sympathizers appealed to their wives to make a Confederate flag. Mrs. Lee at once took the lead. She was assisted in making the flag by Mrs. Welborn, now of Montgomery, and Mrs. Marshall, of Camden, Arkansas. The coat of arms of Arkansas decorated one side, with 'States' rights forever' on the other side, and it was the women who raised it. This was the first flag raised in Arkansas in opposition to the Union. Mrs. Lee tells with enthusiasm how she and her friends cut up their fine and expensive silk gowns to make that banner.

"All during the war Mrs. Lee kept her home open to Confederate soldiers, and it became a hospital from which no one was ever turned away. Mrs. Lee sewed for the soldiers, nursed them, and her splendid courage and tender ministrations did more than can be measured now in mere words; her husband, Dr. John C. Lee was a cousin of General Robert E. Lee, and was surgeon general on the staff of General Thomas C. Hindman when the latter was in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate army."



ALABAMA



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, BOLIGEE, ALABAMA.

The association known as the "Ladies Memorial Association" of Boligee, was first organized in 1870, with the offices of President, Secretary and Treasurer. Each year since, memorial day has been observed with a growing affection, and considered more and more a great privilege. Generally the ceremonies consisted of prayer, an oration by a Confederate veteran, or a Son of a Veteran, then a procession of young men and maidens and children, all clad in white, bearing flowers, which were placed on the graves of the Confederate dead, who lie in our cemetery. After the address, there is music and prayer, which concludes the exercises. On a large mound is a very pretty monument, which was unveiled in 1896, on which occasion Governor Oats made a beautiful address, setting forth the sacredness of such occasions, the pride, pleasure and obligation, that must and should attend us, ever, in memoriam of our noble dead.

The following ladies have served as Presidents, several of whom have died, but all were faithful, and discharged their duties with credit, as did their assistants:

Mrs. J. McKee Gould served five years; Mrs. W. F. Shetford, four years; Miss Sallie Johnston, two years; Miss Lizzie Mayes, one year; Miss Adaline McLenore, five years; Miss Mary E. Perry, two years; Mrs. J. A. Morehead, three years.

To Miss McLenore belongs the credit of organizing and directing the earnest work that culminated in a monument to our illustrious dead, and we felt our loss when she moved from our midst.

Our President, Mrs. J. A. Morehead is a most active and zealous worker. Since she has been in office, she has had iron crosses placed at each grave. The cemetery is put in order



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1896.
Boligee, Alabama.

each year—the Confederate graves having special care bestowed upon them. We contributed the sum of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents to the Home for Confederate Soldiers at Mountain View. The members one and all are devoted to the memories of that Cause so dear to every Southern woman, and while we are not in a position to contribute large sums of money—we give our mite, cheerfully, whenever it can aid those, who sacrificed their all in defense of home and friends, and while life lasts, we will be true to the memory of our Confederate Dead.

MRS. J. MCKEE GOULD, JR.,

Secretary.

WILCOX MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, CAMDEN, ALABAMA.

The Wilcox Memorial Association was organized in the Sixties. We erected a monument to the Confederate Dead at a cost of one thousand and sixty-four dollars (\$1,064). It was the third one erected in this State. We have placed marble headstones over the graves of thirty-five (35) Confederate soldiers buried in our Cemetery. In May, 1902, we put a handsome steel and wire fence around our Monument lot, at a cost of two hundred and thirty dollars (\$230.00).

We intend to beautify the ground around the monument with flowers and shrubbery. We have contributed small sums of money to other associations that were trying to raise monuments to our fallen heroes. Some years ago we sent a large box of Confederate relics to the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Virginia. We also sent eighteen dollars (\$18.00) to purchase a case to contain these relics. The decoration of the graves of Confederate soldiers in Camden was instituted by Mrs. Lucy Motheson née Jones, Mrs. W. F. Spurlin, a few young ladies, and some school children. We had no orator for the occasion, no music, but silently placed the flowers on the graves. Since that date, however, the interest has continued to grow and Memorial Day is now universally observed by our citizens. Our first memorial address was made by General Richard Jones. Our Confederate monument was unveiled on April 26, 1880. It is in the center of a large lot and is built on a mound covered with bermuda grass. There are three blocks of Alabama granite at the base. Resting on this is a square shaft of the same stone

surmounted by a figure of a Confederate Soldier resting "at arms." On the center of the shaft is the Coat of Arms of the State of Alabama and below on a granite block the following inscription:

IN MEMORY
OF THE
CONFEDERATE DEAD
OF
WILCOX COUNTY.
1861—1865.

On the North side:

"They gave their lives for us;
For the honor of Alabama,
For the Rights of the States,
And for the Principles of the Union,
As they were handed down to us
By the Fathers of our common country."
"The measure of their death was the crowning glory of their lives."
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On the South side of block is the inscription:

"When marble wears away
And monuments are dust,
The songs that guard our soldiers' clay
Will fulfill their trust."
FATHER RYAN.

On the East side:

ERECTED BY
THE LADIES' MEMORIAL
AND
WILCOX MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.
APRIL 26—A. D. 1880.

At the unveiling of the monument the address was delivered by Major Charles L. Scott. Only two of the original officers are living, Miss Sallie Jones and myself.

The officers elected to serve this year are: Mrs. W. F. Spurlin, President; Mrs. S. A. Moore, Vice President; Mrs. W. A. Dexter, Treasurer; Mrs. W. J. Bonnu, Secretary.

MRS. W. F. SPURLIN,
President.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,

Unveiled 1860.

Camden, Alabama.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. FLORENCE, ALABAMA.

During the Civil War there was scarcely a time when some command of the opposing armies was not encamped at Florence or in the vicinity. And our good women, cultured and tenderly protected until the horrors of war confronted them, bravely faced the new conditions. They uncomplainingly bore the hardships of daily life, and at the same time cheerfully responded to all appeals for help from those less fortunate, while they nursed and fed the sick and wounded soldiers from our own and the enemy's camps, one of the residences of the town being temporarily turned into a hospital.

After the war, when this section was left desolate and poverty was the common inheritance, these noble women, many of them with broken hearts, still cherished the memory of the Southern cause as sacred, and honored those who gave their lives in defense of the principles of this beautiful Southland. Before the organization of a memorial association these devoted women, under the leadership of Mrs. Cassity, tenderly cared for the graves of their heroes. In 1869 the Ladies' Memorial Association was formally organized with the following officers:

President—Mrs. R. O. Pickett.

Vice-President—Mrs. H. W. Sample.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Bertha Jones.

Mrs. Pickett served two years, when in 1871 Mrs. Cutler Smith was elected President, with the re-election of the Vice-President, Mrs. H. W. Sample, and of the Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Bertha Jones. Mrs. Cutler Smith served eighteen years as President.

During Mrs. Cutler Smith's term of office about fifty (50) graves of Confederate soldiers buried in our cemetery were marked, and the site selected in our town for a monument, sufficient money having been raised to start work and complete the base at this period.

In 1889 the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. William C. Sherrod; Vice-President, Mrs. William M. Jackson; Secretary, Miss Jem Weakley; Treasurer, Mrs. William P. Campbell.

In 1891 the following officers were elected: President, Miss Sallie Collier; Vice-President, Mrs. William M. Jackson; Sec-

retary, Miss Jem Weakley; Treasurer, Mrs. Wiliam P. Campbell.

This marks a critical period in the history of our association, as by this time Florence, like many north Alabama towns, had experienced a "boom" and all it implies—first, fictitious values, and then the reaction, business depression, etc., and in consequence the failure of the banks, which held the deposits of the Memorial Association. This money, nearly one thousand dollars, representing years of strenuous effort, was swept away just when the association felt its cherished hopes were to be realized.

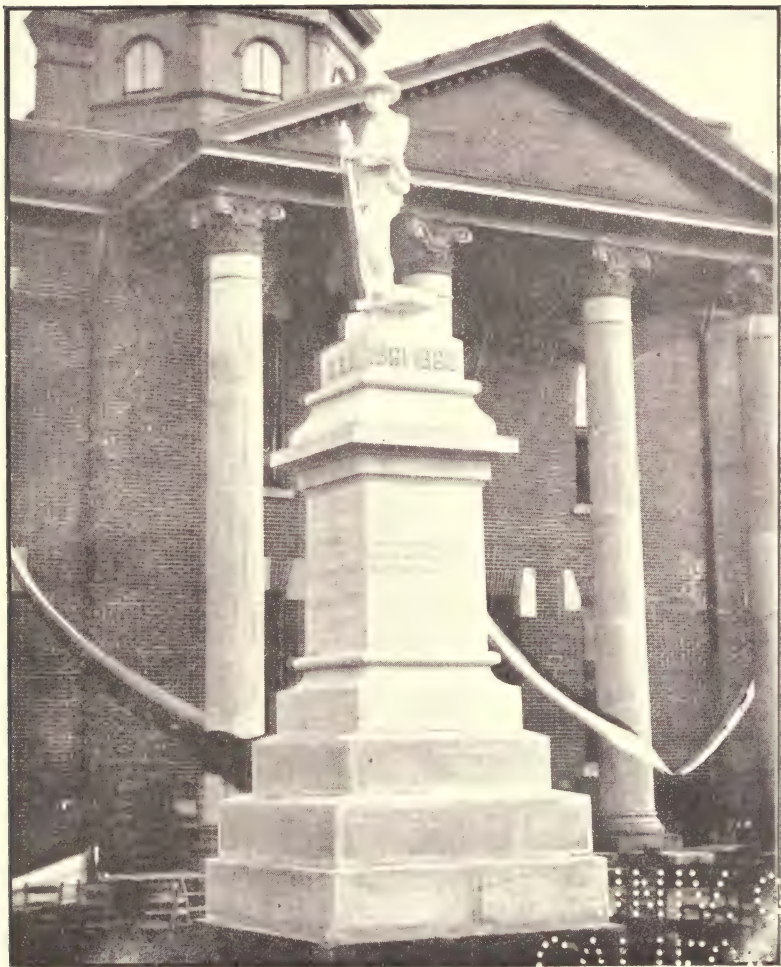
In 1893 Mrs. Cutler Smith was again elected President with a large corps of assistants.

After our loss of money a period of discouragement set in and many were too disheartened to continue the work. But during all these years Memorial Day had been faithfully observed. Each soldier's grave was decorated with flowers, and his deeds of valor told in eloquent words by the orator of the occasion.

In 1896 the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jno. B. Weakley, Jr.; Vice-President, Mrs. M. W. Camper; Secretary, Miss Olive Rogers; with the duties of Treasurer devolving upon the President. Under Mrs. Weakley's administration renewed and successful efforts were made to increase the amount in our treasury.

In 1901 the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. W. Camper; Vice-President, Mrs. A. M. O'Neal; Secretary, Miss Olive Rogers; with the duties of Treasurer devolving upon the President.

During the past year we determined to raise a sufficient sum to complete the monument and at last our efforts are crowned with success. The monument stands upon the public square about thirty feet north of the courthouse corner. The shaft is an imposing one, and is a credit to the heroes of today, the men and women who have made it a fact, as well as to the heroes of the past. It consists of a shaft of stone rising to the height of nearly sixteen feet, and the statue surmounting the shaft is of white marble and was made in Carara, Italy. It represents a soldier, a private, suggesting the return of peace. He has thrown his knapsack upon the ground, resting one foot upon it. His gun is lowered, held in position by his left hand, while with his right he returns the bayonet—the war is over. His countenance is beautiful with manly strength and noble resolve to face the future. Beneath the figure on the sides of the



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1903,
Florence, Alabama.

marble is carved, C. S. A. 1861-1865. Deo Vindice. The inscriptions on the shaft are "In memory of the Confederate Dead from Lauderdale County, Florence, Alabama. Unveiled with appropriate ceremonies April 26th, 1903." "Glory stands beside our grief." "The manner of their death was the crowning glory of their lives."

The programme for the unveiling began with a march of the different Confederate organizations from the Synodical College to Court street. The procession was arranged in the following order: Col. A. M. O'Neal and staff, cornet band, Confederate Veterans, Wheeler Rifles, the cannon from Cuba, the Ladies' Memorial Association, the Florence Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, children of the public schools, Masonic and other lodges, city officials, citizens on foot and in carriages. Arriving at the Public Square the ceremony of unveiling was opened with prayer by Rev. A. P. Odom, a Confederate veteran. Col. J. D. Weedon, of Camp O'Neal, introduced the orator of the day, Dr. H. A. Moody, whose eloquent discourse touched the hearts of the vast assembly. At the close of Dr. Moody's address the monument was unveiled to the admiring gaze of the multitude by thirteen little girls and boys, all descendants of Confederate veterans. The children were dressed in white with red ribbons and each holding a red and white ribbon attached to the veil covering the statue. At a given signal the veil was drawn, and at the same time from four hundred school children, accompanied by the band, burst forth the song "Then I Wish I was in Dixie" and the rebel yell from the enthusiastic veterans was an inspiring accompaniment. The names of the children who took part on this grand and never-to-be-forgotten occasion are: Novia Chisolm, Cornelia Malone, Rubie Harrison, Dorothy Ewin, Arthur Kirby, Viva Rose, Simpson Johnson, Mary Ashcraft, Olivia O'Neal, Annie Rowell Hood, George Dudley, Henry M. Gilbert, Francis Walker.

Before closing this brief history of our association, we must mention the faithful work and able assistance rendered by the Florence Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. It was with the co-operation and valuable contributions of this chapter that we were enabled to complete the monument.

MRS. M. W. CAMPER, *President*.

CONFEDERATE LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, GAINESVILLE, ALABAMA.

During the Confederate war for Constitution and Southern Independence our community and the greater part of the State escaped the usual depredations committed by the enemy and the peaceful relations existing between master and servant were undisturbed. We were ever on the alert, not knowing what might occur under the existing state of affairs, throughout our beloved Southland. Many sick and wounded soldiers were brought into our midst, reminding us most forcibly of the horrors of war and causing us to congratulate ourselves that we were far from the scene of active hostilities. Our sympathies were aroused and we determined to prove our loyalty and devotion to the Confederate cause by doing all in our power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. One of the most comfortable buildings in the city was turned into a commodious hospital, where we cared for the sick and wounded brought here from the different battle fields and camps. Much interest was manifested in this hospital work, and the love and devotion of our people found expression in many ways. From far and near wagons came rolling in loaded with supplies suitable for the sick and wounded, but despite the tender care and gentle nursing, many died without ever again looking upon the sweet face of mother, wife, sister or sweetheart, after they had bade them farewell on leaving home for the seat of war. These brave defenders of our Southland, who had sacrificed all at their country's call, were buried in our cemetery until something more fitting could be done to immortalize their heroic deeds. When the war closed and we heard the last sound of the footsteps of our heroes as they passed through our streets on their weary march to desolated homes, we began to make plans for the proper care of the graves of those who were laid to rest in our cemetery. On the 26th of April, one year after the memorable surrender of Lee's incomparable army at Appomattox, a few patriotic women devoted to the Southern cause and to the memory of the gallant men who had rallied to the defense of its principles, gathered at the several cemeteries, bringing with them garlands and evergreens to decorate the graves of those who had died in the hospital and homes of our citizens. Amid a deep silence, with hearts too sad to give expression to the sacred love which prompted their action, they met and decided that a monu-



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1876.
Gainesville, Alabama.

ment should be erected to the Confederate dead and that every effort should be made to accomplish this object at an early date. As a result of our labors a beautiful but modest shaft was unveiled on Memorial Day, April 26, 1876. We date our Memorial Day from that first expression of love and remembrance. Since then we have observed Memorial Day in an impressive and appropriate manner and we endeavor to impress on the younger generation the importance of preserving an undying devotion to the memory of the Confederate soldiers who lie buried beneath the shadow of the monument erected to their memory. We bring before them for their consideration the love of truth as exemplified in the life and conduct of the young hero, Sam Davis, for whose memory they should cherish an exalted admiration. In 1900 we affiliated with the Confederate Southern Memorial Association. We are in sympathy with all pertaining to the South and her great struggle for constitutional rights, but now we are proud of this great Union of States, this great world power made great by the land of the South—long may her banner wave.

The roster of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Gainesville, from the date of organization up to the present date, is as follows:

Mrs. D. H. Williams, President; Mrs. L. V. High, Vice-President; Mrs. F. P. Snedecor, Treasurer; Miss Alice Eaton, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mary B. Jackson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. M. Kring, Mrs. S. M. Harwood, Mrs. M. F. Goodloe, Mrs. W. H. Bush, Mrs. T. H. Gordon, Mrs. Elias Wrenn, Mrs. George Hartsfield, Mrs. A. D. Hall, Miss Bettie Thompson, Miss Della Massey, Miss Mary Jackson, Mrs. (Dr.) Pearson, Mrs. W. B. Harkness, Miss M. W. Snow, Mrs. Cornelius, Mrs. J. N. Dandridge, Mrs. J. A. Rogers, Mrs. Emma Allen, Mrs. S. T. Jones, Mrs. J. O. Hemingway, Mrs. J. M. Fulton, Mrs. Robert Hill, Mrs. E. Christian, Mrs. George Walker, Mrs. L. D. Godfrey, Mrs. W. H. Childe, Mrs. James Windham, Miss Alice Elliotte, Miss Lucy Dandridge, Mrs. Bessie Windham, Mrs. W. H. Fulton, Mrs. T. H. Long, Miss Cornelius, Miss Ella High, Mrs. M. A. Lanford, Mrs. Mary Stone, Mrs. Alice Lee, Mrs. W. R. Little, Mrs. Della Elliotte.

MRS. D. H. WILLIAMS,
President and Treasurer.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

An admirable suggestion, worthy of all praise, made by the Southern Memorial Association of Fayetteville, Arkansas, to unite in one body all Confederate Memorial Associations of Southern Women, found a patriotic echo in other Memorial Associations, and has brought us together into this Confederation of Memorial Associations.

Our first meeting, thus confederated, from all parts of the South, takes place to-day in this beautiful city of Memphis, Tennessee, where the wild flowers have sprung from the hearts of dead heroes, and the battle-fields have held many of our loved ones.

We meet in response to the call of the first honored President of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Mrs. W. J. Behan, who represents not only her native oak-embowered Louisiana, coming from the historic City of New Orleans, but the gracious dignity and devoted patriotism of Southern women of the old régime.

We meet not as new women clamoring for rights, but as representatives of our graceful mothers of whom poets sang, whose mission was "to love, to comfort and to bless."

Hence it is meet that we assemble under the protectorate of the "United Confederate Veterans," the survivors of the grandest body of men who ever fought for principle, and died for home and native land, whose deeds have furnished history, song and story with material unparalleled by any romance that has ever thrilled the listening world. It is our proudest boast that we have been the wives, daughters and mothers of that incomparable band of martyred heroes, and we are now comrades of the gallant survivors, who, like our Southern Oaks, though crowned with grey, hold hearts of evergreen.

A number of devoted women have held the office of Secretary and Treasurer, but Miss Jennie Crommelin, my immediate predecessor, having filled the longest term, has left a beautiful and faithful record from which I have gleaned much of this history, and it becomes my pleasing duty as Secretary and Treasurer of the Ladies' Memorial Association, which has no senior in the South, to briefly report what we have accomplished.

When the sacred form of The Southern Confederacy lay dis-



MRS. SOPHIE GILMER BIBB,
President Woman's Hospital, 1861-1865,
President Ladies' Memorial Association, 1866-1886,
Montgomery, Alabama.

armed by the sword, "outnumbered—not outdone," slain on the doorstep of her home, shrouded in her colors, white as her fame, red as her heart, her sons lying wounded, dying, and dead at her feet, then arose the stricken women of the South, while the night of terror brooded o'er the land, and with loving hands lifted her dead, and hid them in her bosom.

They had nursed her sick and wounded, but now the armies were surrendered; these angels of the hospitals sought for more to do for their suffering land, and 60,000 graves cried out from the consecrated sod!

Before the close of the war, Mrs. (Judge) B. S. Bibb frequently talked of her plans for an association for the burial of Alabama soldiers upon the various battle-fields, and the erection of head-stones over the eight hundred buried in our Cemetery when the war was over.

The Society for the Burial of the Dead was formed by Mrs. Bibb, who was President of the Woman's Hospital from 1861 to 1865, with the co-operation of other devoted women who had served so faithfully in the hospitals. The work had known no intermission, and it is difficult to define its exact beginning. In less than a month after the close of the war, Mrs. Bibb had begun soliciting contributions from the patriotic citizens of Montgomery, for the purpose of honoring our dead, and erecting head-stones over those buried in our Cemetery.

A few articles of furniture in the Woman's Hospital, not removed by Federal authority, were sold for \$8.00, and this was the first deposit in the little treasury. When sufficient funds had been collected to warrant it, while the work had been in progress in 1865, yet the arrangements were not fully completed until the 16th of April, 1866, when in response to a call from Mrs. Bibb, voicing the sentiment of her noble co-laborers, the meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as stated in the records of proceedings drawn up by Rev. S. K. Cox, by request of Mrs. Bibb, who presided over the meeting, "to devise ways and means to have the remains of Alabama soldiers, now lying scattered over the various battle-fields of the war, collected and deposited in public burial grounds, or where they may be saved from neglect." It was styled "The Ladies' Society for the Burial of Deceased Alabama Soldiers," but was soon after called, "The Ladies' Memorial Association." At the organization the following officers were elected: Mrs. (Judge) B.

S. Bibb, President ; Mrs. (Judge) Jno D. Phelan, Vice President ; Mrs. (Dr.) W. C. Baldwin, Secretary ; Mrs. E. C. Hannon, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. (Dr.) S. Rambo, *Chairman.*

Mrs. John Elmore,	Mrs. C. J. Hausman,
Mrs. W. Pollard,	Mrs. Mount,
Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson,	Mrs. W. B. Bell,
Mrs. W. J. Bibb,	Mrs. James Ware,
Mrs. Judge Bugbee,	Mrs. Fort Hargrove.

Gladly would every name be mentioned which has ever been entered on this roll, but time and space forbid. No women ever worked more loyally. Entertainments of various kinds, Bazaars, Operettas, were given, and original plays were produced by this and kindred associations in the State, for there were geniuses and artists in this band of devotees.

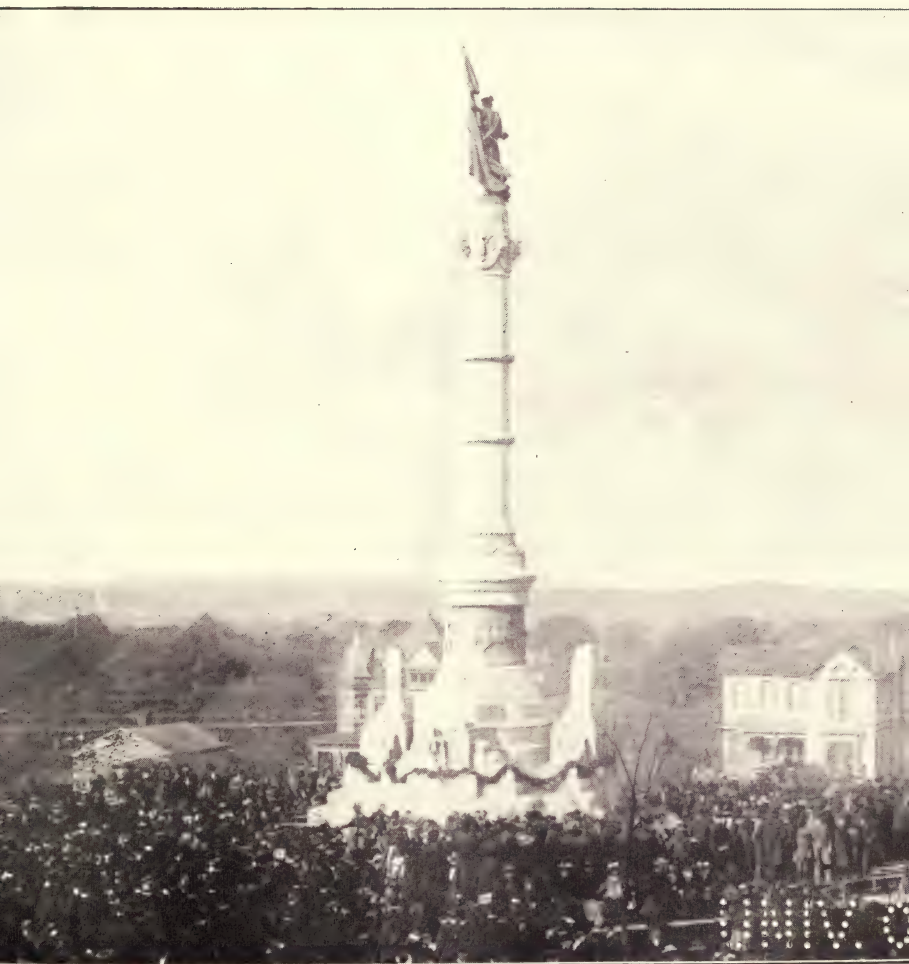
In our City Cemetery we have expended the following amounts:

Head-stones for eight hundred soldiers...	\$5,600 00
Building Monument and Chapel	3,000 00
We sent to Shiloh, Miss., for our soldiers..	1,000 00
To Franklin, Tenn.....	800 00
To Fredericksburg, Va.....	600 00
Richmond, Va.	400 00
Norfolk, Va.	450 00
Petersburg, Va.	400 00
Jonesboro, Ga.	100 00

Sum Total\$12,350 00

Several hundred dollars have been spent in aiding soldiers' families left destitute by the fortunes of war, and in response to an appeal from Gen. J. B. Gordon to unite in building a monument to President Davis, the Ladies' Memorial Association paid Capt. S. A. Cunningham, Nashville, Tenn., the agent for the Davis Monument Fund, whose patriotic labors have never been surpassed, the sum of \$143.85. Also sent to Mrs Nannie Selden Barney, for placing head stones at Fredericksburg, Va., \$60.00.

While these contributions so frequently lessened the store, the long cherished purpose to build the monument, which now crowns Capitol Hill, was never abandoned. Within five years



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Unveiled 1898.

Montgomery, Alabama.

the Ladies' Memorial Association, notwithstanding its generous disbursements, had gathered into its treasury \$10,000.00 for this purpose. The corner stone of this monument, of which we are justly proud, was laid by our honored Chieftain, who came at our call from his home at Beauvoir, to lay a sacred touch upon the work, and this was the proudest day in the life of President Davis, for no dethroned Monarch ever received such proofs of love, and the tender grace of that day will ever be a golden link in memory's chain.

The treasury gradually increased, and to the \$10,000.00 was added the gift of \$6,766.00 by the Monumental Association, composed of Confederate Veterans organized for the same object, but who, recognizing memorial work as peculiarly fitting to woman, turned over this fund to our Association. The first subscription was \$100.00 from Mrs. (Judge) B. S. Bibb, and her name was first on the list of honorary membership when the Monumental Association was incorporated. She did not live to witness the grand scene of the unveiling, but her last days were made glad by the visit of her friend and honored President, and their parting on the day when the foundation stone was laid, proved to be their last, for on the 9th of January, 1887, she passed to the "Land of the Blessed." Her death was a great blow to the Association. Her daughter, Mrs. Martha Dandridge Bibb, was unanimously chosen to succeed her, which she accepted as a touching tribute to her mother's faithful work. Aside from her executive ability, her patriotism is intense, and this labor has been regarded by her, as it were, a sacred bequest.*

In response to an appeal from Mrs. M. D. Bibb, the sum of \$5,000.00 was appropriated by the Legislature. How nobly these unfaltering heroines continued to work for the good cause is a part of State history, and the details make four volumes of records, from which has been condensed a brief "History of the Monument", written within the last year for the benefit of the monument we now propose to erect to Alabamians who fought and fell at Chickamauga.

Again, in response to an appeal from the Ladies' Memorial Association, the Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for the completion of the monument on Capitol Hill, and still

*EDITOR'S NOTE.—We present in this volume the picture of Mrs. Martha Dandridge Bibb, widow of Col J. B. Bibb, the daughter who succeeded her mother, "Aunt Sophie," as president of the Ladies' Memorial Association from 1886 to the present day.

another appropriation of \$1,000.00 was made, which, with the amount in hand, enabled us to complete it, and it was unveiled on the 7th of December, 1898, and is the glory of Alabama—a commemoration of the heroism of her sons and her daughters. It is a magnificent monument, and was finished after more than thirty years' labor of love.

There remained in the treasury about \$500.00. We immediately opened the books for the Chickamauga fund, subscribed \$400.00, and are now slowly gathering funds for that purpose. We have again subscribed for the Jefferson Davis Monument Fund \$25.00, which I will take great pleasure in delivering to Mrs. Randolph, chairman of the Davis Memorial Fund. The Memorial Association should always exist. Let its members be the guardian angels of the monuments we have erected, and ever direct the annual ceremonies in memory of our honored dead. *Memorial Day is ours.* The decoration of the graves of our soldiers and the monuments to the dead is the prerogative of Memorial Associations, and should be ours forever. Our Memorial Association is nearly thirty-six years old. The present officers are Mrs. Martha Dandridge Bibb, President; Mrs. C. J. Hausman, Vice President; Mrs. I. M. P. Ockenden, Secretary and Treasurer; the Executive Committee, Mrs. Leon Wyman, Col. J. W. A. Sanford, Gov. Thos. G. Jones, F. Duncan, J. C. Lee, E. Ledyard, P. H. Gayle and G. R. Doran; Finance Committee, Mesdames M. D. Bibb, C. J. Hausman, Alfred Bethea and I. M. P. Ockenden.

It is worthy of record that no member of the Association has ever made a charge, or received any pecuniary compensation for services rendered.

The Ladies' Memorial Association has had but two Presidents. The first, Mrs. (Judge) B. S. Bibb, served twenty-one years. The latter, Mrs. Martha Dandridge Bibb, is now completing fifteen years' service. It has had four Vice Presidents—Mrs. (Judge) John D. Phelan, who gave four sons to fight the battles of the "Southern Confederacy," and whose brief period of office, closed by death, was a willing and worthy tribute to the cause she so much loved and honored, and for which two of her gallant sons sacrificed their lives; Mrs. John Elmore, who also gave noble sons to the service of the Confederacy (who still survive and illustrate their inherited patriotism, in peace as in war), was a devoted member of the Woman's Hospital and Memorial Associ-

ation, whose faithfulness and gracious kindness is fondly cherished by her compatriots; Mrs. (Dr.) W. O. Baldwin, whose active service from the beginning to the close of the war in the hospital, and later in the Memorial Association, was intensified by the death of her brave son in his young manhood on the breastworks at Franklin, Tenn. Mrs. C. J. Hausman, the present incumbent, whose generous and kind services in the hospital throughout the war, and in the Memorial Association, from its organization to the present time, render her a most valuable officer.

I beg to mention Mrs. W. B. Bell, who, though not an officer, was eminently faithful in her services during the war to the sick and wounded soldiers in the Woman's Hospital. She ministered to them daily so tenderly that they frequently called her "Mother Bell," and many of the veterans still speak of her and her companions with loving reverence. Her services were continued in the Memorial Association until she passed beyond the stars.

There have been eight Secretaries, all worthy of honorable mention: Mrs. (Dr.) Baldwin, Rev. S. K. Cox, Ass't.; Mrs. Virginia Hilliard, Miss Bettie Bell, Miss Mamie Graham, Mrs. Rosa Gardner and Miss Jeannie Crommelin, who preceded the present Secretary, and by whose accurate and graceful records she has been so much assisted. Time and space curb the pen. Sacred names and gentle shades throng upon me for recognition—five Treasurers, Mrs. E. C. Hannon, Mrs. William Ware, Mrs. Geo. Holmes and Miss Jeannie Crommelin, precede Mrs. I. M. P. Ockenden.

It will be seen that woman's work began with the first act of Secession, the child of State Rights and Liberty, born in Massachusetts and cradled in Alabama. It is well worthy of record that the first sick soldiers ever brought to Montgomery were carried to two comfortable cottages gladly given by Mrs. (Dr.) Bellinger, on Bellinger Heights, who was widely noted for her sweet charities and patriotism, where she, with a number of loyal gentlewomen, ministered unto them. Prominent among them was Mrs. (Judge) B. S. Bibb, whose tender ministrations won for her the affectionate appellation of "Aunt Sophie" wherever the story of the Confederacy was told. Her administrative talents, added to the firmness equalled only by her tenderness,

made her a leader of these "Florence Nightingales." It was meet that she should become the President of the first organization of the Woman's Hospital, which was only closed by the arbitrament of the sword, and of the Ladies' Memorial Association, its outgrowth. These offices sought her, and she honored them until death stilled her noble heart. Mrs. Martha Dandridge Bibb, the present President, is the widow of the gallant Col. J. B. Bibb, Twenty-third Alabama Regiment, one of the bravest of the brave patriots of Alabama, who defended the Constitution and the right of secession with his own blood, and was as eminent for zeal in defense of native land, as Mrs. Bibb is to-day untiring in every effort for the best interest of the Memorial Association, and the perpetuation of the holy memories to which our work is consecrated. She attributes her remarkable success to the influence of her mother, who, "though dead, still speaketh" to the hearts of the Confederate soldiers, and thus greatly assisted her in obtaining those appropriations from the Legislature, with the co-operation of her associates, without whom, she modestly declares, she could do nothing. Next to the magnificent shaft delivered to the State of Alabama, she is proudest of the Memorial Association. The roll of noble membership through many years, which sheds the pure white light of love on our records, is worthy of a beautiful volume, and reverent is the hand that would fain enshrine the 465 members. Alas! Removal and death have taken many of these away, but their names are fondly cherished by those who remain to pay tribute to memory.

Memorial Day shall haunt the sweet Southland,
The line of bloom shall reach from shore to shore;
From grave to grave is linked the mystic chain,
That binds us heart to heart forever more!

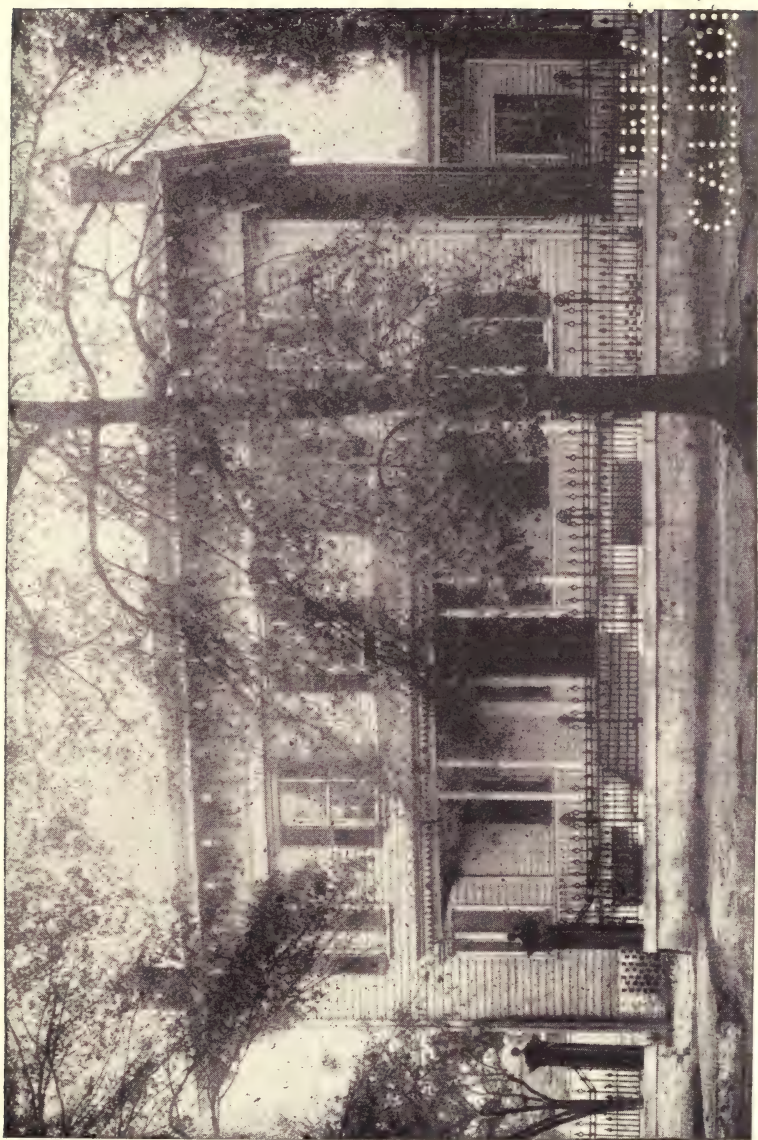
Respectfully submitted,

MRS. I. M. P. OCKENDEN,

Sec'y and Treasurer L. M. A., Montgomery, Ala.

Approved—MRS. M. D. BIBB,

President Ladies' Memorial Association.



FIRST WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

WHITE HOUSE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Organized July 1st, 1900. Chartered Feb. 5th, 1901. Motto: "Loving Duty to the Past, Present and Future." Flower—White Violets.

The object of this Association is to preserve as a Confederate Museum and Library the historic old home occupied by Mr. Davis and family in 1861 while in Montgomery, Ala., known to history as the First White House of the Confederacy. Also as a repository for valuable relics given the association by Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

OFFICERS—Queen Regent, Mrs. Jefferson Davis; Regent, Mrs. J. D. Beale; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Belle Allen Ross; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alfred Bethea; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jno. W. A. Sanford; Treasurer, Mrs. Chappel Cory; Historian, Mrs. Jno. G. Finley.

DIRECTORS—Mrs. Vance Elmore, Chairman; Mrs. Chappell Cory, Mrs. John Eberhardt, Mrs. B. H. Craig, Mrs. C. A. Lanier, Mrs. E. T. Ledyard, Mrs. C. J. Campbell, Mrs. Jessie Lamar, Mrs. R. P. Crigg, Mrs. J. W. A. Sanford.

TRUSTEES—Mrs. Alfred Bethea, Chairman; Mrs. W. L. Durr, Mrs. Wm. L. Chambers, Mrs. J. D. Beale, Mrs. John G. Finley, Mrs. Edward Trimble, Mrs. Albert Elmore.

COMMITTEE. COLLECTING RELICS.—Mrs. J. D. Beale, Chairman; Mrs. Alfred Bethea, Mrs. Chappell Cory, Mrs. C. A. Lanier, Mrs. E. M. Trimble.

BOOKS FOR LIBRARY—Mrs. Edwin Gardner Weed, Chairman; Mrs. W. L. Durr, Mrs. Clifford Lanier, Mrs. Mary Elmore Persons, Mrs. Chappell Cory, Mrs. Belle Allen Ross, Mrs. Thomas McAdory Owen, Mrs. Thomas H. Reynolds, Mrs. W. L. Chambers, Mrs. M. P. Watt, Mrs. Mortimer Tuttle, Mrs. B. J. Baldwin, Mrs. Geo. C. Ball, Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone.

WOOD COMMITTEE—Mrs. C. J. Campbell, Chairman; Mrs. Ella H. Brock, Mrs. J. Warren Jones, Mrs. Bessie M. Judson, Mrs. George Stowers, Mrs. Geo. Raoul, Mrs. Edward Hastings, Mrs. Jno. Savage, Mrs. J. A. Reeves, Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Mrs. C. B. Ferrell, Mrs. Syllas Tyson, Mrs. L. G. Peacher, Miss Katherine Holt, Mrs. Ed Naftel, Mrs. Jessie Lamar, Mrs. Geo. Fol-

mar, Mrs. Geo. Simpson, Miss Mary Burke, Mrs. Jno. W. Sanford, Jr.

RAISING FUNDS—Mrs. A. M. Allen, Chairman; Miss Norman Williams, Mrs. Mary C. Adams, Mrs M. A. Baldwin, Mrs. Benj. Craig, Mrs. Robert Grigg, Mrs Charles Annie Derby, Mrs. Vince Elmore, Mrs Toombs Eberhart, Mrs. Robert Goldthwaite, Mrs. Luther Hill, Mrs. Fred Warren, Mrs. T. H. Mabson, Mrs. Allen Blewett, Mrs. C. J. Caruthers, Mrs. J. R. Johnston, Mrs Clarke Lanier, Mrs. Lawrence McLocklen, Mrs. Jack Phelan, Mrs. Henry Crommelin, Mrs. Paul Smith, Mrs. P. A. Travis, Mrs. Pitt Tyson, Mrs. Will Trimble, Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Mrs. Remus Persons, Mrs. Jno. Watts, Miss Mamie Bethea, Miss Sallie Elmore, Miss Sallie Brown, Miss Annie Bell, Miss Fannie May Duskin, Miss Mary Hails, Miss Fannie Hails, Miss M. Kesterson, Miss Mamie Offutt, Miss Lila Tompkins, Mrs. Thomas Armstrong, Mrs. David B. Anderson, Mrs Cad. Beale, Mrs. Myrtle Campbell, Mrs. Jno. D. Carter, Mrs. Frank Duncan, Mrs. Albert Elmore, Mrs. Henry Chamberlain, Mrs. George Janney, Mrs. George Hails, Mrs. Lucy Beale, Mrs. W. B. Snodgrass, Mrs. C. J. Brooks, Mrs. Kate Collins, Mrs. Ann Elmore Hearn, Mrs. E. T. Ledyard, Mrs. Jno. West, Mrs. W. H. Micou, Mrs. E. M. Riley, Mrs. B. B. Merriwether, Mrs. H. C. Tompkins, Mrs. Pattie Tyson, Mrs. Albert Taylor, Mrs. L. Strauss, Mrs. Sidney J. Weil, Miss Caroline Beale, Miss Laura Elmore, Miss Effie Brown, Miss Bettie Bell, Miss Annie Peacher, Miss Pauline Persons, Miss Sallie Hails, Miss Lena Hausman, Miss Mary D. Merriwether, Miss Mattie Tompkins, Miss Gabriella Watts.

The membership list comprises names of men, women and children not only of Montgomery and Alabama, but of the entire South.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Union Springs, Alabama, was organized on April 13th, 1888, by a band of noble, devoted women—mothers, wives and daughters of those who fought for “the storm-cradled nation that fell.” The first officers were: Mrs. T. M. Waugh, President; Mrs. S. J. Foster, Vice-President; Mrs. C. B. Chapman, Secretary; Mrs. S. T. Frazer,



MRS. J. D. BEALE,
President White House Memorial Association,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Treasurer. Those who have filled the office of President in the Association are: Mrs. T. M. Waugh, Mrs. L. J. Cary, Miss Kate Coleman, Mrs. R. H. Hayes, Mrs. Mary F. Pittman and Mrs. V. P. Pickett, who now fills the chair with honor, ably assisted by Miss Addie Beaumont, First Vice-President; Mrs. A. L. Rumph, Second Vice-President; Mrs. B. T. Eley, Treasurer; Miss Della Chappell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. M. F. Pittman, Corresponding Secretary.

Much effective work has been done by this Association. At present the work is marking the graves of Confederate soldiers in this city. Prior to this it was caring for disabled veterans, furnishing a room at the Soldiers' Home at Mountain Creek, etc. However the most eloquent testimonial of their united efforts is the marble shaft surmounted by a private soldier, a tribute to the glorious valor of Southern manhood. This monument was unveiled on March 29th, 1895.

Following is a list of names of the ladies who are or ever have been members of this Association: Mrs. M. A. Branch, Mrs. A. M. Bledsoe, Miss Addie Beaumont, Mrs. I. F. Culver, Mrs. P. L. Cowan, Mrs. M. J. Cowan, Mrs. L. J. Cary, Mrs. A. T. Craven, Miss Kate Coleman, Mrs. E. H. Cope, Mrs. Alex Curry, Mrs. G. Carlisle, Miss Amoret Dawson, Mrs. E. C. Dawson, Mrs. B. T. Eley, Mrs. J. H. Eley, Miss Laura Ellis, Mrs. S. T. Frazer, Mrs. S. J. Foster, Mrs. Hugh Foster, Mrs. M. E. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. W. M. Fuller, Mrs. R. H. Grady, Mrs. R. E. L. Cope, Mrs. R. L. Hobdy, Miss Annie Hobdy, Mrs. Henry Harris, Mrs. R. H. Hayes, Mrs. L. W. Jinks, Mrs. C. L. Jinks, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. F. M. Moseley, Mrs. Fannie Hayes, Mrs. James McAndrew, Mrs. J. G. McAndrew, Mrs. W. A. McAndrew, Mrs. A. H. Pickett, Mrs. D. J. Paulk, Mrs. Mary F. Pittman, Mrs. E. Troup Randle, Miss Annie Randle, Mrs. H. C. Rosenstihl, Mrs. Wm. Rosenstihl, Mrs. A. L. Rumph, Mrs. W. W. Rainer, Mrs. S. P. Rainer, Mrs. J. H. Rainer, Sr., Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. A. E. Singleton, Miss Sallie Smith, Mrs. J. Thompson, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Wm. Thornton, Mrs. W. C. Wilson, Mrs. T. Wolfenden, Miss Della Chappell, Mrs. Jesse Roberson, Mrs. Emma McGowan, Mrs. G. A. Ritch, Mrs. N. H. Frazer.



ARKANSAS



SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS.

The organization of the Southern Memorial Association of Fayetteville, Arkansas, was not of so early a date as some of her sister organizations. Our country was devastated; our homes in ashes, our farms were waste places. The fire must needs be re-kindled upon the hearthstone; our children housed and fed, husbands and sons who had come home in the gloom of defeat needed the encouragement and help of willing hands. With those demands upon us it was six long years of care and toil before we found time for organized work, and opportunity to begin "gathering our sacred dead." Although not organized, we, from the beginning of the war to the end, ministered with our strength and our store to the needs of the sick, the wounded and the dying. June 10, 1872, we organized the Southern Memorial Association. Thirty-eight courageous women pledged themselves to the work. The membership now is seventy-five. The name manifests clearly the purpose of the organization. When the object and plan of our work was understood, a few brave women in and about Boonsboro, a neighboring town, formed a like association and became auxiliary to ours. Truly they were a very help in time of need although they worked as an association for but a short time.

The first effort was to secure ground for a cemetery. Three acres of land well located, was purchased. Our dead were laid to rest upon a beautiful green sun-kissed spot, where it is flooded with the first roseate rays of the morning and made beautiful at eventide by the last lingering beams of the setting sun, threading with golden light the deepening shadows.

We worked with our might, bringing in the mouldering bones of soldiers, and clearing and beautifying the grounds. At the end of the first year our cemetery was enclosed by a wooden fence,



MRS. J. D. WALKER,

Vice-President for Arkansas, Confederated Southern Memorial Association,
Fayetteville, Arkansas.

the grounds in fairly good condition, and had interred about five hundred bodies, with no debts overhanging. This was herculean work for one year, considering the financial condition of the country.

On the 10th of June, 1873, the first anniversary of our organization, we dedicated with befitting ceremonies, amid tears and rejoicing, the "Confederate Cemetery of Fayetteville, Arkansas," to the memory of the soldiers buried there.

The work of collecting the bodies of the soldiers went on in the years that followed, until every wayside grave had given up its treasure. The search for the scattered graves extended into three adjoining counties. There were only two battlefields of note within our reach, Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, yet every foot of soil in this part of Arkansas was marked by contest and red with the blood of valor. The soldiers whose bodies the fortunes of war left to our care were from Missouri, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Our cemetery is octagon in shape and divided into eight triangular sections, with the apex of each section resting at the base of the monument. Four of these sections are for graves, alternating with four for trees and ornamental shrubbery, one grave section devoted separately to Missouri, one to Texas, one to Louisiana and one to Arkansas. Officers and men we have laid side by side "neath green tents whose curtains never outward swing." Neither chevron, nor epaulet will mark rank at the next great muster call. The rank and file poured out as rich red blood as those whose commands they obeyed. In our cemetery rests the remains of Gen. W. Y. Slack, of Missouri, than whom no braver man drew sword in the awful conflict, side by side with nearly nine hundred brave men "awaiting the judgment day." Besides the victims of the war, we have buried six other Confederate soldiers, citizens of our town and country, who dying, made request for a place for their last long sleep beside their comrades in grey, and where their graves would be watched over by the women of the Southern Memorial Association.

In 1885, we undertook the erection of a substantial stone wall around our cemetery. This was a serious undertaking, with a depleted treasury, and all our means of earning worn threadbare, but we finally decided to ask our old soldiers who had stood by us so faithfully to help us in this by one dollar contributions.

Their ready and liberal response enabled us soon to see our cemetery handsomely enclosed for all time.

As property owners and a body making contracts, it became necessary that we have a legal existence, and we became duly incorporated under the law.

With all this more necessary work accomplished, the Association felt at liberty to give its energy to the erection of a monument. This was a long cherished dream, the ultimate end around which the dearest hopes of the Association twined. With this fixed end in view the Southern Memorial Association took on new life, many new members were added to it; its strength was greatly augmented by two auxilliary associations being formed, one at Springdale and one at Prairie Grove, near-by towns, for the one purpose of aiding in the erection of a monument. It was not long until our united efforts were rewarded. The end was compassed. The money raised. The contract let for a monument.

On May 1st, 1897, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of an enthusiastic multitude. The 10th of June, 1897, the Southern Memorial Association unveiled to the gaze of a multitude whose number has not been equalled in the history of our country, the monument, a beautiful granite shaft, surmounted by a bronze statue of a private soldier. Near the base on each of the four sides is carved the name of the State whose grave section it fronts. The inscription is simple, but rich with the truth which it embodies. It is a portion of the beautiful inscription on the Confederate monument at Charleston, South Carolina, and is as follows:

These were men
"Whom power could not corrupt,
Whom death could not terrify,
Whom defeat could not dishonor."

It was a glad hour of triumph when that monument was started down the vista of years, bearing its tribute to the Confederate soldier whose valor and heroism defeat has not obscured. These monuments we build will speak their message to unborn generations. These voiceless marbles in their majesty will stand as vindicators of the Confederate soldier. They will lift from these brave men the opprobrium of rebel, and stand them in the line of patriots. This is not alone a labor of love, it is a work of duty as well. We are correcting history. These tributes we pay



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1897.
Fayetteville Arkansas.

are not salves to disappointed hopes ; not outbursts of enthusiasm, but enthusiasm grown to purpose and to principle.

Each year since the organization of the Southern Memorial Association has been marked by a memorial service in the cemetery. Flowers have been strewn upon the graves, and chaplets fragrant with sweet and living memories woven about them.

Among the minor works of our association one that suggests itself as worthy of mention in this record, is the setting apart a day for planting trees in our cemetery. We advertised the day thoroughly, offering to persons (men and women) who had friends among the officers and soldiers of the lost cause to whose memory they wished to pay tribute, the privilege of planting a tree dedicated to the hero whom they wished to honor ; it mattered not where he fell. The trees are marked enduringly by tablets. Many availed themselves of this offer. Every tree in our cemetery stands as a loving tribute to some hero. It is a beautiful thought that when our work is finished and the summons comes to us that we must leave this work to other hands and "go over and rest under the shade of the trees on the other side," that these trees, this forest of love, will still stand, stretching forth their kindly branches, protecting the graves of our soldiers alike from burning sun and pelting storm, and that the sighing wind will whisper from leaf to leaf sweet and tender memories of our heroes.

It might also be of interest, that beside the regular roll of our Association we have what we call an auxiliary membership. This is made up of friends throughout the country who though interested in the work we are doing, and wanting to aid in it, are not so situated as to have regular membership. These members pay annually into our treasury a stipulated amount, which added to dues of regular members creates a sufficient fund to meet the regular necessary outlay of the Association.

We have regarded it a duty and pleasure as well to respond to every call made upon us in the line of Confederate Memorial work. Among the calls to which we have responded, I recall a donation to the Battle Abbey at Richmond and a contribution to the fund for the erection of the Winnie Davis monument. We have aided and will continue to aid in raising funds for the Jefferson Davis monument. To aid in the erection of this monument should be considered a privilege by every Southern man or woman. In building it we build a monument to the

cause of which he was the living manifestation—and to which he was a martyr.

We have ever delighted to honor the living, as well as the dead heroes of the Confederacy—the presentation of a handsome silk Battle Flag to Pat Cleburne Camp U. C. V. being one of the latest evidences of our appreciation and esteem.

We take great pride in the fact that the Confederation of Memorial Associations which is such a source of strength and mutual encouragement to the women of the South in their memorial work, emanated from this Fayetteville Memorial Association. The idea had birth in the mind of Miss Julia A. Gar-side, one of our most useful members. Pushing the Confederation to its organization was the work of Mrs. J. D. Walker and Miss Sue H. Walker, both of whom are pillars of strength in our local organization.

This is in substance the work that has been done. Many items have been omitted. Much of it has but a local interest, but it is the history of the Fayetteville Association. How this work has been done is a tale that can never be told. The days of work and waiting; the hours of hope against fear; the careful hoarding; the anxious counting; the friendships that have been closer knit in these trying, yet sweet associations, can never all be formulated. These are pictures that tongue nor pen can paint—minor notes that can not be gathered into song.

LIZZIE POLLARD,
President.



MRS. LIZZIE POLLARD,
President Southern Memorial Association,
Fayetteville, Arkansas.



FLORIDA



CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

General, and afterwards Governor E. A. Perry, was the first to call the attention of his comrades in arms and fellow-citizens to the fact that Escambia County was one of the few Counties of the State which had not erected some memorial to its "uncrowned heroes" in the civil war.

In an appeal published in June, 1881, and republished April 22nd, 1890, by the late Senator Chipley, General Perry also emphasized the further fact, "that Florida alone of all the States had neglected to raise a monument to those who, in obedience to her mandate, gave up their lives in the late war." In response to their appeal about \$3,005.00 were raised for a memorial, which was designed to be located in Tallahassee, and to be the State's testimonial of remembrance to her dead soldiers. The time covered in raising this sum was nine years.

The death of General Perry seemed to bring the movement to a standstill, until April 22nd, 1890, Colonel Chipley published a very admirable and important letter, with Gov. Perry's appeal appended. The letter began: "It is well known that the fund in the hands of Mrs. Perry was received entirely through the efforts of our lamented Governor and his patriotic wife;" the closing paragraphs of this same letter are as follows: "While the monument will be to 'our dead' I would suggest that the ladies be directed to provide a special slab to the memory of General Perry. What do you say, comrades? Please write me 'yes' or 'no.' His labor made the monument possible, and I will add his appeal made in June, 1881." The contents of this letter are (1) Mrs. Perry's desire to be relieved of the care of the fund, (2) the fact that all of the fund, save \$87.00, had been subscribed in Escambia County, (3) the suggestion that Mrs. Perry be asked, "not to relinquish the fund, but to associate with

herself, if she desires them to assist in the labor, four other ladies, whom she may select, and that they be requested to secure plans for a granite pile, more enduring than marble, of a final cost of not exceeding \$7,500.00, that the work be commenced at once in the center of R. E. Lee Square, in front of Public School No. 1, when coming generations will learn, with their daily lessons, to honor our beloved dead. The completion of the monument will be a charge upon the survivors and the ladies."

Here, then, were living and feasible suggestions, from a brave Confederate soldier, who believed that the only way to do things was to do them. Colonel Chipley's innate generosity and fairness ascribed the "possibility" of the monument to Gen. Perry, yet, beyond all question, he made the Governor's possibility a memorable and lasting reality. The shaft in Lee Square can never be less of a monument to Senator Chipley's constant endeavor and patriotism than to those whose names are written thereon, and that larger nameless group, whose only record is the blood-stained sands of this our once Confederate Southland.

Honor to whom honor is due, while no cavilling tongue, in view of this brief history, can fail to accord to W. D. Chipley that meed of praise which was his legitimate due when living, and is now his more than right, as he sleeps in his native Georgia with immortal comrades and long-loved ancestors. This letter was the virtual beginning of the association, whose definite transactions we now proceed to detail.

A meeting of ladies was held on the 15th of August, 1890, at which "The Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association" was formed. At this meeting the following directors were elected: Mrs. A. S. Mallory, Mrs. Geo. Reese, Mrs. W. L. Wittich, Mrs. W. D. Chipley, Mrs. Levy, Miss Mary Brent, Miss Mary Turner, Miss Annie Maura, Miss Mollie Tippin, Mrs. Jno. McGuire, Mrs. Laura Thornton, Mrs. W. H. Knowles, Mrs. I. H. Reynolds, Mrs. W. H. Ross, Miss Laura Wright, Miss S. Simpson, Miss Sallie Bear, Miss Lucille Mitchell.

From these directors, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. S. Mallory; Vice-President, Mrs. W. D. Chipley; Secretary, Mrs. Annie McGuire; Treasurer, Mrs. Laura Thornton.

Upon the death of Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Chipley became Presi-



W. D. CHIPLEY,
Organizer of Memorial Association,
Pensacola, Florida.

dent, and Miss Mattie Ross succeeded Mrs. McGuire as Secretary, upon the latter's resignation.

After advertising for bids, the Association, at an adjourned meeting, held November 5th, 1890, closed the contract with J. F. Manning, of Washington City, for a monument of Richmond, Virginia, granite.

The structure to be a little under 50 feet high, surmounted by a soldier 8 feet 6 inches high. The site selected was the center of R. E. Lee Square, as suggested by Colonel Chipley.

The shaft of the monument rests upon a truncated pyramid, whose four faces are respectively inscribed in memory of Jefferson Davis, Stephen R. Mallory, the Confederate Dead and E. A. Perry.

The inscriptions are:

“A. D. 1861

A. D. 1865.

THE
UNCROWNED HEROES
OF THE
SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

WHOSE JOY IT WAS TO SUFFER AND DIE FOR A CAUSE THEY BELIEVED TO
BE JUST. THEIR UNCHALLENGED DEVOTION AND MATCHLESS HEROISM
SHALL CONTINUE TO BE THE WONDER AND INSPIRATION OF THE AGES.”

This inscription will tell the story to unborn generations. It will be inscribed on the south face of the die base of the monument, on the lower base of which will be the words, in large raised letters:

“OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD.
JEFFERSON DAVIS
PRESIDENT OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

SOLDIER, STATESMAN, PATRIOT, CHRISTIAN. THE ONLY MAN IN OUR
NATION WITHOUT A COUNTRY, YET TWENTY MILLION PEOPLE MOURN
HIS DEATH.”

“EDWARD AYLESWORTH PERRY

CAPTAIN OF THE PENSACOLA RIFLES, COLONEL OF THE SECOND FLORIDA
REGIMENT, GENERAL OF THE FLORIDA BRIGADE IN THE ARMY OF
NORTHERN VIRGINIA.”

“Among the first to volunteer in defense of his adopted State, faithful in every position to which his merit advanced him, his life and deeds constitute his best monument.”

STEPHEN R. MALLORY
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

"'TIS NOT IN MORTALS TO COMMAND SUCCESS; BUT WE'LL DO MORE,
SEMPRONIUS, WE'LL DESERVE IT."

This we may remark, in passing, was the first monument wholly or in part erected to the memory of the Confederate President.

"The statue on the monument is the reproduction of the bronze figure erected at Alexandria, Virginia, which was modelled from the painting belonging to the State of Virginia, and hung in the Capitol at Richmond, that represents a Confederate Soldier of 1865. It is regarded as the finest representation ever made."

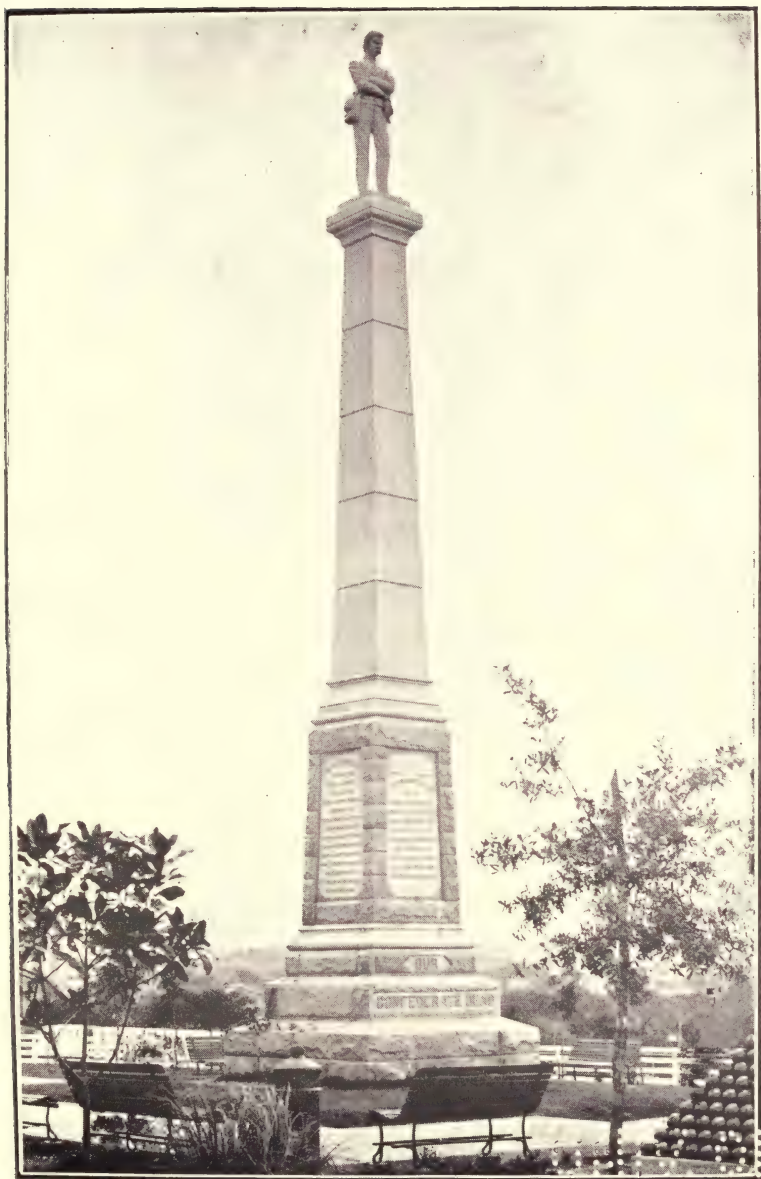
On the 17th of June, 1891, the completed monument was dedicated with appropriate and elaborate ceremonies.

Camp Ward of Confederate Veterans has rendered efficient help in every effort of the Association. To these veterans the monument ever tells the story of their own patriotism, and vividly recalls scenes of blood and battle, of victory and defeat.

A generation has come to the front since Appomattox unfolded its pall of gloom, and yet to-day tender hands and loving hearts are decking in reminiscent, fadeless beauty the heroic devotion of their beloved heroes, sleeping in the bivouac of the Southern dead, the victors in defeat from '61 to '65.

Woman's hand and heart and deathless love have reared this object lesson in stone for their children, who, when they themselves shall sleep beside their sainted heroes, shall "Arise up and call them blessed."

The orators on Memorial Day for the several years have been: At the laying of the Corner Stone in April, 1891, Gov. F. P. Fleming was the orator. 1891, at the unveiling, R. W. Davis; 1892, Hunt Chipley, Col. Chipley's son; 1893, Jno. S. Beard; 1894, C. H. Laney; 1895, Jno. D. Little, of Columbus, Ga.; 1896, Judge A. C. Blount; 1897, Judge Blount read Col. Chipley's paper on the origin of Decoration Day; 1898, C. B. Parkhill; 1899, Judge B. F. Liddon; 1900, Gen. E. M. Law; 1901, Jno. W. A. Sanford, of Montgomery, Alabama.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,

Unveiled 1891.

Pensacola, Florida.

[illegible]

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, QUINCY, FLORIDA.

When the Southern States seceded from the United States of America, Florida was among the number. In April, 1861, the Southern Confederacy with its Capital City in Montgomery, Ala., called for troops. A company of the most representative young men organized what was called the Young Guards of Quincy, Fla.

The first week in May, 1861, a meeting was called by the ladies of Quincy, Florida, to organize an association for the aid of the soldiers who were enlisting in the Confederate Army. On Tuesday morning at ten o'clock the meeting was called to order at the home of Judge Pleasant Woodson White; Mrs. P. W. White was elected President; Mrs. Arthur Forman, First Vice President; Mrs. Anderson Harris, Second Vice President; Mrs. Ezra Ballou, Third Vice President; Miss Mary McNeil, Secretary and Treasurer.

Goods were purchased, work begun. "The Ladies' Aid Society" then received its name. Regular meetings were held every Tuesday morning and called meetings whenever necessary. The last week in May, 1861, a box was forwarded to the Young Guards at Pensacola, Florida, at which point the First Regiment of Florida Volunteers was then stationed. During the summer of 1861 two other Companies were organized, Company C. 6th Florida Regiment in June, Captain James Evans, 1st Lieut.; Wm. B. Malone, 2nd. Lieut., Dr. Wm. Booth Forman.

The Ladies' Aid Society worked indefatigably, cutting garments, rolling bandages, and superintending weaving cloth for garments on the plantation, knitting socks—the latter by moonlight, when an urgent call was made for them, as lights were very scarce. In November, 1863, Gen. Howell Cobb was ordered to Southern Georgia and Florida, making his Headquarters in Quincy, Gadsden County, Florida. Major John Cobb, Major Thomas, Captain Pope, Captain Howell Cobb, Colonel James Barrow and others composed General Cobb's staff

About this time Col. Holland's Florida Brigade was ordered east, passing through Quincy, many ill with fever and in a starving condition. The ladies rushed to the aid of these poor suffering soldiers. The Court House, Quincy High School, the

Episcopal Church, and Academy, a very large building, were hastily prepared as hospitals. Even then these were inadequate and other houses were used for their comfort. Day and night these noble women toiled to care for their brave defenders. A cemetery lot had been selected early in the commencement of the war, and the muffled drum and the firing of platoons over the graves, were heard daily. Flowers and dainties of the best that could be had were served to the poor sufferers by the ladies themselves, who deemed it a blessed privilege to soothe as much as possible the hardships of the heroes of this terrible war. Decorating the soldiers' graves annually commenced so far back in Quincy that its origin has no fixed date. Then came the Battle of Olustee, or Ocean Pond, February 20th, 1865, near Jacksonville, Florida, and again were the soldiers wounded or dead brought to Quincy to be cared for. Col. James Barrow was shot through the heart, his remains were taken to Headquarters in Quincy, and lay in state before being taken to his home in Georgia. Next came the Battle of Natural Bridge, near New Port, thirty miles from Tallahassee. The home guards of old men were called out, and engaged in battle and the remaining inhabitants could distinctly hear the booming of the cannon March 6th, 1865. The enemy met with stubborn resistance, were defeated, put to flight, and retreated in disorder to their fleet, which was anchored in or near the "Spanish Hole" below St. Marks. By this time Gen. Lee surrendered, April 9th, 1865, and what was left of the old South gathered herself together with the remnant that was left of loved ones, and shattered fortunes. The Ladies' Aid Society went regularly annually to the Soldiers' Cemetery, east of the town of Quincy, kept a strict guard over these graves. Dr. Charles A. Hentz and Capt. C. E. L. Allison, who had lost his right arm in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, found the names of all the soldiers who were buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery on the records of the court house of Quincy, and the ladies had wooden marking stones placed over their graves. In 1868 Mrs. Pleasant Woodson White, who had done so much noble and self-sacrificing work with the help of her many friends, declined nomination for re-election. Mrs. R. H. M. Davidson was elected President, Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes, First Vice President; Mrs. John Lawrence, Second Vice President; Mrs. Broome, Third



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT
Unveiled 1884.
Quincy, Florida.

Vice President. Mrs. Arthur Forman (Mary Ann Booth), the First Vice-President of the Ladies' Aid Association from its beginning, whose work for the noble cause knew no bounds, and whose only son was seriously wounded at Chickamauga, read a letter in the Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, written in 1866 by Mrs. Charles L. Williams, and was so pleased with the beauty and appropriateness of it that she read it to the Ladies' Aid Society, and urged that the 26th of April be enshrined in the hearts of the Ladies' Aid Society, and that hereafter this day be set apart as Memorial Day, as the flowers were then plentiful and in full bloom. The 26th of April was then adopted, and has been since recognized as Memorial Day.

Extract from a letter written to Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes by Mrs. James G. Gibbes, respecting The Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association. "I was elected President in 1870, although the day was regularly observed under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society by the entire community who always took part from the burial of the first soldiers, until a permanent reorganization was effected about the 1st of April (as the annual election for officers then took place), I am of the same opinion as yourself that we begun early in the war, and the patriotic influences never waned. Captain Charles E. L. Allison was always interested and one of the foremost in every work and celebration."

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION FOR
QUINCY, GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA, AS REPORTED BY MISS
REBECCA WHITE, RECORDING SECRETARY.

"In the absence of the President, Mrs. James G. Gibbes, the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes, First Vice-President. The first business being the election of officers, Mrs. E. P. Dismukes was nominated, and unanimously elected President of the Association. Mrs. John Lawrence, Mrs. James Broome, Mrs. A. L. Wilson, Miss Eva Mitchell, were elected Vice-Presidents. Mrs. Gibbes has moved to Columbus, S. C. Miss Ermin Malone was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Association, Miss Rebecca White was re-elected Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. G. Harris was elected Treasurer. The following committee was appointed to see that the grounds of the soldiers' cemetery were in order before the 26th of April: Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Keep,

Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lillie Woodruff, Miss Mattie Burghard and Miss Minnie White. After a brief discussion as to the choice of days between Saturday the 25th and Sunday 26th, for the observing of Memorial Day, it was decided that for many reasons Saturday the 25th, would be best, so on voting that day was chosen.

Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. Sibley, Miss Rebecca White were appointed a committee to call upon Mr. Broome and request for the Ladies of the Memorial Association, that he secure an orator for Memorial Day. The members of the Association are cordially invited to meet at the residence of Judge P. W. White at 5 p. m., 17th April, to arrange a program, etc., for the 25th. The President earnestly hopes that the ladies will all respond and attend the meeting. After an informal discussion regarding needed repairs and the best method of meeting expenses of said repairs, and the buying of small marble or granite slabs to mark each grave, it was thought best to continue the discussion at the next meeting. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned to meet in two weeks at the home of Judge White."

When Mrs. James G. Gibbes moved to Columbus about 1889, Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes was elected to the Presidency. Mrs. Dismukes left Quincy in 1892 for Columbus, Georgia, where she has since resided and Mrs. John Lawrence was then elected President of the Memorial Association, and remained so until 1900 when she resigned and Mrs. Frank May was made President. Miss Rebecca White has been Recording Secretary for years.

The Memorial Association is a distinct body from the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Members of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association as organized from the Ladies Aid Society in April 1868, to the present time: Mesdames Arthur Forman, Telfair, Sarah McNeil, Harrison, Judge Dupont, Wm. Stockton, P. W. White, Samuel Stephen, Ballou, Dr. Fayette Henry, I. R. Harris, Anderson Harris, R. H. M. Davidson, James G. Gibbes, A. K. Allison, Wm. Munroe, S. Lunday, T. Givens, Hamilton Wright, John Jordan, Henry Love, E. P. Dismukes, Chas. DuPont, John Malone, W. B. Malone, J. J. R. Love, N. P. Quarterman, E. C. Love, Henry Curtis, F. Sharon, John Lawrence, Geo. Zeigler, John L. Dismukes, Geo. Dismukes, W. W. Wilson, John Howard, Owens, A. L. Wilson, F. P. May, James Broome, R. G. Harris,



GEN. E. A. PERRY,
Pensacola, Florida.

Edward Jordan, J. E. Davidson, Geo. Munroe, C. S. Curtis, James Harris and J. L. McFarlin; Misses Annie Malone, Ermine Malone, Rebecca White, Minnie White, Fannie Stephens and F. F. Malone.

Mrs. Gibbes, one of the most active members of the Ladies' Memorial Association with the ladies of the society, by indomitable labor and perseverance, entertainments, private subscriptions, etc., raised money sufficient to erect a very beautiful monument which is in the court house square in the town of Quincy. When Mrs. Gibbes moved to Columbia, South Carolina, Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes was elected President. Mrs. John Lawrence succeeded Mrs. E. P. Dismukes, and proved a most active and efficient President for she undertook and completed the putting up of a neat fence around the soldiers cemetery, costing over \$1,200.00.

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Quincy, Florida, is engaged also in historical work, and is striving to secure the name of every soldier who enlisted in the Confederate Army from that city. By persistent and repeated efforts they have succeeded in procuring the following roster of Company G, Young Guards, C. S. A. This command was in Pensacola during the first year of the war:

MUSTER ROLL OF THE "YOUNG GUARDS," REORGANIZED.

From Quincy Semi-Weekly Dispatch of May 26, 1862.

This Company, Capt. R. A. Waller, has filled up its ranks to all the law allows—125 men. Several applications to join it, we are informed, have been necessarily refused, because full.

Below we publish a full roll of its members. We can not help remarking the manly and genteel appearance of the Company. We look to it with pride:

Company G. Young Guards, left Quincy on April 4, 1861; John H. Gee, Captain; W. M. Davidson, 1st Lieutenant; W. W. Wilson, 2nd Lieutenant; A. W. Wilson, 3rd Lieutenant; R. C. Booth, Surgeon. Orderly Sergeant, L. R. Westcott; Second Sergeant, W. N. Mitchell; 3rd Sergeant, E. P. Dismukes; 4th Sergeant, J. W. Malone. A. D. Love, 1st Corporal; J. J. R. Love, 2nd Corporal; C. D. Towers, 3rd Corporal; N. H. Zeigler, 4th Corporal. G. W. Austin, J. P. Bracewell, Hector Bruce,

S. K. Ceasseaux, Jac'n. Dearborn, C. W. DuPont, Nixon Elliott, C. C. Gunn, John Holloman, A. B. Love, T. R. Love, Wm. McElvy, Philip Macray, B. H. Munroe, A. M. Nathans, E. M. Owens, D. A. Shaw, Gabriel Smith, T. Y. Smith, J. J. Subers, T. P. Thomas, W. H. Wade, G. B. Zeigler, Wesley Black, W. J. Brown, John Burghard, W. G. Cook, Jesse Dixon, J. H. DuPont, R. C. Gee, S. H. Harris, Henni Keoppen, Henry Love, Chalmers McCall, A. N. McIver, Colin McPherson, C. H. Muse, B. Newton, R. H. Randolph, R. G. Shaw, T. F. Smith, W. T. Stockton, Jr., Jas. Sylvester, Artemas Tooten, J. C. West.

Many Confederate soldiers from Quincy, Florida, enlisted in cavalry and artillery companies. This is a partial list; there were many others whose names could not be obtained. Cavalry—Judge (Captain) Woodson P. White, Joseph DuPont, Charles DuPont, William Munroe, Thos. F. Munroe, Charles Muse, Jesse Booth, Porter Scott, Theo. Hudnall, Andy Hudnall, and Henry Sylvester. Artillery—George Dismukes, John F. Dismukes, Lycurgus Brown, James Sylvester, Thomas Y. Smith, and many others.

Home Guards—Captain Charles DuPont, Madison Wilson, William Munroe, Samuel B. Stephens, Ralph Durr, Arthur J. Forman, Abraham K. Allison, Hudson Muse, Nathaniel Zeigler, John Mathewison, Thomas Y. Henry, David Wilson, and many others.

Muster Roll of the Young Guards of Quincy, Florida, reorganized in May, 1862, Company B., Eighth Florida Ragiment: Captain, R. E. Waller, killed at Sharpsburg, 17th September, 1862; First Lieutenant, T. R. Love, promoted to Captain, wounded at Gettysburg, died in hospital; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Booth, resigned; Third Lieutenant, T. W. Brown, resigned; First Sergeant, L. R. Wescott, killed at Sharpsburg; Second Sergeant, E. P. Dismukes, elected Lieutenant of Company F, wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; Third Sergeant, J. S. Barineau, killed in battle; Fourth Sergeant, J. W. Malone, elected Lieutenant, Company I, wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; Fifth Sergeant, H. H. Ingram; First Corporal, J. J. R. Love; Second Corporal, John E. Luten; Third Corporal, W. C. Morris; Fourth Corporal, T. W. Harper; Musician, Benj. E. Russell; Andrews, W., wounded at Chancellorsville; Arline, A. R.; Barineaux, W. R., elected Lieutenant, killed in battle; Barineaux, J. E.; Barfield, Levi; Blan, C.; Blount, Neil; Boutwell, J. D.; Boyd, William; Bracewell, J. S.; Bradshaw, J. J.; Bradshaw, J. M.; Bradshaw, S. J.; Bradwell, A. M.; Brock, J. A.; Brock, Abraham; Bruce, Hector,



HON. A. E. MAXWELL,
One of the Surviving Members of the Confederate Congress,
Pensacola, Florida.

elected Captain of Company B, wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; Campbell, M. M.; Castello, John, wounded; Chason, Johnathon; Chester, D. H.; Collins, Benjamin, wounded at Manassas, second battle; Connell, J. W.; Connell, T. F.; Cowen, W. W.; Cox, J. F.; Cox, J. H.; Cox, Simon; Cox, William G.; Davis, T. P.; Dickson, William; Dollar, Francis; Dollar, James; Dollar, William; Donaldson, J. B.; Dudley, H.; Dudley, Ivan; Freeman, J. W.; Gaudy, Theophilous; Ganons, Lemuel; Ganons, Mitchell; Gibson, B. H., wounded in the Wilderness fight, 1864; Goddin, Thomas; Gray, Thomas; Green, J. R., killed at Hatcher's Run; Green, W. F., killed at Hatcher's Run; Griffin, J. R., wounded at Sharpsburg and Wilderness; Griffin, D. R.; Hall, P. W.; Harrell, Darius; Harrell, Elias; Harrell, J. J.; Harrell, John; Harrell, Littleton; Harrell, M. P.; Hannah, C.; Hannah, H.; Ingram, J. M., wounded at Sharpsburg; Ingram, W. J.; Jarvis, J. S.; Johnson, J. R., killed at Fredericksburg, December, 1862; Johnson, W. W.; Kemp, J. K., killed at Chancellorsville; Lambert, Benjamin; Lambert, D. L.; Lambert, George; Lambert, Moses; Love, A. B.; Love, Alex D., killed at Chancellorsville; Love, Henry H., wounded in battle; Marshall, J. M.; McCall, Chambers, wounded at Sharpsburg; McDaniel, R.; McDougald, John; McElvy, H. L.; McGowin, J. A.; McJenkins, J. A.; McLaughlin, James; McPherson, Collin; Messer, W. D., killed in battle; Messer, W. F.; Morris, T. J.; Muir, David; Nixon, James; Pickett, Charles; Prevott, T. R.; Randolph, Richard H., Ordinance Sergeant for regiment; Reid, C. S.; Reeves, J. M.; Roberts, Jackson; Roberts, W. G.; Shaw, D. A.; Simpson, J. P.; Smith, A. W.; Spingler, John; Spooner, William; Strange, B. F.; Swicord, S. W.; Strickland, James; Sylvester, James H., wounded; Taylor, Green; Thomas, W. T.; Walters, J. P.; Vinson, Joseph; Wilson, D. C.; Wilson, W., elected Lieutenant Company K, wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; Wimberly, Ezekiel; Woodberry, Samuel C., Quartermaster Sergeant for regiment; Woodward, Edward; Wright, B. B.

Muster Roll, Company C, Sixth Florida Regiment (Color Company); Civil War, 1861 to 1865. Commissioned Officers.—James C. Evans, Captain, resigned, ill health; Wm. Booth Malone, First Lieutenant, elected Captain; Dr. Wm. Booth Forman, Second Lieutenant, elected First Lieutenant, wounded at Chickamauga, Tenn.; John M. Thomas, Third Lieutenant, elected Second Lieutenant. Non-Commissioned Officers—Alfred Fitzgerald Malone, First Sergeant, Orderly, elected Lieutenant, wounded at Chickamauga, Tenn.; Gilmore Kenedy, Second Sergeant, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn.; Francis Smith, Third Sergeant, died; A. J. Rawls, Fourth Sergeant, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn.; Benjamin S. G. Smith, Fifth Sergeant. Corporals—Albert S. McBride, First Corporal; Thomas Pres-

ton Jones, Second Corporal; Thomas G. Brown, Third Corporal, wounded; John Boykin, Fourth Corporal. Privates—J. Albert, died in service; — Austin, died in service; Leopold Adler, killed at Chickamauga; Lycurgus Brown, Benjamin Brown, died in service; Buck Bowman, — Browning, William Boykin, died in service; Harrison Boykin, died in service; John Cameron, killed on the battlefield; — Cloud died in service; Edward Cowan, died in service; Thomas Chasen, Burrell Dalton, died in service; Dalton Bailey, Wesley Dean, J. Dykes, John Dudley, died in Kentucky campaign; Jesse Daeley, Twiggs Darley, died of wounds; Joseph Durr, Henry Durr, J. Dyer, wounded in battle; William Davis, — Edenfield, Jos. Edwards, — Fain, died in service; — Ferrell, killed at Chickamauga; Walker Gee, M. M. Gillis, Sergeant, died in service; Harry Harris, killed in Atlanta; Chas. H. Jones, Joseph Jeter, wounded; Dan Johnson, died in Kentucky campaign; William Johnson, died in service; Henry King, Flavius Kenedy, killed at Chickamauga, September 19th; Kit Kyle, Benjamin Kemp, wounded in battle; Dr. Wm. Love, died at Knoxville in service; Wm. Laing, John Mathews, Sr., John Mathews, Jr., Marcus Mathews, died; Albert Hudson Muse, killed on battlefield at Missionary Ridge; John Mercer and Asa Mercer, died in service; David Mills and Septimus Mills, both killed in battle; William McIver, mortally wounded at Chickamauga, Tenn.; John McIver, J. McDougald, Tom McDougald, killed in battle; J. M. McDougald, killed at Dallas, September 19, 1863; Philip McRae, and Duncan McRae, killed at Chickamauga; Wm. Mitchell, J. O'Neal, John Pittman, died; LaFayette Reeves, killed; Robert Roach, died; Jasper Richards, Newton Richards, J. Rowan, Jake Satisfier, — Spear, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn.; Robert Smith, John Smart, Thomas Sealy, died in service in Tennessee; Wm. Sylvester, died in prison; John Sadler, Sr., John Sadler, Jr., both died in service; Wm. Tharpe, died in prison; Amos Tuten, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn.; A. J. Truluck, died; John Whaley, killed at Chickamauga; Thomas Whaley, killed at Chickamauga; Robert Witherspoon, A. J. Yates, B. S. Smith. Lieutenant Colonel R. H. M. Davidson, Captain Joseph Davidson (Quartermaster), Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Stockton, of the Sixth Florida Regiment, were wounded at Dallas, Georgia, May 28th, 1864. Colonel Daniel L. Keenan, of the Sixth Florida Regiment, was wounded at Bentonville, N. C., in 1865. This list of casualties is not complete.

Compiled by Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes, now residing in Columbus, Ga. In this work she was assisted by Miss Rebecca White, of Quincy, Florida.



HON. STEPHEN R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy, Confederate States of America.
Pensacola, Florida.



GEORGIA



MRS. F. A. TIMBERLAKE,

Vice-President Confederate Southern Memorial Association,
Augusta, Georgia.

Mrs. F. A. Timberlake, who was Mrs. Mildred Eve Walton, at the time she was made President of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Augusta, in March, 1873, held that office continuously for twenty-seven years.

During the war she was an active member of the Ladies' Relief and Hospital Association, and in the home of her father, Dr. Joseph A. Eve, had full opportunity of seeing and caring for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Confederacy. This hospitable home never turned away any of the needy ones of the Great Cause, and its charitable household continually and cheerfully ministered to their necessities.

Mrs. Timberlake daily visited the hospitals and carried delicacies to the sick soldiers, among whom were some Federal prisoners, who shared equally these comforts. Owing to the great interest taken by Mrs. Timberlake in these soldiers the proceeds of a fair in Aiken, S. C., was sent to her for disbursement. One day, returning from a visit there, accompanied by the chaplain, Rev. W. J. Hard, to their great surprise and sorrow, they met the solemn procession, headed by our beloved President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, a captive. A mounted Federal guard attended him. The sidewalks were crowded with citizens with bared heads and sad faces. Mr. Davis manifested his appreciation of their presence and sympathy by continuing to bow to all as he rode by. It was one of the most touching scenes imaginable. He was carried temporarily to the Richmond Academy, which was the Federal headquarters at that time, the building already historic from its association with President Washington, who visited it when in Augusta in 1791, and presented one of the students with a prize for declamation.

During Mr. Davis' imprisonment, his wife and infant daughter, Winnie, were for some time the guests of Hon. George Schley and family, living a few miles from Augusta, who were relatives of Mrs. Timberlake, and she enjoyed most pleasant intercourse with them. After a period of time, she again met Winnie Davis in Athens, Ga., grown to charming womanhood, "the Daughter of the Confederacy." Her gracious manners won all hearts, and her memory will ever be most tenderly cherished.

At the expiration of twenty-seven years' service as President of the Ladies' Memorial Association, Mrs. Timberlake resigned her office in 1900, and was succeeded by Mrs. C. A. Rowland. In recognition of her distinguished services, the Memorial Association elected her Honorary President of that body. It was owing to her untiring zeal and executive ability, ably assisted by Mrs. John T. Miller, who was Secretary and Treasurer, and by the Ladies' Memorial Association, that the splendid monument to the Confederate dead was erected in Augusta Ga. It is pronounced one of the handsomest memorials in the South.

Mrs. Timberlake is also Vice-President of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association for Georgia, and takes an active interest in all patriotic work.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, ALBANY, GEORGIA.

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia, grew out of the work of the ladies of Dougherty County for wounded and sick soldiers, who, not able to travel farther, were left at Albany at the Way Side Home. The Way Side Home Society rendered efficient services to the wounded and sick soldiers, under the wise and able direction of Mrs. Amanda Hines Hobbs, the first President, and Mrs. Rebecca Welsh Sutton, who succeeded Mrs. Hobbs at the death of the latter.

After the war it was the desire of the women of Dougherty County to raise a monument to the dead heroes of the Confederate army, but nothing was done until 1876, when Colonel Nelson Tift, founder of Albany, Georgia, urged his lady friends re-



MRS. F. A. TIMBERLAKE,
(Formerly Mrs. M. E. Walton.)
Vice-President for Georgia, Confederated Southern Memorial Association,
Augusta, Georgia.

peatedly to start a monument fund, and suggested giving public dinners at the Fair Ground during the County Fair.

Three ladies undertook the work: Mrs. Lou Warren, Mrs. A. M. Wolihin and Mrs. Lou Smith Talbert. They realized \$121.41, which they loaned out at interest. Nothing more was done to add to this fund until a Ladies' Memorial Association was regularly organized in May, 1891, when the following ladies met and enrolled as charter members: Mrs. Lou Warren, President; Miss Hattie Ashe Hall, Vice-President; Mrs. Elizabeth Cruger Westbrook, Treasurer; Miss Carrie W. Smith, Secretary; Mrs. Fannie Tift Nelson, Mrs. Susan Hall Tift, Mrs. Ella Rust Hilsman, Mrs. Annie Tarver Hobbs, Mrs. Elizabeth Solomon Tarver, Mrs. Eugenia Coley Clark, Mrs. Annie Smith Davis, Miss Edwina Davis, members.

The association decided on meeting once each month. The initiation fee was fixed at \$1.00 and dues at 10 cents each member per month.

Captain Richard Hobbs, veteran, spoke to the ladies of the neglected condition of the graves of unknown soldiers, and the Association decided to raise funds by a concert for this purpose.

Mrs. E. C. Clark afterwards gave a concert, the proceeds of which were invested in marble slabs, which were placed at the head of such graves; these slabs were inscribed "Unknown."

For several years nothing was done by the Association except arranging for the yearly observance of Memorial Day.

In 1893 Mrs. Lou Warren resigned and Mrs. Fannie Hunter Lockett was elected in her place, with Mrs. Westbrook as Treasurer, and Mrs. Carrie Smith Ticknor, Secretary.

In the following five years Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Ticknor and Mrs. Davis turned over to the Treasurer for the monument fund nearly two hundred (\$200.00) dollars, the proceeds of a concert, a flag drill and a reading by "Betsy Hamilton."

In 1898 Mrs. Lockett resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Carrie Smith Ticknor, who was succeeded the following year by Miss Hattie Ashe Hall and the monument fund was increased to five hundred and fifty-one (\$551.00) dollars. In 1900 Miss Hall displayed great zeal and energy, and in that year a determined effort was made to raise enough money to erect a monument without delay.

In 1901 Veteran John G. Laroque, by his individual efforts, raised from the citizens of Albany over three hundred dollars, and a design for the monument was selected, and the order placed with W. H. Miller, of Albany, Ga.

At a meeting of the Association in 1902 the necessity for marking the graves of all soldiers buried at Albany was brought before the members and a petition was sent to the City Council to aid the Association in this work. The Council found that they could not appropriate any money for such a cause, but the Mayor, Mr. Samuel B. Brown, generously sent the ladies \$100.00 as a personal contribution, to be used for this purpose. Seventy-five marble slabs were ordered with C. S. A. cut on them. Mr. W. H. Miller placed these slabs free of charge to the Association, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Wilder, sexton, who also rendered his services free.

On Wednesday, November 13th, 1901, the monument was unveiled in the presence of the entire population of the city. The statue on this monument is life size and is made of Italian marble, and is pronounced by all who have seen it as a most beautiful and finished work. This statue of a Southern soldier stands on a die of white Georgia marble, the base being of granite. The face of the statue looks toward the East. Inscribed on the marble die are these words:

"They fought, not for conquest, but for liberty and their own homes."

On the East side is inscribed: "Our Confederate dead, 1861-1865." On the South side: "These men need no eulogy, for their works do follow them." On the West side: "This monument is erected under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Dougherty County, Georgia, to the men who fought in the Confederate army in defense of Constitutional Liberty."

The Association to-day is not large, but loyal to the past. Several members have withdrawn, and some have moved away. It is the purpose of the members to mark the graves of every soldier buried here, to keep alive the love and gratitude for those who fought, and to aid in every possible way all efforts to render to posterity the glorious record made by our Southern soldiers.

The present membership of the Association consists of Miss Hattie Ashe Hall, President; Mrs. Sue Tarpley Carter, Vice-

President; Miss Edwina Lamar Davis, Treasurer; Mrs. Annie Smith Davis, Secretary; Mrs. Pauline Smith Sterne, Mrs. Fannie Tift Nelson, Mrs. Carrie Smith Ticknor, Mrs. Eva Carter Wooten, Mrs. Lou Smith Talbert, Mrs. Susan Hall Tift and Mrs. Mary Miller Tyler.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, AMERICUS, GEORGIA.

At the close of the war the women of Americus, who, in common with their sisters all over the South, had labored during that stormy period in giving aid and comfort to the Confederate soldiers, formed themselves into "The Ladies' Memorial Association."

The object of this Association was to commemorate the deeds and to care for the last resting place of those who had died in defense of their country. Like the Mary's of old: "'Twas all their love had leave to do."

It is to be regretted that no record of this society was kept in the first years of its existence. The writer knows that since its beginning, it has been handed down from mother to daughter, as a most sacred charge, and she well remembers that first "Memorial Day" on the Twenty-sixth of April, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Six, when they met together, and kneeling there where so much of hope was buried, they laid their sweetest spring flowers above the sleeping dead.

It had always been the ardent wish of the Ladies' Memorial Association to erect a suitable monument to the soldiers fallen in battle, who had gone from among their midst, and they ever worked to the accomplishment of this end. In the latter part of the seventies, when the government began to improve the cemetery at Andersonville, building a wall around it and making many other changes, the graves of the Confederates, who had died there during the war, were thereby thrown out in the woods, and left in a very neglected condition.

After mature deliberation this Association resolved to have these bodies, one hundred and fifteen in number, removed to Americus, and gave for this purpose their hoarded monument fund. In February, eighteen hundred and eighty, this was

carried into effect. Neat marble stones were placed at the head and foot of each grave—and the names, whenever obtainable, otherwise marked "Unknown," inscribed thereon. About this time the United Daughters of the Confederacy joined the Ladies' Memorial Association in raising money for the erection of this monument, but it was not until the spring of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine that their long deferred hopes were realized, and a handsome monument, costing about eighteen hundred dollars, was ordered and soon after placed on its pedestal.

The officers of this Association were: Mrs. Maria Harrold, President; Miss Mary C. Granberry, Vice-President; Mrs. Lucy M. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Mattie Bivins Cobb, Historian.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Confederate Memorial work in Atlanta, which has culminated in such grand evidences in stone, as illustrated in this volume, was begun by Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan. She had served, when known as Miss Eugenia Goode, as Secretary of the Atlanta Hospital Association for three years, and had been married about one year to Major Joseph H. Morgan, when Mrs. Charles J. Williams, of Columbus, Ga., made her appeal to the ladies of the South to aid her in observing Memorial Day.

On the 15th day of April, 1866, Mrs. Morgan requested Mrs. W. W. Clayton (sister to General Paul Semmes), and her daughters, who are now Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. Crane, to unite with her in calling the ladies together and in making preparations for celebrating the day.

Accordingly, these ladies, with the addition of Mrs. John Simons, went out among their friends and in two days raised \$350.00 as a memorial fund, to defray the expenses of clearing the ground, putting it in proper condition, and otherwise celebrating the day. Mrs. Morgan, with her father and mother, Major and Mrs. Hamilton Goode, and the Misses Clayton, went day after day to the cemetery, taking their lunch with them, directing the hired labor, until they had cleared the ground where all the known dead are interred in Oakland Cemetery. These de-



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

Unveiled 1872,
Atlanta, Georgia.

voted pioneers spared not their own hands from such sacred toil, but assisted in making clean this last bed of the heroes at rest there. These ladies then sent to Stone Mountain for cedar, which was brought by the Georgia Railroad free of charge and deposited in a building on Marietta street, a then central point. They then met and twined it into wreaths, crosses and other designs, to be kept in readiness for the occasion, to be so sweetly celebrated. On the 25th day of April this notice was sent to the merchants in the city:

"In behalf of the ladies of Atlanta we request the merchants to close their doors on to-morrow, April 26th, for the purpose of decorating the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

"MRS. JOSEPH H. MORGAN,

"MISS JULIA CLAYTON,

"MISS SALLIE CLAYTON,

"Committee."

The *Intelligencer* and *New Era*, daily papers, published in Atlanta at that time, repeated the request, and gave the ladies all the assistance possible. Consequently, on the 26th, at the early hour of nine o'clock, nearly all the business houses were closed, and the people, young and old, were seen wending their way to the cemetery, most of them bearing some floral tribute to be deposited above the silent dust. The City of the Living was deserted, for the time, for the City of the Dead.

Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Clayton and daughters, Mrs. Willis Peck, Mrs. John N. Simmons, Mrs. E. Lawshe, Mrs. John Neal and daughters, Mrs. Westmoreland, Mrs. (Dr.) Grant and Mrs. J. M. Johnson met in the building where the decorations were deposited, and, together with Colonel Hoge, Colonel E. Y. Clarke, Mr. A. R. Watson, R. Bass, Major Tom Williams, Captain W. M. Williams, Major Jos. H. Morgan and others, walked to the cemetery, carrying their offering to the heroic dead. They went with heavy hearts and many misgivings. They reached the cemetery at 11 o'clock, and near the center of the area appropriated to graves of "Confederate Dead" was erected an arch of evergreens, which was beautifully gemmed with flowers. Colonel Hoge introduced Rev. R. Q. Mallard, of the Central Presbyterian Church, chaplain for the occasion. After a few very impressive remarks, he offered a fervent, touching prayer.

The wreaths of evergreen and flowers that had been prepared were then laid upon the graves, until the four thousand had been covered. Their memory was typified by the evergreens, and their praises voiced by the perfume of the flowers. They then returned, quietly and solemnly, to their respective homes.

Such was Atlanta's first Memorial Day.

The next day a notice was published in the daily papers, calling the ladies and citizens generally to attend a meeting to be held at Wesley Chapel, for the purpose of electing officers of the Atlanta Memorial Association, and devising means to procure funds for the proper disinterment of our gallant dead, who were then lying in trenches around Atlanta.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. J. N. Simmons to the chair, and requesting Colonel E. F. Hoge to act as Secretary. An election for permanent officers was then held, which resulted as follows:

Board of Directors—General G. T. Anderson, Colonel J. S. Prather, Colonel E. F. Hoge, Captain W. M. Williams, Major A. Leyden, Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, Mrs. R. Bass, Mrs. J. M. Johnson and Mrs. W. F. Westmoreland. President, Dr. J. P. Logan; First Vice-President, Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. B. Walker; Third Vice-President, Mrs. J. N. Simmons.

In the following years, 1866 and 1867, under the presidency of Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, Memorial Day was fittingly observed, and many improvements made on the grounds. Many bodies were removed from the trenches around Atlanta and re-interred.

About this time the Association petitioned the city, asking a donation of ground in Oakland Cemetery, for the purpose of giving these neglected heroes a Christian burial.

Mr. Frank Ryan, an ex-Confederate and Clerk of Council, furnishes the following extracts from the minutes:

“Resolution by Mr. Bell.

“*Resolved*, That the petition of the Atlanta Memorial Association, asking a donation of land for the purpose of interring the Confederate dead, be referred to the Committee on Cemetery, and that the said committee have full power to act in the premises. Agreed to.” The committee gave them the ground now marked “Unknown.” They failed to raise the money to begin the work, and it was postponed another year. They had

no money in the treasury to pay for painting the remaining headboards. Major Joseph H. Morgan painted five hundred himself, lettered them and superintended the setting up of all the headboards in the cemetery. In the spring of 1868 Mrs. Morgan resigned her position on account of absence from Atlanta.

At the next meeting of the Association the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. John B. Gordon; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. M. Johnson; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Joseph Winship; Third Vice-President, Mrs. E. B. Walker; Treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Clayton; Secretary, Mrs. R. P. Zimmerman.

This year, Memorial Day falling on Sunday, it was observed very quietly. At 2:30 o'clock the procession formed at the City Hall and proceeded to the cemetery. Over the main drive, where the monument is now, was an arch with the inscription, "Our Soldiers." This year the ladies gave a supper for the benefit of the Spottsylvania Memorial Association in Virginia, from which they realized \$302.80, which they turned over to General Gordon to forward to them. About this time the Association appealed to the Legislature for an appropriation to remove the dead. This was refused. They were not discouraged, but continued to give entertainments until they raised the required amount, and during the winter of this year the dead were removed.

THE FIRST ADDRESS.

On the 26th of April, 1869, the first Memorial address was delivered. Colonel E. Y. Clarke introduced the orator, General W. S. Walker, in a chaste and eloquent speech. General Walker's address was short, conservative and appropriate.

This year a movement was made to erect a monument to our "Confederate Dead" that should be an eternal testimonial to their patriotism and valor. The Association had made some progress under Mrs. Gordon's administration. Honorable mention is due, just here, to Colonel E. Y. Clarke, who had worked with the ladies from the beginning of their labor of love. As they began to accumulate money for the monument, they agitated the question as to where it was to be placed. Some wished to have it in the cemetery, and oth-

ers in the city on Marietta street. A meeting of the most prominent people of the city was held at the City Hall to decide the question by ballot. The majority voted to place it in the cemetery. Mrs. Gordon resigned the office of President, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, First Vice-President, was elected by acclamation to succeed her.

As Vice-President with Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Johnson had personally superintended removing the dead for ten miles around and through the city. In some of the trenches she found as many as ninety bodies, wrapped in their blankets, hands crossed, with their caps laid over their faces. When exposed to the air they crumbled to dust. Their bones were sacredly gathered and placed in boxes already prepared.

It must be remembered that Atlanta was burned to the ground in 1864 by General Sherman, and her impoverished citizens found it difficult to get lumber to rebuild their homes. The ladies of the Memorial Association were compelled to have lumber to make boxes to bury the dead. Mrs. Johnson went to Stone Mountain, where she heard some lumber could be bought. She superintended the making of the boxes, until the three thousand unknown patriots were given a Christian burial. It cost six thousand dollars to provide boxes and remove the bodies—two dollars for each.

Memorial Day, 1870, was appropriately observed. Colonel C. H. Hoge, as orator, delivered an able and eloquent address.

Immediately after Memorial Day the Association went to work to raise money for the proposed monument. They had raised enough to defray the cost of laying the corner-stone and putting the coping around the base of the monument, where General Robert E. Lee died. Consequently, they chose the day of his funeral for laying the corner-stone. General G. T. Anderson was marshal of the day, assisted by Major J. H. Morgan. The procession was composed of Masonic lodges, Knights Templar, Good Templars, members of the press, officers and students of Oglethorpe College, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mayor and Council, and all city officers. The city appeared in mourning. The procession reached the City Hall at 11 o'clock. The members of the Memorial Association, the orator of the day, and other distinguished persons occupied seats on the stand. Rev. W. T. Brantley then offered a prayer, after which there was music by the band. Dr. H. V. M. Miller, then United States Senator,



EX-PRESIDENTS OF MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mrs. Jos. H. Morgan. | 2. Mrs. John B. Gordon. |
| 3. Mrs. W. D. Ellis, President. | |
| 4. Mrs. Mary Cobb Johnson. | 5. Mrs. John Milledge. |

introduced General John B. Gordon, the orator of the day. We may rest assured that he eulogized his lost friend, as no one else could have done, and electrified his audience. When General Gordon concluded, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. M. Crumley. The procession then started to the cemetery, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." A stand had been erected and was spanned by an arch draped in mourning, in the center of which was suspended a portrait of General Lee, sword in hand, standing in front of his tent.

As the Memorial Association came up to the platform, in the van was Colonel Hoge bearing a banner, assisted by Miss Mary Clayton and Miss Sallie Edwards. The Knights Templar, Masonic lodges and Grand lodge were in attendance.

While the Masons were going through their ceremonies, a beautiful Confederate flag was spread over the opening of the stone, the history of which was this: Early in 1862, a Confederate soldier, who was a prisoner, died in a hospital in Kentucky. Before he died, he gave this flag to Mrs. Hawkins, who visited him, and told her to give it to the best Confederate in Louisville, and requested that a Yankee should never be allowed to touch it. She gave the flag to Mrs. B. A. Pratte, who was at that time living in Louisville, but had now become a resident of Atlanta and a member of the Ladies' Memorial Association. After all these things were deposited, a flag was wrapped around them, the box was sealed, and the stone set in mortar, when Grand Master Lawrence, according to Masonic rite, poured corn, wine and oil upon it.

Connected with the wine used is a little incident: A bottle of champagne was given to Miss Sallie Edwards (now Mrs. J. C. Olmsted) by a Kentucky Confederate General, when a young girl in Louisville. He told her to keep it and drink it when the Confederacy was recognized. She thought this an appropriate occasion to use it. Grand Master Lawrence concluded with a brief address, after which Colonel Thomas Howard made an eloquent, impressive speech, and this concluded the ceremonies.

In 1871 the address was made by Dr. David Wills, of Oglethorpe College, Dr. Brantley acting as chaplain. The ladies worked very hard during this year, trying to pay for the work on the monument.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Mrs. J. M. Johnson, President; Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, First Vice-President; Mrs. Alfred Austell, Second Vice-President; Mrs. W. R. Phillips, Treasurer; Mrs. B. A. Pratte, Secretary.

Memorial Day, 1872, Colonel James D. Waddell made the address, and Rev. David Wills offered the prayer. The ceremonies were as usual.

November, 1872, the Association went in a body to the Capitol, and requested the members of the Legislature to give their *per diem* to assist (if they could not make an appropriation) to reimburse them for the money spent in removing the dead. Judge James Brown, of Canton, was at that time in the Senate, and made such a gallant speech for the ladies that they were given two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

Memorial Day, 1873, the exercises were more elaborate, and it was the greatest success that had so far been attained. All the military companies were out, and the procession was three-quarters of a mile long. Rev. Robert Elliott, rector of St. Phillips Church, was chaplain. General Walker introduced Major J. W. Roberts, who read the poem of S. K. Philips entitled "Immortelles." General Walker then introduced General A. C. Garlington, who delivered a beautiful address.

January, 1874, the monument was finished. It is of the Roman style, consisting of a rustic base in six courses, twenty feet square at the top of the foundation. All the work above the base is fine cut ashlar, and laid in courses. The first pedestal is finished with a projecting tablet containing the words "Our Confederate Dead—1873." The cap projects beyond the face of the pedestal six inches, on which the shaft rises from a large convex moulding and runs up to a height of twelve feet without diminishing, and is capped with a plain projecting band, the diminution commencing above the band to the apex of the shaft. The whole height is sixty-five feet. It is made of Stone Mountain granite. Mr. William Gray was the designer and donated the tablet and inscription, as well as his services. Dr. Amos Fox voluntarily assumed, for the Association, the contract for the erection (as they were not chartered at that time), and saw that it was faithfully executed. Colonel Calvin Fay superintended its erection, and rendered many other valuable services. Mr. J. T. Meador, President of the Stone Mountain Granite

Company, donated all the granite used, the Association contracting to pay for the dressing and polishing, which contract the Company faithfully executed. Superintendent S. K. Johnson, of the Georgia Railroad, transported all of the granite over the road free of charge. It would have cost \$17,000 as it is, but for these donations. The actual cost of dressing and polishing the granite, and erecting the monument, was \$8,000.00.

Memorial Day, 1874, the monument was unveiled. It had been just four years since the corner-stone was laid.

The ladies of the Memorial Association, with Governor Smith, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Thomas Hardeman, had seats on the monument. General Clement A. Evans offered a fervent prayer. Then Colonel Robert A. Alston introduced Hon. Thomas Hardeman, orator of the day, whose eloquent address made an impression never to be forgotten by those who heard him. The monument was all paid for now, but one thousand dollars. The ladies were determined to finish paying for it this year.

In 1875, Rev. R. C. Fonto, rector of St. Philips Church, acted as chaplain, and Capt. Harry Jackson delivered the address. A poem by Dr. H. L. W. Craig was read by Judge George Hillyer.

In 1876, General Walker was marshal; Dr. A. T. Spalding, chaplain, and Judge James F. Pou, of Columbus, orator.

In 1877, General Walker, marshal; Rev. D. W. Gwyn, chaplain, and Mr. Howard Van Epps, orator.

In 1878, General G. T. Anderson, marshal; Father Quinian, chaplain, and Hon. James W. Robertson, orator.

In 1879, Captain John Milledge was marshal; General C. A. Evans, chaplain, and General Fitz Hugh Lee, orator.

In 1880, Dr. Wm. E. Boggs was chaplain; Colonel E. F. Hoge, orator, and a poem by Miss Johnnie Hunt, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, was read.

In 1881, Major Cummings was marshal; Rev. John W. Heidt, chaplain; Prof. McAdoo of Knoxville, poet, and Captain John Milledge, orator. Mr. Smith Clayton presented the composition entitled "The Faded Jacket of Gray" which has been declaimed by school boys all over the State.

In the fall of 1881, Mrs. J. M. Johnson resigned the Presidency, and Mrs. W. W. Clayton was elected in her stead, with Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan as First Vice President; Mrs. George

T. Fry, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Mary DeSaussure, Treasurer, and Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Secretary.

In 1882, General P. B. M. Young was marshal; Dr. Henry McDonald, chaplain, and Colonel E. F. Hoge, orator.

In the fall of 1882, Mrs. Clayton resigned the office of President, and was succeeded by Mrs. B. A. Pratte.

In 1883, Major W. D. Luckie was marshal; Rev. D. W. Gwyn was chaplain, and short addresses were made by Captain Harry Jackson and Captain John Milledge, both in uniform.

In 1884, Dr. E. H. Barnett was chaplain and Judge George Hillyer, orator.

Mrs. Pratte resigned the Presidency at this time, and was succeeded by Mrs. Mary DeSaussure, under whose administration devoted and efficient work was done.

RE-ORGANIZATION.

October 16th, 1884, the Association was re-organized. Business of importance made it necessary that it should be chartered. Colonel George T. Fry prepared the charter.

The meeting was held in the parlor of the Young Men's Library. Captain Milledge was called to the chair, and Colonel George T. Fry was requested to act as Secretary and to read the charter. After having heard it read, the ladies accepted and organized under it. The following officers were then elected: President, Mrs. Fanny C. Milledge; First Vice-President, Mrs. W. D. Ellis; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. F. Hoge; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Harry Jackson; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Willis P. Chisholm; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Olmsted; Secretary, Mrs. George T. Fry.

THE INCUMBENCY OF MRS. FANNIE C. MILLEDGE, AS PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Fannie C. Milledge, wife of Captain John Milledge, who was a gallant artillery officer from Georgia during the war, was elected president of the Association.

Mrs. Milledge, before her marriage, was Miss Robinson from Richmond, Virginia, and her family had been devoted to the Confederate cause. Her marriage to Captain Milledge occurred in the closing days of the struggle in Virginia, and was the culmination of one of the many episodes connected with the pres-



PRESIDENTS OF MEMORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

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|---|---|
| 1. Mrs. W. F. Spurlin,
Camden, Alabama. | 2. Mrs. L. A. Lawson,
Waynesboro, Georgia. |
| 3. Mrs. Beverly D. Evans,
Sandersville, Georgia. | 4. Mrs. D. H. Williams,
Gainesville, Alabama, |
| 5. Mrs. M. M. Madden,
Brunswick, Georgia. | 6. Mrs. J. B. Mack,
Fort Mill, South Carolina. |

ence of gallant and courtly gentlemen from other parts of the South in the homes and at the firesides of Virginia culture and refinement.

Mrs. Milledge brought to the performance of her official duty a rare combination of skill, devotion and energy; and the affairs of the Association, if such a term can be used, prospered under her fostering care and management. She was President of the Association for thirteen years, and died on the afternoon preceding Memorial Day, 1895. Her death occurred after the preparation for the parade had been made; and, speaking in military parlance, her life went out almost on the skirmish line. The Memorial Association had been greatly devoted to her, and in the camps of Confederate veterans her name was as well known, and her wishes as much respected, as though she had held official station in these organizations. During most of the time of the presidency of Mrs. Milledge, Mrs. W. D. Ellis was First Vice-President; Mrs. S. A. Melone, Second Vice-President; Mrs. W. A. Wright, Third Vice-President; Mrs. C. W. Henderson, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, Fifth Vice-President; Mrs. J. C. Olmsted, Treasurer and Mrs. S. W. Goode, Secretary.

In 1885, General Henderson was marshal; Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, chaplain, and Colonel George T. Fry, orator.

In 1886, Captain R. L. Barry was marshal; Rev. J. W. Lee, chaplain, and Hon. W. D. Ellis, orator.

In 1887, the Confederate veterans (now organized into a body), at the request of the ladies agreed to take charge of the business part of celebrating Memorial Day, the ladies continuing to pay their own expenses.

This year there were more than one hundred Confederate veterans in line, under command of Colonel George T. Fry, who wore his Confederate uniform.

Boxes were placed at the gates to receive contributions to a monument to be erected in Mobile, Alabama, to Father Ryan, "The Poet Priest of the South."

Dr. H. C. Morrison was chaplain and Captain William A. Wright introduced Hon. Albert Cox, who delivered the address.

During the Spring of 1888, the Confederate Cemetery was very much improved. A new hedge, roses and spring shrubs, were planted, with magnolias and other ornamental trees.

Memorial Day, 1888, the venerable Dr. John Jones, of Atlanta, was chaplain, and Colonel T. G. Jones, since Governor of Alabama, made the address.

Decemer of this year the ladies joined with the veterans in holding a fair, one-half of the net proceeds of which were to go to the head-stone fund of the Memorial Association.

Dr. Amos Fox turned over to the ladies \$1,793.00 as their half of the net proceeds.

Memorial Day, 1889, Colonel W. L. Calhoun introduced General P. M. B. Young, orator of the day, whose address was one of the most eloquent ever delivered on a similar occasion, and his tribute to Southern women was all the more appreciated, coming from a confirmed old bachelor. Dr. J. William Jones, of Virginia, was chaplain. The boxes at the gates were found to contain \$57.00, which was turned over to the secretary to be sent with like contributions of this day from other cities of Georgia, to mark the graves of her heroes who are sleeping in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia.

In December, 1889, the Association joined with the veterans in paying the last tribute of love and respect to their honored Chieftain, Jefferson Davis.

About this time the Association donated \$100.00 to Dr. Amos Fox to aid him in removing the bodies of eleven veterans from pauper ground to Confederate Veteran Square in Westview Cemetery, and putting up stones to mark their graves. The ladies had by this time \$2,000.00 in bank, and at a meeting in December, 1889, decided to begin putting up head-stones before the decaying head-boards had entirely rotted away.

In the spring of 1890, the names of eight hundred and forty-five soldiers, with the letter of company and number of regiment, were sent to the American Marble Company. These names were copied from Confederate records and arranged alphabetically, by Sally Hansom Melone, then a child of only twelve years. The stones were finished and set up in the cemetery to the proper graves before Memorial Day.

Memorial Day, 1890, was the most important one yet celebrated. It was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston. As that grand old hero was then alive, the ladies, after consulting with the veterans, decided to invite him, together with every living Confederate General, to

unite with them in celebrating the day. Most of them accepted the invitation. Hon. J. C. Black, of Augusta, Georgia, was orator of the day, and Rev. Robert Barrett, D. D., rector of St. Luke's Cathedral, was chaplain. The exercises were held in DeGive's Opera House, that all the older citizens might be present. Confederate veterans from all parts of the South were in attendance.

The Kimball House was headquarters for the Generals. The Association met in front of it, and joined them in driving to the opera house, which was but a short distance. A number of battle-scarred veterans, who had followed General Johnston through the entire war, surrounded his carriage, unhitched the horses, and themselves drew his carriage to the opera house. Assembled there on the stage with him, for the last time on earth, were Beauregard, Longstreet, Kirby Smith, Wade Hampton, Lafayette, McLaws, Simon Buckner, Gordon, Colquitt, Lawton, Bate, Early, Moorman, Vaughan, Stephen D. Lee, P. M. B. Young, and others. The address was a very appropriate one, and

"Many eyes were suffused with tears,
As he told the story,
How the South fought for her rights,
And lost all but her glory."

At the conclusion of the exercises, the procession was formed on Marietta street, and marched to the cemetery. Colonel W. L. Calhoun was marshal, assisted by Colonel L. P. Thomas and Hugh Colquitt and Captain W. D. Ellis. The Knights Templar escorted the ladies, and the generals were in carriages immediately behind them. One carriage was occupied by the venerable sister of General J. E. B. Stuart, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, ex-President, with Beauregard and Kirby Smith. Hundreds of veterans were in line. Many visitors and citizens also joined in the procession. Arriving at the cemetery the Association and Generals had seats on the monument. Impromptu speeches were made by several of the Generals, as they were called upon. Then a prayer by the chaplain, and the graves were covered with flowers.

May 9th, 1890, the Association held an important meeting in the parlor of the Young Men's Library. After paying all expenses of Memorial Day, and giving votes of thanks to all who had rendered assistance, the ladies proceeded to elect their officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. George T. Fry, who had

been Secretary ever since the re-organization, resigned the office because of her change of residence from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tenn. Resolutions of regret were passed and she was made an honorary life-member.

The following officers were then elected: President, Mrs. John Milledge; First Vice-President, Mrs. W. D. Ellis; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. A. Wright; Third Vice-President, Mrs. E. F. Hoge; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Olmsted; Secretary, Mrs. Samuel W. Goode.

Memorial Day, 1891, was observed in the usual manner with a grand parade, the strewing of flowers upon the Confederate graves, an oration by Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., and prayer and religious exercises by Rev. T. P. Cleveland.

Memorial day, 1892, was faithfully observed. Mr. Fulton Colville, of Atlanta, delivered the oration; Colonel W. Lowndes Calhoun officiated as marshal; Rev. T. C. Tupper acted as chaplain.

On the 26th of April, 1893, Memorial day, General Holtzclaw, of Alabama, was orator and Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D. was chaplain.

Memorial day, 1894, was fitly observed. Hon. H. H. Carlton, of Athens, Georgia, delivered the address. Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D.D., was chaplain; Captain John Milledge was marshal.

In 1895, Memorial day exercises were held, and Lucien Knight, Esq., one of the editors of the *Constitution*, delivered the address. The Rev. A. W. Knight, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, was chaplain.

THE INCUMBENCY OF MRS. W. D. ELLIS AS PRESIDENT.

Mrs. W. D. Ellis, whose maiden name was Phoebe C. Prioleau, formerly of Charleston, S. C., and whose family had been devoted to the Confederate cause, was elected President to succeed Mrs. Milledge, with the following co-assistants: Mrs. S. A. Melone, First Vice-President; Mrs. W. A. Wright, Second Vice-President; Mrs. W. H. Henderson, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. J. C. Olmsted, Treasurer; Miss Martha Goode, Secretary.

Mrs. Ellis has been re-elected year after year, and is still the President of the Association.



THE LION OF ATLANTA,
To the Memory of the Unknown Confederate Dead.
Atlanta, Georgia.

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In 1896, Memorial day was observed in the usual impressive manner. Hon. Dupont Guerry, of Macon, Georgia, delivered the address. Rev. T. P. Cleveland was chaplain and Colonel A. J. West, marshal.

Memorial day, 1897, had for its orator Rev. W. W. Landrum, D. D.; Rev. Theron Rice, D. D., officiated as chaplain.

On Memorial Day, 1898, Hon. Albert Cox, of Atlanta, delivered the address; Colonel A. J. West acted as marshal, and Rev. Mr. Holderby officiated as chaplain.

In 1899, Memorial day was observed with all its customary devotion and enthusiasm. Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall, of Savannah, Georgia, delivered the oration.

Memorial day, 1900, was observed with the usual grand parade and great outpouring of the citizens of Atlanta. Hon. W. D. Ellis, of Atlanta, delivered the oration. Rev. C. P. Bridewell was chaplain and Major J. C. Haskell was marshal.

Memorial day, 1901, was observed in the usual manner, Hon. J. W. Austin being the orator of the day, and Rev. C. B. Wilmer, chaplain. Hon. W. A. Wright was marshal of the occasion.

1902 had for its orator, Hon. John Temple Graves; for its marshal, Captain W. A. Hanson, both of Atlanta.

ANNUAL PARADES.

Almost without exception in the history of the Memorial Association of Atlanta, the graves of the Confederate dead have been decorated with flowers, after stirring, patriotic and eloquent orations had been delivered from the base of the monument in Oakland Cemetery, and after other interesting exercises had been observed.

This cemetery is about one mile from the center of the city, and the almost universal custom has been that the entire business of the City of Atlanta was suspended from 12 o'clock M., for the balance of the day; and the processions were formed in the city about two o'clock, and moved in regular and military order through the principal streets out to the cemetery, where the addresses and exercises occurred as stated. These processions have been always large and imposing. On many occasions, when the head of the procession entered the gate of Oakland Cemetery, the rear guard had not more than left the center of the city. Not only have these processions been immense, but the occasion

has drawn from the homes of Atlanta, to look on and take part in a general way, almost the entire population; and so Memorial day started out to be, and has continued to grow into, a great, memorable, annual occasion.

THE LION OF ATLANTA.

During the last year of incumbency of Mrs. John Milledge, there was placed in that part of Oakland Cemetery set apart to the unknown Confederate dead, a magnificent lion carved in marble, in splendid imitation of the lion of Lucerne. This lion has draped near it a Confederate flag, and on the occasion of the unveiling of this monument there was a great parade and a splendid tribute paid by all the people to this most appropriate ornament.

Among the floral offerings were a car load of beautiful flowers sent by the citizens of Brunswick, Georgia, in appreciation of Atlanta's aid to the yellow fever sufferers of that city. It will be seen by looking over the list of orators through the long period of years noted in the foregoing history of the Memorial Association of Atlanta, that many distinguished men delivered addresses. It can truthfully be said that all the addresses delivered have been striking, eloquent and impressive. The time, the occasion, the magnificent outpouring of the people, and the solemn devotion manifested to the subject in hand, appear to have called out from each succeeding speaker his very best effort.

Almost upon the formation of the order of Daughters of the Confederacy, that organization began to take active interest in the celebration of Memorial day in Atlanta, and brought to the aid of the Memorial Association its enthusiastic influence, aid and support.

The Order of R. E. Lee, another patriotic organization, under the leadership of Mrs. W. L. Peel, its President, has rendered timely and appreciated aid and influence in the successful outcome of a number of Memorial occasions. From the beginning of this work down to this date the municipal government of Atlanta has not only encouraged these annual exercises, but its various departments have actively participated; its schools have joined in the procession; its various departments have taken hold, and two of these

departments have been conspicuously helpful. Among the acts of the City Council was the donation to the Association of a plat of ground in the cemetery, subsequently sold and the proceeds converted into a fund which produces an annual return of over \$300.00.

The Fire Department of Atlanta, under its efficient and able Chief, W. R. Joyner, has for many years taken a conspicuous part in the observance of Memorial Day. Not only have the officers and men of this department been conspicuous with their beautiful wreaths of flowers and their drum corps, but their friendly aid and active co-operation, each recurring season, have contributed largely to the success of the annual parades. The Atlanta Police Department deserves special mention in the history of the Atlanta Memorial Association.

This splendid body of men, under the leadership of Chiefs A. B. Connally and J. W. Ball, have preserved order, marched in our processions, taken up collections at the gates, and in all matters have contributed to the magnitude of our annual parades.

The Memorial Association has always received the cordial and efficient support of the Atlanta newspapers, and much of its good work should be credited to this powerful agency.

The Military Companies, comprising the Fifth Regiment of Georgia State Troops, under the command of Colonels John S. Chandler and A. P. Woodward, and the Atlanta Artillery, Governor's Horse Guards, together with several cadet corps, have rendered appreciated and valued assistance on Memorial days. The officers and men have formed a conspicuous part of each procession, and have marched with firm step and steady purpose to show that they revere and appreciate the unexcelled martial glory of the dead heroes who sleep in Oakland Cemetery.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The several camps of Confederate Veterans have always taken an active part in Memorial exercises. They have taken part in the management, have worked unceasingly and their part of each parade has been an inspiration. The Sons of Veterans and Children of the Confederacy have been faithful and vigilant in Confederate work, and on Memorial Days have had their places and their duty filled up to the measures of full display of that devotion which insures the continuation of Memo-

rial days when their elders shall have passed to the Great Beyond. No proper synopsis could be written of the history of the Ladies' Memorial Association which did not make special mention of the connection therewith of a number of ladies and gentlemen who have had no official connection with it. Among those not already named are Mrs. J. Gadsden King, who for years has prepared and placed upon the monument a special wreath; Mrs. E. L. Dunbar, of South Carolina, who has made an annual donation of gray moss to drape the grounds; Major W. H. Hulbert, an official of the Southern Express Company, who has procured the kind offices of his Company for free transportation of flowers; Captain W. H. Harrison, whose zeal and devotion to Confederate memories have placed him in the front rank of assistants in the good work; Dr. J. C. Olmsted, whose graceful pen has contributed so much to Confederate literature; Captain F. M. Meyers; Colonel L. P. Thomas; Captain R. S. Osborn; Captain R. M. Clayton and many other gallant ex-Confederates have been devoted in their efforts to make Memorial day exercises all they have been in Atlanta. On the seventh day of May, 1897, Mrs. Evans, wife of General C. A. Evans, at a meeting of the Association, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to correspond with every Memorial Association in Georgia, with a view of securing concert of action on all questions relating to the objects and purposes of these organizations. This resolution was adopted, but the subsequent formation of "The Confederated Southern Memorial Association" so fully met the situation that the Atlanta Association gladly accepted membership in that organization, and cannot commend too highly the work of the Confederation, and unites with all others in promising cordial support to the able and patriotic impulses and acts of the officers of an organization which takes into its general supervision the care of the graves of our dead and the preservation for posterity of a correct account of their heroic deeds, and the lofty courage which prompted them.

On Sunday morning, January 10, 1904, word was received in Atlanta that on the evening before General John B. Gordon had breathed his last at Biscayne, Florida. At the suggestion of Mrs. William A. Wright, a meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association was called for Monday, January the eleventh, in order that the association as a body might pay its tribute of respect to the dead Confederate Chieftain.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1868 by Ladies' Memorial Association.
Griffen, Georgia.

Previous to this meeting a telegram of sympathy had been sent to Mrs. Gordon by the President of the Association, Mrs. W. D. Ellis. At the meeting on Monday, Mrs. Wright introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

First. "That the Ladies' Memorial Association of Atlanta begs of Mrs. Gordon the privilege of giving to General Gordon and herself a last resting place in the Confederate Memorial grounds at Oakland Cemetery.

Second. "That a request to this effect be wired to Mrs. Gordon at once."

In accordance with these resolutions, the request was immediately wired to Mrs. Gordon. On Wednesday, January the thirteenth, after reaching Atlanta, Mrs. Gordon thanked the Association for the offer it had made, and accepted for her husband a resting place among his beloved comrades of the memorable struggle of 1861-'65.

On Wednesday, while General Gordon's body lay in state in the capitol at Atlanta, members of the Ladies' Memorial Association were constantly present in the rotunda, receiving flowers, and performing all other services in their power.

At the funeral on Thursday, January the fourteenth, places were reserved for the Association at the exercises in the House of Representatives, at the services in the church, and in the funeral procession.

Shortly after her return to Florida, Mrs. Gordon wrote the following letter to our President:

"BISCAYNE, FLA., Jan. 24, 1904.

"*My Dear Mrs. Ellis*—I wish to assure you and the ladies of the Memorial Association of my appreciation of the tribute paid General Gordon in your desire to have his body rest among his old comrades. No more appropriate spot could be found for his last resting place than among the martyrs of the Cause he loved so well.

"Please also express to the ladies my heartfelt thanks for the beautiful floral offering. Very sincerely and cordially,

"FANNY H. GORDON."

Mrs. W. D. Ellis.

INEZ SLEDGE, *Secretary*.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, ATHENS, GEORGIA.

This Association is the child of the Ladies' Aid Society of Confederate times, of which Mrs. Myrtis Franklin was the first President. No one can estimate the number of destitute, suffering soldiers who were aided and encouraged by these noble women, who shipped to them great boxes of clothing, blankets and provisions.

Mrs. Laura Cobb Rutherford was the second President of the Ladies' Aid Society, and when the banner was furled and many returned not, she determined that loving, enduring testimony should be paid the South's sacred dead. Mrs. Rutherford was elected President of the Ladies' Memorial Association, and held the position until her death, in 1888. Undaunted by the depression and destitution of those latter gloomy years of the sixties, she began the work of raising funds to erect a monument to the Confederate dead of Clarke County. To the discouragement met with on all sides, she made the one quiet, resolute reply: "It must be done." Finally, after years of struggle and remarkable industry and patience, the noble monument, telling its eloquent story, pointed its snowy, enduring column to the sky.

On the shaft bearing the following inscription are the names of the officers and soldiers of Clarke County who fell in the Confederate struggle: "Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Clarke County, 1872. True to the soil that gave them birth and reared them men, true to the traditions of their Revolutionary ancestors of high renown and hallowed worth; alike by instinct and by principle, cherishing the sentiments of home and country and the allegiance thereunto due as one and inseparable, these heroes—ours in the unity of blood and in unity of patriotism, struggled for the Rights of States, as held by the Fathers of the Republic, and by the Fathers as a sacred trust unto them bequeathed. The measure of their years suddenly completed in the fatal issues of battle, reached the consummation of earthly glory. By their death, last and holiest office of human fidelity possible to brave men, attesting their sincerity, vindicating their honor and sealing their integrity, they won their title to an immortality of love and reverence."

The fame of Southern heroism is imperishably inscribed in



MRS. C. A. ROWLAND,
President Ladies' Memorial Association,
Augusta, Georgia.

the names of those patriots that the shaft bears, and ever will it testify as well to the patriotism of the loyal-hearted Southern women, who year after year keep the memory of the Southron's cause and heroes sacred, and bring afresh each year chaplets for the Confederate dead.

ROSA WOODBERRY.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

During the war the ladies of Augusta organized themselves into a Ladies' Relief and Hospital Association, whose purpose was to care for the wounded and sick soldiers and provide them with kind nursing and comfortable clothing. At the close of the war, and after the disappearance of military hospitals, this Association then undertook to care for the graves of the Confederate dead in the city cemetery, and to decorate them with flowers upon the annual observance of Memorial Day.

In 1868 the Ladies' Memorial Association was organized, having for its purpose the care of these graves, as well as the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead. Mrs. John Carter was elected President, Mrs. H. H. Steiner, Vice-President, and Mrs. John T. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Association thus begun, was organized amid the distress and desolation of broken fortunes and depressed business conditions.

Soon after its organization it suffered the loss by death of both its President and Vice-President, but the noble women who composed it, with undaunted courage continued to labor earnestly for the cause to which they had devoted themselves. For the first five years they raised from all sources only \$458.12, and this was expended in the care of the graves in the soldiers' section of the city cemetery.

In March, 1873, the Association was re-organized, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. E. Walton (now Mrs. F. A. Timberlake); Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. John T. Miller. Vice-Presidents were elected to represent each denomination of the city.

These ladies set to work promptly and energetically to carry out the purpose of their organization. They received the hearty co-operation of every one, and soon had funds sufficient to justify them in undertaking the first part of their great work, which was to put in order the graves of the Confederate soldiers who were buried in Augusta. These martyrs to the Southern Cause were gathered together wherever buried, and were interred in orderly arrangement in one of the choicest lots of the cemetery. The lot was enclosed with a stone coping, planted with turf, and a fountain erected in the center. There were three hundred and thirty-seven graves, and at the head of each was placed a marble slab, bearing the name, regiment and State of the soldier who slept beneath. The Soldiers' Section became one of the most beautiful in the cemetery, and there, while the flowers are in bloom, the sod is green with the growth of early spring, and the fountain plays its everlasting melody, the citizens gather on Memorial Day, and in the presence of the dead, lay their tributes of flowers and praise upon the graves of their departed heroes.

March, 1873, the Ladies' Memorial Association re-organized, with the following officers: President, Mrs. M. E. Walton; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. John T. Miller; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. W. Adams, Mrs. E. M. Whitehead, Mrs. Ann Anthony, Mrs. J. J. Cohen, Mrs. J. S. Lamar, Mrs. DeSaussure Ford, Mrs. H. W. Hilliard, Mrs. J. T. Derry, Mrs. John M. Clark.

The association now turned its attention to the monument to be erected to the memory of the Confederate dead. Various means were used to raise funds for the purpose. In 1873 a bazaar was given and over \$4,000.00 were realized from the enthusiastic response of the people of Augusta. Concerts and lectures were given. Contributions were received, and money came in as fast as could be hoped for, considering the condition of the times. It is worthy of note that even the colored people contributed to the funds by two benefit performances of the "Cotton States Minstrels" of Augusta. This evidence of interest and kind feeling was much appreciated.

The police of Augusta gave a generous contribution to the Confederate Monument and render efficient service every Memorial Day.

The treasury was augmented by an excursion to Port Royal, S. C., to see the United States Naval Fleet. The officers entertained the ladies very hospitably, and they reciprocated by inviting them to attend a Centennial Leap Year party, to be given for the benefit of the Ladies' Memorial Association. They accepted, and made a very generous donation to the cause.

Mrs. General Pegram, of Baltimore, Md., presented a beautiful banner to the Association, which was offered for contest to the most popular fire company of the city. Much rivalry was elicited by this means and a sum of \$1,600.00 was added to the growing fund. By all these means in about three years the ladies had raised \$17,331.34. This sum, added to what had been previously accumulated, and to what accrued by interest, reached finally the splendid total of \$20,934.04, which was expended upon the soldiers' section, the design and monument, and after all had been paid for in full there was a balance in the treasury of \$579.68. Having raised the necessary amount, it was decided to erect a marble shaft somewhere in the city. At one of the fairs a vote was taken to decide the location. The majority was in favor of Broad street, between Jackson and McIntosh streets. In 1875 the Association advertised for designs, and among the many submitted, that of Van Gunden & Young, of Philadelphia, Pa., was accepted. The design cost \$500.00. The contract for the erection was awarded to Theo. Markwalter, of Augusta. The marble portion of the monument was executed in Carrara, Italy. Before it was ready to be brought to Augusta, Congress passed an act admitting all works of art intended for public ornamentation to pass free of duty. The bill for this purpose was introduced in Congress by Hon. Alex H. Stephens, and seconded by the efforts of Col. Chas. C. Jones, Jr. While the bill was awaiting the signature of the President, the ship bearing the monument appeared in New York harbor, but in order to gain time it was directed to sail to Savannah, at which place it arrived after the bill was signed and became a law. In this way the monument entered free of duty and the Association was saved an expense of \$1,712.90 for custom charges.

The corner stone of the monument was laid in April, 1875. Mrs. F. A. Timberlake, President of the Memorial Associa-

tion, and the following officers laid the first bricks of the foundation: Mrs. A. G. Whitehead, Mrs. Edward F. Campfield, Mrs. DeS. Ford, Mrs. M. B. Moore, and Mrs. John A. Clark. It was indeed a novel sight to a large number of spectators to see the ladies, with delicate, ungloved hands, laying brick and handling the trowel, but it was a holy duty they performed—one most appropriate to the occasion and the subject—that of rearing a shaft of marble in memory of the brave men who fought and died for a cause they considered just.

To the invaluable aid of the press, the Ladies' Memorial Association owe much of their success.

October, 1878, monument unveiled. The officers at that time were: President, Mrs. F. A. Timberlake (formerly Mrs. M. E. Walton); Secretary and Treasurer, *Mrs. John T. Miller; Vice-Presidents, *Mrs. J. M. Adams, *Mrs. E. M. Whitehead, *Mrs. J. J. Cohen, *Mrs. M. Campfield, Mrs. J. M. Clark, *Mrs. M. A. Dantforth, Mrs. W. H. Barrett, Mrs. J. T. May, Mrs. M. B. Moore, Mrs. J. J. Thomas, Mrs. Bredenberg, *Mrs. Eastlebury.

The unveiling occurred in October, 1878. Upon both occasions there was a grand military and civic display, and addresses were delivered by distinguished orators. Upon the laying of the corner stone the address was delivered by Gen. Clement A. Evans, and upon the unveiling, it was delivered by Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr. The monument stands seventy-six feet high. At the corner of the first section, twenty feet from the base, are heroic size marble statues of Generals R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Thos. R. R. Cobb and W. H. T. Walker, representing the Confederate Cause, the State of Georgia and the County of Richmond, in which Augusta is situated. The second section contains bas reliefs of Confederate emblems, the coat of arms of the Confederacy and of the State of Georgia. The obelisk proper rises gracefully to its commanding height and is surmounted with an heroic size private Confederate soldier, standing "at rest." The following appropriate inscriptions are engraven upon the tablets. On the north side:

In Memoriam:

"No nation rose so white and fair,
None fell, so pure of crime."

* Deceased.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

Unveiled 1878.
Augusta, Georgia,

On the south side:

Worthy
to have lived and known
Our gratitude;
Worthy
to be hallowed and held
in tender remembrance;
Worthy
the Fadeless Fame which
Confederate Soldiers
won.
Who gave themselves in life
and death for us;
For the Honor of Georgia,
For the Rights of the States,
For the Liberties of the People,
For the Sentiments of the South,
For the Principles of the Union,
As these were handed down to them
By the Fathers of our Common Country.

On the east side:

Our
Confederate Dead.

On the west side:

Erected A. D., 1878,
By The Ladies' Memorial Association of Augusta,
In honor of the
Men of Richmond County,
who died
In the Cause of the Confederate States.

The monument was unveiled in five and a half years after it was undertaken by the Association. It is justly considered one of the handsomest in the South, and stands to-day "the pride of Augusta and cynosure of every Confederate eye." The Association also contributed \$150.00 to the fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis.

Mrs. John T. Miller, who had served the Association as Secretary and Treasurer until 1883, removed to another city. Her position was then filled by Miss Anna Thew until 1885, when she resigned, and Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas was elected and held the office until 1892, when she also changed her place of residence, and was succeeded by Mrs. C. A. Rowland.

Mrs. F. A. Timberlake, after holding the office of President of the Association for twenty-seven years, resigned in September, 1900. She was held in such high esteem and love, and her faithful and efficient services were so highly appreciated that she was made Honorary President of the Association. Mrs.

C. A. Rowland was elected to succeed her as President, and Mrs. John W. Clark became First Vice-President, and Miss Mary A. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer. Mrs. Rowland, who was Miss Kate Whitehead, of Burke County, is from one of the oldest Georgia families, and during her young womanhood, under the guidance of her mother, Mrs. A. G. Whitehead, did loyal work for the Soldiers' Wayside Home at Millen, Ga., of which her mother was one of the founders and officers. She was married during the stormy period of the secession to Mr. C. A. Rowland, of Augusta, Ga. While he was fighting under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in that masterful retreat through Tennessee and Georgia, she was a devoted worker in making hospital and soldier supplies at the Whitehead family home, the well-known Ivanhoe Plantation, in Burke County.

Mrs. Rowland was in the midst of sharp fighting during these last days of the Confederacy and describes vividly many of the stirring scenes. Among these, she tells of standing with her mother on the front piazza of the old Whitehead home, with the rifle balls falling about their feet, while a cavalry fight raged in the grove in front of the house.

A detachment of General Kilpatrick's cavalry had made their headquarters at "Ivanhoe," and General Joe Wheeler, who was an intimate friend of the family, learning of their danger, attacked the enemy and put them to flight.

Mrs. Rowland is an active and zealous worker and is looked up to as a willing leader in all things pertaining to the cause so dear to Southern hearts.

The membership of the Association numbers between 900 and 1,000, it having been the plan of the Association, in its early organization, to make members of the Association all those who contributed to the fund for the monument. The children in the public schools at that time were also made members, giving a promise that they would make a wreath each year for the soldiers' graves on Memorial Day. Though many of these children are now grown and married, they are still true to the promise made in their childhood, and each Memorial Day make a wreath to be placed on some soldier's grave. Though the plan of making the children members is discontinued, the Association, desiring to keep alive the interest in the hearts of the children, visit the public schools each year just before Memorial Day, and request each child to make a wreath

for decorating the soldiers' graves on that sacred day, to which request they respond very generally.

On April 26, 1894, the officers of the Ladies' Memorial Association organized the Augusta Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and became members themselves, thereby insuring to their children the perpetuation of the work they have so nobly begun. There is now a branch of "The Children of the Confederacy" here, which has a good membership.

The special work of the Association now is to care for the graves of our hero dead, and to keep alive the hallowed and cherished memories of the Southern Confederacy by the appropriate observance of Memorial Day. In this they have the hearty co-operation of the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Confederate survivors and the State Military.

The Association has raised, since its first organization, the sum of \$20,934.04. The amount has been expended in the following manner: Soldiers' section, \$2,606.46; design of monument, \$500.00; foundation and laying the corner stone of monument, \$14,490.00; granite steps and coping, \$1,185.00; making the total expenditure to date, \$20,351.66, and the total cost of the monument, \$17,331.34. These expenditures have all been promptly met by the Association, and the monument is now paid for and complete. Mr. Markwalter, the contractor, deserves the greatest credit, and his work exhibits no fault nor flaw. Such then is the history of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Augusta, Ga., and the vast crowd that gathered to assist at the imposing ceremonies of the unveiling of the monument demonstrated the appreciation of the community for its loving labors.

At the Fourth Annual Convention of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, held in New Orleans, May, 1903, Miss Mary A. Hall, the faithful and efficient Secretary and Treasurer of this Association, was elected Historian of the Confederation.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

Mrs. Maria Morris Madden, President of the Memorial Association of Brunswick, Georgia, has been one of the most enthusiastic Presidents in all the Southland; her zeal has known

no abatement since the war. Fifteen years ago it was her privilege to organize the Memorial Association of Brunswick, Georgia. She has been the most ardent worker, and is to-day its principal support. For years she worked and planned, fighting against heavy odds; to-day she has her reward. The Association is active and as truly patriotic as any to be found in the South. She is sustained by a few old ladies, and with their aid has erected a pretty monument to perpetuate the memory of those who nobly fought and died for a Cause never to be forgotten. The monument stands in our beautiful Hanover Park. The officers of the Association are: Mrs. Maria Morris Madden, President; Mrs. Sarah Price, Vice-President; Mrs. Frances Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. Annie Hunter, Secretary. Mrs. Maria Morris Madden was born May 9th, 1841, in Burke County, Georgia. Her family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Georgia. Her father was Captain William Charles Strother Morris, a wealthy planter; she inherits his patriotism. Though past the age for service, he raised a company of one hundred men and joined Cobb's Legion in August, 1861. The uniforms of this company were paid for by her uncle, Major John C. Poythress, of Waynesboro, Burke County, and in his honor the company was named the "Poythress Volunteers." They fought bravely through many battles in Virginia and Maryland. Major Poythress was a very old and infirm gentleman, aged seventy-five years. Captain Morris remained at the front, until impaired in health, he was forced to retire. Mrs. Madden's mother was Miss Susan Walker, of Burke County, Georgia, a most lovely and highly cultivated lady. Mrs. Madden married Adjutant General Thomas Spaulding McIntosh, of Savannah, Georgia, July 3d, 1861. Major McIntosh was killed at the battle of Sharpsburg on September 17th, 1862. In 1868 she married Dr. James M. Madden, of Florida. He was a graduate of the Tulane University at New Orleans, La., and was a surgeon in the Confederate army. Since her marriage to Dr. Madden she has lived in Brunswick, Georgia, known and loved by all. Her sincerity and utter freedom from all uncharitableness has endeared her to many. She has a beautiful home and many objects in life to interest her, but few things are dearer to her heart than the care of the Confederate graves. The money for the monument was raised by entertainments and the annual dues of the



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1902.
Brunswick, Georgia.

members of the Memorial Association. The monument was unveiled on April 26th, 1903. Colonel Albert Cox was the orator on that impressive occasion. The only donation received was from Miss M. Lee, the daughter of our beloved Robert E. Lee. The City Council assisted us in laying the foundation of the monument. This monument is beautifully proportioned. It is twenty feet high, made of white stone. On top is a marble statue of a private soldier. The following inscriptions are on each side of the monument:

Confederate States
of
America.
Lord, God of hosts,
be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

Erected April 26th, 1902,
Brunswick, Georgia.
A tribute of love
from the Ladies' Memorial Association
to the heroes of the Confederacy
of 1861 to 1865.

"Gather the sacred dust
of warriors
tried and true,
who bore the flag
of a nation's trust,
and fell in a
Cause, though lost,
still just, and
died for you and me."

In honor of the
Confederate soldiers
who died to repel
unconstitutional invasion,
to protect the rights
reserved to the people,
to perpetuate forever
the sovereignty of
the States.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

As the curtain rose on the great tragedy of the war between the States the women of Columbus, Ga., were prominent in the theatre of action, and during the four years struggle no women played a more important part.

In order to still minister to the wants and comforts of those dear ones, who for love of home and country had nobly gone to the front in their defense, some concert of action was necessary on the part of the women. In response to a call through the *Daily Sun*, a meeting of the ladies was held at Temperance Hall, May 21st, 1861. At this meeting it was determined to organize a society, to be known as the Soldiers' Friend or Aid Society. Its objects were to provide food, clothing and hospital stores for the soldiers. Mrs. Absolom H. Chappell was elected President; Mrs. Robert Carter, Vice-President; Mrs. John A. Urquhart, Secretary; Mrs. Richard Patten, Treasurer.

Another meeting to complete the organization was held next day at the Baptist Church, May 22d, 1861. Thus was perfected the organization of the Soldiers' Aid Society—destined to become an instrument of much good, and such a powerful and efficient organ that it is mentioned in the history of Columbus, Ga., by Thos. Gilbert, in connection with the military companies formed and the manufactories of 1861.

The work of the Soldiers' Aid Society was systematic, reliable and unselfish. Regular meetings were held at their rooms at the Perry House. Directresses were appointed weekly to cut out and supervise the making of garments for the soldiers. The Society was in communication in every available way with the boys at the front, and as their demands increased, these women rose to meet them. In response to an appeal from the Quartermaster General, "that every woman in the State of Georgia knit a pair of socks for the soldiers," the Aid Society gives notice, through the *Daily Times* of December 30th, 1862, proposing to "pack and forward all socks sent in response to this appeal." The work accomplished through the instrumentality of this Society is almost incredible. In an official statement mention is thus made: "Received of the Soldiers' Aid Society 3,012 garments, 84 pairs socks, 695 garments, 100 pairs socks." Another account reads as follows:



MRS. ROBERT CARTER,
President Ladies' Memorial Association,
1866-1898,
Columbus, Georgia.

"Dalton, Feb. 9, 1864.

"*Mrs. Robt. Carter, Pres. Soldiers' Friend Society:*

"DEAR MADAM—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the second donation received from your beneficent Society—1,200 prs. of socks, 400 blankets, etc., etc.

"J. E. JOHNSTON."

Other societies formed during the war, as well as private contributions, materially aided the Soldiers' Aid Society and increased its capacity for usefulness. Mention must be made of the "Florence Nightingale Young Ladies' Knitting Society," "The Patriotic Club"—while none the less zealous were Madame Bailini and her pupils; Profs. Chase and Clark, assisted by home talent, Harry McCarthy (the author of the "Bonnie Blue Flag"); the Empire Band under the leadership of W. A. Pond, in giving concerts; Mrs. A. G. Redd, under whose direction the Christmas Tree yielded such a fruitage of dollars—as well as the tableaux vivant by Mrs. Anna Rina Thomas (afterward Mrs. Thos. Chapman). At first the sick and wounded soldiers were cared for in the homes of the members of the Soldiers' Aid Society, but as the number increased the need of a hospital was seen and felt. The explosion of a gunboat that was sent down the Chattahoochee River to protect the water ways rendered the hospital a necessity. On May 14th, 1862, the wooden building located at the corner of Broad and Thomas (now 9th Street), was loaned to the Soldiers Aid Society and bread-stuff donated by Mr. George W. Woodruff, bedding and furniture was procured, and the building thus equipped served as a hospital during the remainder of the war. The place of meeting of the Soldiers' Aid Society was then changed from the Perry House to the corner of Broad and Crawford (now 10th Street) in order to be near the hospital. The members became nurses—delicacies were prepared for the soldier patients; a new experience each day is theirs. With lips compressed they force back their tears, while they write letters to distant and sorowing mothers, or soothe the fevered pillow; perhaps it is theirs to send a lock of hair to far away sweethearts; and, oftentimes prepare them for burial. With all this unusual experience they are giving direction for the practical affairs of the home in the absence of father and husband—bearing alike the burden of woman's devotion and of man's care. As the resources of the South grow less, we find an increase of donations made through the Soldiers' Aid

Society. Is this strange? It means that the plantation supplies are furnishing hospital stores, the wines from the cellars, the provisions from the pantries, and in many cases the actual necessities of life are sent from the homes of the Soldiers' Aid Society to strengthen and maintain those in the "deadly fight." Thus was woman performing her part in the service of her country in the time of war. The establishment of the Wayside Home near the Union Depot was an enterprise in a new direction, and gave the Soldiers' Aid Society the opportunity of furnishing food to the troops, in passing through, and also served as a hospital. It was not enough for these faithful women to send garments made by their hands and socks knit under their direction. It was not enough to cut up their carpets and make them into blankets to send to the soldier boys, or to deplete their houses of cherished brasses to mold into cannons. It was not enough to sit by the soldier's bedside through weary hours of anxious watching—not enough, not near enough. It was for them to keep burning the beacon light of hope in the fire damp of adverse odds, when "even God's Providence seemed estranged." Witness two circular letters. One written in 1861 and the other in 1864, urging and influencing the downhearted soldiers to re-enlist. To these letters signature after signature is affixed. The paper adds this legend, "for want of space many names are omitted." The first of these letters which follows was re-published in the Atlanta Journal, during the Confederate Re-union in 1898, through the instrumentality of Jno. O. Casler, of Oklahoma:

"SOLDIERS—The President, Congress, the public press and your generals have told you their high estimate of your noble devotion in re-enlisting for the war. We also, as your mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and friends, claim the right to thank you. It is the grandest act of the revolution, and secures immortality to all concerned in it. It awakens anew the enthusiasm with which we began this struggle for liberty, and removes all doubt of eventual success. Such men in such a cause can not be overcome. In the dreariness of camp life you may have sometimes imagined yourselves forgotten or little cared for. Counting up your privations and danger you may have doubted their full appreciation and fancied that those who stay at home and risk nothing, while you suffer and bleed, are more esteemed than yourselves.

We beseech you, harbor no such thought. You are constantly

present to our minds. The women of the South bestow all their respect and affection on the heroes who defend them against a barbarous and cruel foe. In the resolution to aid you, they are as firm and determined as you in yours, not to lay down your arms until independence is won. When the sacred vow shall have been accomplished your reception by us, will more than attest our sincerity. It shall also be shown while the contest goes on, by our efforts to increase your comfort in the field and to lighten the burden of the dear ones left at home. For your stricken country's sake and for ours be true to yourselves and to our glorious cause. Never turn your backs on the flag, nor desert the ranks of honor, or the post of danger. Men guilty of such infamy, sell your blood and our honor and give up the Confederacy to its wicked invaders. In after years from generation to generation the black title of tory and deserter will cling to them, disgracing their children's children. But no stigma like this will stain you and yours. Brave, patriotic, self-sacrificing in time of war, you will be honored in peace, as the saviors of your country and the pride and glory of your country women. We beg you to keep near your hearts these memorials of affection and respect, and to remember them especially in battle, and we invoke for you always the protection of a kind and merciful Providence.

Mrs. S. C. Law, Mrs. Julia Brice, Mrs. Rosa Aubrey, Mrs. R. Hardaway, Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. A. C. Flewellen, Mrs. A. B. Longstreet, Mrs. John Banks, Mrs. J. E. Hurt, Mrs. Goetchius, Mrs. T. M. Nelson, Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. H. L. Benning, Mrs. S. C. Tarpley, Mrs. J. Dawson, Miss L. Rutherford, Miss S. Threewitts, Miss Anna Bennett, Miss Lou Hurt, Miss M. T. Shorter, Miss Rorrance, Miss Anna Leonard, Misses Shepherd, Mrs. C. Shorter, Mrs. James Warren, Mrs. T. Threewitts, Mrs. James A. Shorter, Mrs. William Woolfolk, Mrs. R. Patten, Mrs. R. Ware, Mrs. J. H. Gordon, Mrs. R. Q. C. Lamar, Mrs. R. P. Malone, Mrs. Robert Carter, Mrs. D. Hudson, Mrs. M. D. Flournoy, Mrs. J. B. Hill, Mrs. A. A. Abercrombie, Mrs. D. Ticknor, Miss C. Ragland, Miss E. Moffett, Miss M. E. Dawson, Miss B. Hardwick, Miss Anna Tyler, Misses Malone, Misses Hardaway, Mrs. L. E. Carnes, Mrs. B. Gordon, Mrs. M. A. Flournoy, Mrs. Virginia Sneed, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. E. Shepherd, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. M. Meigs, Mrs. D. Moffett, Mrs. Aug. Ekskine, Mrs. L. Illges, Mrs. A. Shepherd, Mrs. C. Walker, Mrs. Wm. Chambers, Mrs. Anne Dawson, Mrs. M. E. Shorter, Mrs. E. Munnerlyn, Mrs. J. A. Strother, Miss Rodgers, Miss Tarpley, Miss Lila

Howard, Miss Buckley, Misses Ellington, Misses Benning, Mrs. E. R. Hodges, Mrs. Seaborn Jones, Mrs. P. H. Colquitt, Mrs. Shoaf, Mrs. L. M. Gale, Mrs. George Woodruff, Mrs. C. J. Williams, Mrs. C. T. Abercrombie, Mrs. A. G. Redd, Mrs. John Carter, Mrs. Robert Carter, Mrs. S. E. Wilkins, Mrs. L. G. Bowers, Mrs. H. Burnham, Mrs. A. Lowther, Miss C. F. Hargroves, Miss Sue Banks, Miss Anna Forsyth, Miss Mary Hodges, Miss M. M. Gordon, Miss V. Mason, Misses Abercrombie.

The second letter was to the Army of Tennessee, in December, 1864, and was republished in the *Enquirer Sun*, Feb. 2, 1902.

The following is the address:

"Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee:

"The ladies of Columbus, fully aware of the severe reverses which have befallen you in Tennessee, but appreciating the matchless valor so often displayed by you, ever mindful of the noble patriotism which has enabled you to undergo hardships and privations of no ordinary character—cherishing the heroic and chivalric bearing exhibited by you on every field, from Shiloh to Franklin, bid you God speed in the task you have assumed. The country may become demoralized, but the women and army will ever be undismayed and undaunted. Human courage approaches perfection only when it can calmly look into the face of danger. It has been your fortune to exhibit this high type of manliness in a marked degree. Confronted by a foe always numerically superior, you have disputed every inch of the territory with him and retired only when bravery availed nothing. Thank God, the spirit that animated the martyred dead who have fallen in this contest for freedom still lives within you. We have no fears for the future. Our honor and welfare are in the keeping of brave hearts and strong arms. Debarred from sharing with you the dangers of the battlefield, our prayer shall follow you, and history, in recording your virtues, will write in letters of living light.

THEY ENDURED AND CONQUERED.

There are attached to this address the names of a large number of the best known women of Columbus. Many of them are now dead. In the list printed below a star indicates that the signer is now dead. There is a note at the bottom of the list which says that "for want of space many names are omitted." The list is as follows:



MRS. LOUIS F. GARRARD,
President Ladies' Memorial Association,
Columbus, Georgia.

*Mrs. Seaborn Jones, *Mrs. Henry L. Benning, *Mrs. S. K. Hodges, Sr., *Mrs. Richard Patten, *Mrs. A. F. Marshall, *Mrs. J. W. McAllister, *Mrs. Charles Williams, *Mrs. Elizabeth G. Howard, *Mrs. Thacker Howard, Sr., *Mrs. A. S. Rutherford, *Mrs. H. T. Hall, Mrs. R. J. Hunter, Mrs. J. Collier, *Mrs. J. Fogle, *Mrs. Wylie E. Jones, *Mrs. A. E. Shepherd, *Mrs. Charles Rodgers, *Mrs. Davenport P. Ellis, *Mrs. Calvin Johnson, *Mrs. A. deLaunay, Mrs. James Rankin, Mrs. Robert Lockhart, *Mrs. Goettinger, *Mrs. Richard Lockhart, Sr., *Mrs. Anna Thomas, *Mrs. R. B. Gunby, Mrs. Henry Mitchell, *Mrs. W. H. Young, Mrs. William Rawson, *Mrs. Josephus Echols, Mrs. Charles Harrison, *Mrs. (Dr.) Woodruff, Mrs. Charles Dexter, Mrs. Kittrell Hodges, *Mrs. William Gray, *Mrs. Charles Ellis, Mrs. K. J. B. Backnam, Mrs. Frank Dillard, *Mrs. Thos. Speer, Mrs. Charles Redd, Mrs. Wm. Redd, *Mrs. A. G. Redd, *Mrs. (Dr.) Boswell, Mrs. A. H. Chappell, *Mrs. Grigsby E. Thomas, Mrs. Augustus Shingleur, *Mrs. H. Moffett, Mrs. E. L. Winn, *Mrs. L. Beach, *Mrs. James Shorter, *Mrs. Henry Meigs, Mrs. Aubry, Mrs. Julia Brice, *Mrs. James K. Redd, Mrs. L. W. Isbell, *Mrs. R. J. Moses, Mrs. (Rev.) C. K. Marshal, *Mrs. (Rev.) W. P. Harrison, *Mrs. (Rev.) J. H. Devotie, Mrs. E. M. Higgins, Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Hardin, Mrs. Martin J. Crawford, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. M. P. Turner, Mrs. Shaff, *Mrs. Brad Chapman, Mrs. S. S. Scott, *Mrs. J. Rhodes Browne, *Mrs. John D. Carter, Mrs. J. R. Mott, Mrs. John Bass, *Mrs. A. E. McKendrie, *Mrs. W. W. Robinson, Mrs. A. DeMoss, Mrs. C. G. Holmes, *Mrs. Alex McDougald, *Mrs. (Dr.) Billing, *Mrs. R. B. Murdoch, *Mrs. E. S. Greenwood, *Mrs. R. R. Goetchius, *Mrs. M. P. Ellis, *Mrs. M. H. Dessau, *Mrs. Thomas Chillers, *Mrs. Sterling Grimes, *Mrs. David Adams, Mrs. J. W. King, Mrs. John Kyle, *Mrs. J. F. Ridgeway, Mrs. Wm. Clark, Mrs. C. J. Tisdale, *Mrs. Robert Carter, *Mrs. John Flournoy, *Mrs. Van Lennard, Sr., *Mrs. John A. Jones, *Mrs. John Ferguson, Mrs. Tarpley, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Wm. Woolfolk, Mrs. Joe Woolfolk, Mrs. (Dr.) Ticknor, Mrs. Torrey, Mrs. Geo. Woodruff, *Mrs. James Chambers, Mrs. C. M. Walker, Mrs. J. F. Winter, Mrs. E. Abercrombie, Mrs. Sallie Wilkins, *Mrs. John Colbert, *Mrs. Edward Shepherd, Mrs. John Banks, *Mrs. R. L. Bardwell, *Mrs. John Dawson, *Mrs. T. B. Threewitts, *Mrs. Chas. F. Hopkins, Mrs. A. C. Flewellen, *Mrs. Early Hurt, *Mrs. Peyton Colquitt, Mrs. J. W. Warren, *Mrs. L. G. Bowers, *Mrs. Wm. Bedell, *Mrs. J. A. Tyler, *Mrs. Frank Malone, *Miss Lizzie Rutherford, *Miss Lila Howard, *Miss M. Marshal, *Miss Hettie McAllister, Miss Mary Hodges, Misses Patten, Misses Williams, Misses Benning, Misses DeLaunay, Misses Rutherford, Miss Mattie Fogle, Misses Speer, Misses Ellington, Miss Anna Forsyth, Miss Callie Hargroves, Miss Lou Spencer, Miss

* Deceased.

Susie Briggs, Miss Mollie Murdock, Miss Rebecca Chappell, Miss Gertrude Dillard, Miss Kate Humphries, *Miss Julia Evans, Miss Fannie King, Miss Mamie Bethune, Miss Susie Robertson, Miss Cleghom, Misses Marshal, Misses Hardaway, Misses Robinson, Misses Boswell, Miss McDougald, Misses Shivers, *Misses Kimbrough, Miss Anna Lennard, Miss Mary Chambers, Misses Banks, Misses Tyler, Miss Shepherd, Miss Eliza Moses, Miss Nina Moses, *Miss Anna Bennett, *Miss Mollie Thomas, Misses Ragland, Misses Hardwick, Miss E. Colbert, Miss Annie Grimes, Miss Munn, Miss Theresa Shorter, Miss Hennie Meigs, Miss Johnnie Grant, Miss Annie Torrey, Miss Alice Gray, Miss Warnie Chapman, *Miss Sallie Davis, Miss Julia Carter, Miss Georgia Warren, Misses Garrard, Miss Mitchell, Misses Abercrombie.

In 1899, Major A. C. Crawford, Adjutant of Jeff. Davis Camp, United Confederate Veterans, of Birmingham, Ala., *en route* for the Charleston Reunion, entered the coach chartered by Camp Benning, of Columbus, Ga. He inquired if any of the Tyler family were aboard. Mrs. E. Gray (*nee* Alice Tyler) responded. She presented the Major to Miss A. C. Benning, President Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Major Oxford told of his first acquaintance with the Tylers,—how, when Wheeler's Cavalry was encamped on the hills of the east commons, on the skirts of Columbus, he was returning one day to headquarters, when a little boy ran after him saying: "Mr. Soldier, my mamma says won't you come to—to—dinner?" "Mr. Soldier" accepted that and many successive invitations. Major Oxford continued—"God bless the noble women of Columbus,—that letter of theirs in 1864 caused thousands of heart-sick soldiers to re-enlist. I myself held the lightwood knot, while General Beauregard read it to them that night in Columbus. I have kept it from that time, all spotted with pitch that dropped on it as the General read." Then a promise was made to send it to the two ladies, that they, too, might read the original. The promise was kept, and after its careful reading it was returned to the owner, Major Oxford, with the request that he bequeath it to Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Almost immediately back came the treasured letter, beautifully framed, to be presented, through Mrs. M. E. Gray, to the Chapter, in behalf of Major Oxford. To-day it adorns the walls of the Bivouac of Camp Benning 511,—where the Veterans, Memorial Association,

* Deceased.

Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Paul J. Semmes Chapter Children of the Confederacy, hold vigil to Dixie. After the Crucifixion of the Confederacy, in April, 1865, the Soldiers' Aid Society had no soldiers to aid. All that is left to them of this savior of National Rights is the sepulchre. Verily these Marys guard their dead. No money is theirs to buy a marble slab, or even a wooden marker, but here she transplants the choicest flowers of her garden and consecrates them with her tears. From the ruins of a government building burnt by the Federal General, Henry G. Wilson (after the surrender of General Lee), the young girls, in their soft, white arms, bring the smoky, grim, broken bricks reverently, and tenderly they outline with them, the narrow bed where the soldiers sleep their last sleep. The Ladies' Memorial Association, like the Phoenix, rose from the ashes of the Soldiers' Aid Society, which was consumed in the fires that burnt the Confederacy. The parent organization was born under the shadow of the altar of the Baptist Church, May 21st, 1861. The Memorial Association was organized at the home of Mrs. John Tyler, early in 1866. The faithful, untiring, efficient, unselfish work of the Soldiers' Aid Society would form a chapter of its own. After the cessation of hostilities the thought that stirred their hearts was that of beautifying the last resting place of those who had died in hospital or home. They had already assumed the care, and regular times of meeting were appointed to work in the lots, in Linwood Cemetery, that has been set apart by the city as the Soldiers' Reserve. On one occasion, in 1866, the ladies had been there at work with city carts under their direction. As two of them strolled leisurely homeward, late in the afternoon, Miss Lizzie Rutherford said to her friend, Mrs. Jane E. Martin, that "she thought it would be well to set apart one day to be annually observed as a Memorial to the Confederate Soldiers, and to place flowers on their graves." Mrs. Martin replied, "she thought the idea a beautiful one," and, on meeting Mrs. Jones, the widow of Colonel John A. Jones, of Columbus, Ga., the three conversed together, and Lizzie Rutherford told of her idea of a "Memorial Day." She stated in substance, that as Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Society, she would have to call a meeting of the Society to decide what disposition to make of the hospital property, and at that meeting the subject could be freely discussed. This meeting was subsequently held at the

home of Mrs. John Tyler. The suggestion of a Memorial Day met with favor among the members, and it was adopted so quickly that it seemed a simultaneous throb from every heart. The Soldiers' Aid Society resolved itself into the Ladies' Memorial Association of Columbus, Ga. At this meeting Mrs. Robert Carter, the President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, was made President of the Memorial Association, and continued in that office, until her death, January 17th, 1898. Mrs. Robert A. Ware was elected First Vice-President, and continued in that office from 1866 until the date of her death, January 30th, 1896. Mrs. J. A. McAllister was at this meeting made Second Vice-President, and continued in this office until the date of her death, 1895. Mrs. Charles Williams was made Secretary. Mrs. Richard Patten, the Treasurer of the Soldiers' Aid Society, was elected Treasurer of the Memorial Association, which office she held until her resignation, in 1873—when she was succeeded by Mrs. Dexter, the present Secretary. There were present at this meeting Mrs. John Tyler, Miss Anna Tyler, Miss Mary Tyler, Mrs. Robert Carter, Mrs. Robert A. Ware, Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. W. G. Woolfolk, Mrs. Charles Dexter, Mrs. Richard Patten, and Mrs. Charles Williams. (Mrs. Woolfolk and Mrs. Dexter are sole survivors of this meeting.) The Secretary, Mrs. Williams, was requested by the Memorial Association to ask the aid of the press and to make an appeal to all the Soldiers' Aid Societies throughout the South to become Memorial Associations, and thus give their co-operation in making Memorial Day, April 26th, a general custom, the Sabbath of the South. The eloquent pen of the Secretary inspired the press and touched the hearts of the people. Like the soft hope that spread over the earth on the morning of the resurrection, so the soft light of this sentiment shone over Dixie, and when April came, love wreathed her roses where the soldiers sleep.

LETTER OF MRS. CHARLES WILLIAMS, SECRETARY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION IN 1866.

"COLUMBUS, GA., March 12, 1866.—*Messrs. Editors:* The ladies are now and have been for several days engaged in the sad, but pleasant duty of ornamenting and improving that portion of the City Cemetery sacred to the memory of our gallant Confederate dead, but we feel it is an unfinished work un-



1. Mrs. C. E. Dexter,
3. Mrs. Robert A. Ware, Sr ,
Columbus, Georgia.

2. Mrs. Jane E. Ware Martin
4. Mrs. Richard Patten,

less a day be set apart annually for its especial attention. We can not raise monumental shafts and inscribe thereon their many deeds of heroism, but we can keep alive the memory of the debt we owe them by dedicating, at least one day in each year, to embellishing their humble graves with flowers. Therefore, we beg the assistance of the press and the ladies throughout the South to aid us in the efforts to set apart a certain day to be observed, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and be handed down through time as a religious custom of the South, to wreath the graves of our martyred dead with flowers; and we propose the 26th day of April as the day. Let every city, town and village join in the pleasant duty. Let all alike be remembered, from the heroes of Manassas to those who expired amid the death throes of our hallowed cause. We'll crown alike the honored resting places of the immortal Jackson in Virginia, Johnston at Shiloh, Cleburne in Tennessee, and the host of gallant privates who adorned our ranks. All did their duty, and to all we owe our gratitude. Let the soldiers' graves, for that day at least, be the Southern Mecca, to whose shrine her sorrowing women, like pilgrims, may annually bring their grateful hearts and floral offerings. And when we remember the thousands who were buried with their martial cloaks around them, without Christian ceremony of interment, we would invoke the aid of the most thrilling eloquence throughout the land to inaugurate this custom by delivering, on the appointed day this year, a eulogy on the unburied dead of our glorious Southern army. They died for their country. Whether their country had or had not the right to demand the sacrifice, is no longer a question of discussion. We leave that for nations to decide in future. That it was demanded—that they fought nobly, and fell holy sacrifices upon their country's altar, and are entitled to their country's gratitude, none will deny.

“The proud banner under which they rallied in defence of the holiest and noblest cause for which heroes fought, or trusting women prayed, has been furled forever. The country for which they suffered and died has now no name or place among the nations of the earth. Legislative enactment may not be made to do honor to their memories, but the veriest radical that ever traced his genealogy back to the deck of the Mayflower, could not refuse us the simple privilege of paying honor to those who died defending the life, honor and happiness of the

Southern Women." The first Memorial address ever delivered in the United States in honor of the soldiers who fought in the war between the States, was delivered in Columbus, Ga., April 26th, 1866, by Colonel James M. Ramsey. He was a prominent lawyer in this city, and was a veteran of the war with rank of Colonel. The address was delivered in St. Luke M. E. Church (an historic building which has recently been removed to give place to a modern structure). After prayer, by Rev. J. W. Neill, of the Presbyterian Church, Colonel Ramsey was introduced by Rev. J. O. A. Clarke, of St. Paul M. E. Church. Professor George W. Chase presided at the melodeon, and a choir composed of voices from the different choirs in the town rendered appropriate music.

In the afternoon the pupils of the Rev. Mr. McIntosh and Rev. Mr. Saunders' schools formed in line at St. Luke Church and marched to the cemetery; other schools were in the procession. Every member bore a wreath to be placed upon some soldier's grave. Through the kindness of Messrs. D. E. Williams & Co., Howard, Disbrow & Co., vehicles were furnished to the Memorial Association, and to the citizens in general, free of charge, and everybody carried flowers. A whole city uniting in a work of love. In this first memorial observance there was nothing to keep alive the passion of war, for to study its lessons is prudence, to profit by its teachings is wisdom, and to let its animosities actuate is madness. The sacred, solemn duty was performed by hearts beating warm with kindly memories—memories of their dead. Thus may the 26th be observed as long as flowers grow and the memory of brave deeds last.

The list of orators on subsequent occasions is as follows:

Dr. C. F. Colzey delivered the address in 1867, at Temperance Hall; Major R. J. Moses, from the Cenotaph, in the cemetery, in 1868; 1869, at the Cenotaph, Judge J. F. Pou; 1870, Temperance Hall, Hon. Thomas W. Grimes; 1871, Springer Opera House, Charles H. Williams; 1872, Springer Opera House, W. A. Little; 1873, Springer Opera House, Captain Jas. J. Slade; 1874, Springer Opera House, ex-Mayor Sam Clegghorn; 1875, Springer Opera House, Thos. H. Hardeman; 1876, Springer Opera House, Hon. Henry H. Hilliard; 1877, Springer Opera House, Captain J. A. McCloskey; 1878, Springer Opera House, William H. Chambers; 1879, Monument, Governor Alfred H. Colquitt; 1880, Springer Opera House, Lionel C. Levy; 1881, Springer Opera House, Captain Reese Crawford; 1882, Springer Opera House, Rev. S. P. Calloway; 1883, Springer

Opera House, G. E. Thomas, Jr.; 1884, Springer Opera House, Major R. J. Moses; 1885, Springer Opera House, Henry R. Goetchius; 1886, Springer Opera House, T. J. Chappell; 1887, Springer Opera House, Charleton E. Battle; 1888, Springer Opera House, Captain Price Gilbert; 1889, Springer Opera House, J. Harris Chappell; 1890, Springer Opera House, Hon. Fulton Colville; 1891, Springer Opera House, Captain W. E. Wooten; 1892, Springer Opera House, Captain J. D. Little; 1893, St. Luke M. E. Church, Hunt Chpley; 1894, Springer Opera House, Judge John Ross; 1895, Springer Opera House, Lionel C. Levy; 1896, Springer Opera House, Rev. W. A. Carter; 1897, Springer Opera House, Robert M. Howard; 1898, Springer Opera House, Henry R. Goetchius; 1899, Springer Opera House, Albert H. Allen; 1900, Springer Opera House, Lucien Knight; 1901, Lyceum Hall, Captain Peter Preer; 1902, Lyceum Hall, Rev. W. E. Ray; 1903, Springer Opera House, A. P. Persons.

Columbus had from her storehouse of Patriotism contributed two Generals to her country's service—Henry Lewis Benning and Paul J. Semmes. The former had been permitted to return to his family and friends, from the scene of the conflict and carnage of war. The latter had fallen mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3rd, 1863, and died July 9th, having been removed to Martinsburg, Virginia. It was greatly desired on the part of the Memorial Association, as well as the citizens of Columbus, that his remains be removed from Virginia, and laid to rest in Linwood Cemetery, by the side of his comrades. To accomplish this Dr. W. J. Fogle left for Martinsburg, Va., April 2nd, 1868. He had no difficulty in locating the grave of General Semmes, as it had been marked by a board bearing the name and date of death. The remains reached Columbus, Thursday, April 23rd, 1868, and were escorted to the Presbyterian Church by a guard of honor, composed of the surviving members of the Columbus Guards, where it lay in state in the vestibule until Saturday evening, April 25th, 1868. The casket was covered by a beautiful pall, the gift of Mrs. Laura B. Comer (an honorary member of the Columbus Guards), and a silken flag, bearing the Coat of Arms of Georgia, with the picture of General Semmes standing in company uniform as sentinel. The whole covered with beautiful flowers and wreaths. The sentinels to guard the bier were Major W. F. Clemons, Captain J. M. Bivins, and Captain Thomas Chaffin. The funeral obsequies were held Saturday evening,

at 3:30 o'clock. One hundred and fifty soldiers were in line as military escort. Dr. Robert A. Ware was marshal, and Captain Roswell Ellis, Assistant Marshal. The Empire Band headed the procession, then came the surviving members of the City Light and Columbus Guards, marching in column by platoons, following came the hearse and pall-bearers, the ladies of the Memorial Association, General Benning and staff, Col. Martin J. Crawford, R. Thompson, and other Confederate officers; Mayor Wilkins and the City Council, followed by a long line of carriages, making the entire line fully half a mile. The body of General Semmes was deposited in the Soldiers' Burial Ground, in the southeast corner of the cemetery. From the Cenotaph (a beautiful monument, erected by the Memorial Association), brief eulogies were delivered by Rev. William Hall, of the Presbyterian, and Dr. Devotie, of the Baptist Churches. The latter was the last Chaplain of the Columbus Guards, which Company General Semmes commanded before he was made Brigadier General of the Army of Northern Virginia. The last rites were performed, and the noble dead left to sleep with the brave comrades that lie so thickly around him, no more to be disturbed until the Resurrection Morn. Sophocles tells of the faithful Antigone, who risked her life to give her father and brother an honorable burial. She succeeded in sprinkling dust three times over their bodies, which was equivalent to sepulchre. Her peril was no more imminent than was that of the Memorial Association, when they, in 1868, in the face of military rule, escorted the body of a Confederate General through the streets of Columbus, and gave him a military burial. On this occasion one of the sentinels detailed to guard the bier, fearing the Memorial Association was going too far in their great desire to honor their dead, cautiously folded the draperies over the picture of General Semmes wearing the Confederate uniform. As soon as it was thus discovered one of the members of the Memorial Association threw back the draperies, revealing the picture, exclaiming: "Let no one dare touch the work of the Memorial Association." A Yankee officer who was heard to relate this affair in Macon, said the ladies of Columbus "were worse than hyenas; that they dared to parade the body of a Confederate General through the streets of Columbus and give him a military funeral, and *we dared not molest them.*" Before the smoke of battle had cleared



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Erected 1881.
Columbus, Georgia.

away a Georgia woman first of all said: "Let us build monuments to our Confederate Dead." It is not man's province, but woman's, to rear these remembrances. It was her smile that encouraged, her voice that cheered, her sympathy that followed like angels in the camp, the march, the siege. It was her hands that bound up the wounds, her tears that consecrated the graves. Therefore, it should be hers to rear these evidences of devotion to country and Principle.

MONUMENTS TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The first monument erected in Columbus, by the Memorial Association, was a wooden structure, the Cenotaph, erected in Linwood Cemetery, in 1868. It was a poor expression, yet none the less forcible, as it was reared in a city which had been reduced to ashes, and was in memory of those who fell, from Columbus. On its summit appeared the name of General Paul J. Semmes, and on the six sides appeared the names of six Colonels from Columbus, who fell on the field of battle. The officers' names appeared according to rank, enrolled in scroll shape were the names of the privates. The subject of a monument began to be agitated as early as March 10th, 1865, and a Monumental Club was formed to solicit funds to erect a monument. The Cenotaph was not durable, nor did it satisfy the Memorial Association. Their fondest hope began to materialize when a sum sufficient was raised by their indefatigable efforts and the foundation of the present marble shaft was laid. On April 2nd, 1879, the Memorial Association and friends assembled on Lower Broad Street, in the park, where the monument was to be located. Mrs. Robert Carter, President of the Memorial Association, stepped down into the excavation, and, with ungloved hands, laid the first brick in the foundation "in memory of the Confederate Soldiers." Mrs. Robert A. Ware, First Vice-President, laid the second brick, "in memory of all members of the Memorial Association." The Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Allen, laid the third brick. Mrs. Charles Dexter, the Treasurer, laid the fourth. These were followed by: Mrs. M. A. Patten, Mrs. W. G. Woolfolk, placed a brick "in memory of Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Thomas Chapman, Mrs. Jane E. Martin, Mrs. Rosa Ticknor placed a brick "in memory of Mrs. Lucy E. Carner." Mrs. Robert A. Ware placed another brick

“in memory of her friend, Mrs. Jno. D. Carter.” Mrs. Bettie Tillman, “in memory of General Paul J. Semmes.” Mrs. Reese Crawford, “in memory of her grandmother, Mrs. Seaborn Jones.” Miss Mary H. Benning, “in memory of her mother, Mrs. Henry L. Benning.” Miss Rosa Tyler, “in memory of her mother, Mrs. John Tyler, at whose home the Memorial Association was organized.” Mrs. M. R. Jones, “in memory of her sister, Lizzie Rutherford.” Master Henry Benning Crawford, “in memory of his grandfather, General Henry L. Benning.” Mrs. M. M. Moore, Mrs. L. M. Burrus, Mrs. J. A. Morton, Mrs. Jno. Peabody, Mrs. M. Williams, Miss Annie Patten, Miss Mary Hodges, Miss Annie May Bruce, Miss Mary Downing, Miss Fannie Peabody, Miss Mamie Fellows, Miss Corrie Tye, Miss Mamie Kivlin, Miss Sallie Martin, Master Willie Pope, Master Frank Peabody.

The corner-stone of the monument was laid April 14th, 1879. Lionel C. Levy, principal architect, making the address, and Most Worshipful Master James M. Mobley presiding. Much interest was manifested on this occasion and many people present. The monument was to have been in place by April 26th, 1879, but owing to an unaccountable delay on the part of the contractors, the shaft was not in position. The Memorial Association made preparations for the unveiling of the monument and the Governor of the State invited to make the address. The Memorial Association were equal to this emergency, and on the pedestal that was to have held the shaft of marble, they built a beautiful floral monument, and there Governor Colquitt delivered the annual address in the presence of fully 5,000 people. The long procession of military and carriages wended its way to Linwood Cemetery, where flowers were placed on the soldiers' graves. The monument was finished without the granite steps in June, 1879. It was decided the steps would add to the appearance, and a committee was appointed to raise the necessary amount. In 1881 the monument was completed at a cost of \$5,000.00. The graves of the soldiers buried in Linwood Cemetery were marked by the Memorial Association with wooden head boards in 1867. These were replaced by marble headstones in 1891, an order being given Messrs. A. M. Elledge & Co. for 500 head stones, aggregating \$1,200.00. The Memorial Association also marked with two of these head stones the graves of Lizzie Rutherford, the Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Society,

and the suggestor of Memorial Day, and that of Mrs. Charles Williams, the first Secretary of the Memorial Association, whose beautiful letter to the press did so much towards establishing the custom. Contributions have been sent by the Memorial Association to aid in preserving the graves in other cemeteries. \$100.00 was sent to Charlottesville, September, 1892, to mark the graves of Georgia soldiers buried there. Contribution to build the fence around the enclosure at Resacca; to Mrs. Hobbs in Athens to defray expense of moving bodies of soldiers buried in that vicinity, to a place assigned them; to place a monument over Mrs. Alice Waterman, of Madison, Wis., who had from her private means cared for the graves of a large number of Confederate soldiers buried near her home; sent \$50.00 to Richmond to the Confederate Museum; \$10.00 to the cemetery at Bull Run to erect a monument to the soldiers who fell at the battle of Manassas. In 1887 the number of officers was increased to embrace a Vice-President from each denomination. These were as follows: President, Mrs. Robert Carter; First Vice-President, Mrs. Robt. A. Ware, from the Presbyterian Church; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. G. Woolfolk, from the Episcopal Church; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Richard Patten, from St. Paul Methodist Church; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. McAllister, from St. Luke M. E. Church; Fifth Vice-President, Mrs. L. M. Burrus, from the Baptist Church; Secretary, Mrs. Jane E. Martin; Treasurer, Mrs. Clara Dexter.

In 1892 it was decided to elect an Auxiliary Board, consisting of a President and Four Vice-Presidents. This was as follows: President, Mrs. Robert Carter; First Vice-President, Mrs. Robert A. Ware; Second Vice-President, Mrs. M. A. Patten; Third Vice-President, Mrs. W. G. Woolfolk; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. McAllister; Secretary, Mrs. Jane E. Martin; Treasurer, Mrs. Clara Dexter.

Auxiliary officers: President, Mrs. L. F. Garrard; First Vice-President, Mrs. Reese Crawford; Second Vice-President, Miss A. C. Benning; Third Vice-President, Mrs. O. S. Jordan; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. A. A. Dozier; Secretary, Mrs. Jane E. Martin; Assistant Secretaries, Mrs. Joseph S. Harrison, Mrs. J. Norman Pease.

The following is a list of officers and members of the Memorial Association:

Present Officers—President, Mrs. Louis F. Garrard; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. W. G. Woolfolk, Miss Anna Caroline Benning, Mrs. Reese Crawford, Mrs. O. S. Jordan, Mrs. A. Dozier; Treasurer, Mrs. Clara M. Dexter; Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Martin; Assistant Secretaries—Mrs. Joseph S. Harrison, Mrs. J. Norman Pease.

(This is not a complete list. An earnest effort has been made to obtain the names of all the members, but this effort has not been successful. The list is arranged without reference to age or time. Many have married, and it was not possible in some instances to ascertain their present names. Some also are dead, but it was thought best that all names obtainable should be here recorded.)

Adams, Miss Fannie; Allen, Mrs. A. M. (Sallie Bellinger); Backus, Miss Annie J.; Bailey, Miss Belle; Bailey, Miss E. H.; Banks, Miss Sue; Bennett, Miss Anna; Benning, Mrs. Henry L. (Mary Howard Jones); Benning, Miss Anna Caroline; Benning, Miss Mary Howard; Blanchard, Mrs. McDuffie (Sarah J. W.); Blanchard, Mrs. W. A. (Henrietta Seabrook); Bradford, Miss Mary; Brannon, Mrs. A. M. (Julia A. Fuller); Brooks, Miss Josephine; Browne, Mrs. J. Rhodes, Jr. (Nina Young); Bruce, Mrs. Henry (Deedee Patten); Bruce, Miss Mary Louisa; Bruce, Mrs. Wm. (Mary Louisa Jones); Bullard, Mrs. W. L. (Mary Blackmar); Burrus, Mrs. Lawrence M.; Bussey, Mrs. Henry (Elizabeth Lucas); Byington, Mrs. E. T. (Ella Goode); Bynum, Mrs. (Emma Tyler); Camp, Mrs. L. A. (Annie Camp); Cameron, Miss Emma; Carter, Mrs. John D. (Zoonomia Hoxey); Carter, Mrs. Robt. (Evelyn Page Nelson); Carter, Mrs. Robt. E. (Belle Powers); Carter, Mrs. W. A. (Agnes Quigley); Chapman, Mrs. Brad. (Elizabeth ———); Chappell, Mrs. L. H. (Cynthia Kent Hart); Cleghorn, Miss Sallie; Cody, Mrs. A. A. (Mary Roberta Williams); Comer, Mrs. Laura Beecher; Cook, Mrs. Mary Elvira; Copeland, Mrs. (Maggie Cook); Chancellor, Mrs. A. C. (Carrie Wynne); Carson, Mrs. Robt. (Ida Brannon); Cowdery, Mrs. Eveline; Cowdery, Miss Mattie; Curtis, Mrs. N. M. (Patty Welborne); Curtwright, Mrs. (Lizzie Muckefuss); Crawford, Mrs. Bennett (May Lowe); Crawford, Mrs. Reese (Augusta Jane Benning); Dexter, Mrs. Chas. E. (Clara M. Hodges); Dillingham, Mrs. Geo. (Anna Hall); Dismukes, Mrs. E. P. (Annie E. Forman); Downing, Mrs. L. T. (Lucy Urquhart); Dozier, Mrs. A. A. (Susie Moreland); Dozier, Mrs. Albert (Mary Cook); Ellis, Mrs. Roswell (Lizzie Rutherford); Evans, Miss Eula; Evans, Mrs. F. H. (Dillie Waddell); Estes, Mrs. Marion (Maggie Kirven); Farish, Mrs. Robert (Helen Slade); Fogle, Mrs. Wm. (Sallie Rutherford); Fontaine, Mrs. Wm. (Laura Ynestrai);



1. Miss Anna Caroline Benning.
3. Mrs. O. S. Jordan.

2. Mrs. Joseph Harrison.
4. Mrs. Reese Crawford.

Columbus, Georgia.

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Forsyth, Miss Anna; Flewellen, Mrs. Abner C. (Sarah Porter Shepherd); Gardiner, Miss Anna Byrd; Gardiner, Miss Mollie; Garrard, Miss Annie Leonard; Garrard, Miss Helen Gertrude; Garrard, Mrs. L. F. (Annie F. Leonard); Garrett, Mrs. Joseph (——— Heard); Gilbert, Mrs. S. P. (Mary Howard); Goetchius, Mrs. H. R. (Mary Russell); Groover, Mrs. C. I. (Mary Davis); Goetchius, Mrs. R. R. (Mary Bennett); Gordon, Mrs. Hugh (Carrie Williams); Gray, Mrs. M. E. (Alice Tyler); Greene, Mrs. R. H.; Griffin, Miss Anna Helena; Hanserd, Mrs. Jos. (Mary Bethune); Hansered, Miss Mary L.; Harrison, Mrs. J. S. (Sallie Martin); Harden, Mrs. (Mary Tyler); Hardeman, Mrs. Frank (Anne McDougald); Harrison, Mrs. W. P. (Mary F. Hodges); Hatcher, Mrs. S. B. (Susie Madden); Hill, Mrs. Joe (Mary Helen Downing); Henderson, Mrs. J. H. (Ella Hungerford); Hines, Mrs. Thos. (Clothide deLounay); Hirsch, Mrs. Herman (Annie ———); Hodges, Mrs. M. E. (Elizabeth Smith); Hopkins, Mrs. L. O.; Howard, Miss Lila; Howard, Mrs. Ralph O. (Willie Watt); Howard, Miss Mary Jones; Howard, Mrs. T. B., Jr. (Nettie Williams); Howard, Mrs. William (Fannie Anderson); Hull, Mrs. H. L. (Sarah Jones Benning); Hudson, Mrs. David (Juliette M. Hall); Hudson, Mrs. Benj. (Ellen Charlton); Hurt, Mrs. Chas. D.; Hurt, Mrs. Fannie; Iverson, Miss Leona Hamilton; Jenkins, Mrs. Felix (Ella Crawford); Johnson, Mrs. Milton (Mary B. Jones); Jones, Miss A. Katharine; Jones, Mrs. Clifton (Annie Johnson); Jones, Mrs. John A. (Mary Louisa Leonard); Jones, Mrs. Mary (Eliza Rutherford); Jones, Mrs. Seaborn (Mary Howard); Jordan, Mrs. O. S. (Hettie Blake Dexter); Jordan, Miss Maud; Kincaid, Miss Mary; King, Miss Mattie; Leitner, Mrs. John; Levy, Miss Edna; Levy, Miss Frances Marion; Levy, Mrs. Lionel C. (Isabel Moses); Lewis, Miss Alabama; Lewis, Miss Annie Belle; Lewis, Miss Leila; Lewis, Miss Mary; Lewis, Mrs. M. N.; Little, Mrs. W. A. (Jinnie Dozier); McAllister, Mrs. J. M.; McDougald, Mrs. Emily Fitton; Matthews, Mrs. John (Mary ———); Mitchell, Mrs. F. (Katherine T. Downing); Mott, Mrs. R. (Annie Battle); Murdock, Mrs. R. B. (Lydia Spencer); Niel, Mrs. Geo. (Alabama Lindsay); Osburn, Mrs. C. T. (Cornelia Bacon); Paramore, Mrs. John; Patten, Mrs. Richard (Martha Ann Hodges); Patterson, Miss Mildred Lewis; Pearce, Mrs. J. H.; Pease, Mrs. J. Norman (Anna Vivian Jones); Poe, Mrs. O. (——— Magruder); Pond, Miss Callie; Pope, Mrs. Wm. (Lizzie Patten); Pou, Mrs. Joseph (Antoinette Dozier); Redd, Mrs. C. A. (Eugenia Weems); Redd, Mrs. N. L. (Rebecca Ferguson); Sarling, Mrs. Solomon; Shepherd, Mrs. Anne; Smith, Mrs. Milton J. (Florida Welborne); Spencer, Mrs. R. P. (Ida T. Speed); Spencer, Mrs. Samuel (Louisa V. Benning); Stewart, Miss Catty; Stewart, Mrs. J. M.; Strupper, Mrs. I. G. (Mary Everett); Ticknor, Mrs. Douglas (Sarah D.

Ticknor); Ticknor, Mrs. F. O. (Rosa Nelson); Ticknor, Mrs. Geo. (Nora Stewart); Tigner, Mrs. W. F.; Tigner, Mrs. G. Y. (Johnnie Lindsay); Thomas, Miss Estelle; Thomas, Mrs. G. E.; Thomas, Miss Mary J.; Torrence, Miss Harriet; Torrence, Miss Matilda; Tyler, Miss Anna; Tyler, Mrs. John; Tyler, Miss Rosa; Waddell, Miss Bessie F.; Waddell, Miss Sallie N.; Ware, Mrs. R. A. (Margaret Ellison); Warner, Mrs. Chas. (Susie Swift); Watson, Mrs. H. L. (Annie Patten); Weems, Miss Lottie; Wells, Mrs. M. E. (——— Birdsong); Williams, Mrs. Chas. J. (Mary Ann Howard); Williams, Mrs. (Dr.) Chas. (——— Beall); Worrell, Miss Kate; Worrell, Mrs. James (Emma Biggers); Worrell, Miss Josephine; Woodruff, Mrs. Chas. (Mary Lou Mott); Woodruff, Mrs. Geo. W. (Virginia Lindsay); Woodruff, Mrs. Henry (May Patten); Woolfolk, Mrs. Wm. G. (Maria Byrd Nelson); Wright, Mrs. (Mary Bridges Murdoch); Yonge, Mrs. Ed. (Lucy Banks).

In 1898 the official history as to the origin of Memorial Day and the Memorial Association was compiled. It was presented to the Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, U. D. C., on April 26th, 1898, by the mother Memorial Association. This occasion demonstrated the ever increasing interest in Memorial Day—fully 1,000 people assembled at Springer's Opera House, where Mr. Henry R. Goetchius made an eloquent address, and the following program was rendered:

PROGRAM.

Funeral March—Chopin, Prof. J. Lewis Browne.

Prayer—Rev. W. A. Carter.

Music—Who Will Care for Mother Now.

Octette—Mrs. Munn, Miss Hannah Crook, Miss Mary Kivlin, Miss L. O. Seals; Messrs. J. Lee Harris, Ed. Cargill, J. Ralston Cargill, T. M. Hudson.

Introduction of Speaker by Mr. Robert M. Howard.

Memorial Address—Hon. Henry R. Goetchius.

Music—The Vacant Chair.

History of Memorial Day—Presented to Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, U. D. C., read by Mr. Frank Garrard.

Music—The Conquered Banner, Miss Mary Kivlin.

Recitation—Miss Maggie Martin Harrison.

Music—Let Us Pass Over the River (Stonewall Jackson's last words). (

Chorus—

Benediction—Rev. A. M. Wynn.



MRS. CHAS. J. WILLIAMS.
Columbus, Georgia.

9. 11. 1922. 10. 11. 1922.
10. 11. 1922. 11. 11. 1922.
11. 11. 1922. 12. 11. 1922.
• 12. 11. 1922. 13. 11. 1922.

Thus has the Memorial Association of Columbus, Georgia, acting upon the beautiful suggestion of Lizzie Rutherford, aided by the eloquent pen of the Secretary, Mrs. Charles J. Williams, inaugurated the custom of Memorial Day. This custom so generally observed throughout the South, has been adopted by the North, and it has been made a National Day.

Respectfully submitted,

SALLIE MARSHALL-MARTIN HARRISON,
ANNA CAROLINE BENNING,

Committee.

MRS. CHARLES J. WILLIAMS,
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

We present here the picture of Mrs. Charles J Williams, the first Secretary of the Ladies' Memorial Association, Columbus, Georgia. Her thrilling appeal for the decoration of the graves of the Confederate heroes went out, the South responded enthusiastically, and to-day Memorial Day is universally observed. Mrs. Williams died in April, 1874. Owing to the fact that she had been a member of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and was always among the most prominent ladies in every good and generous work, the Columbus Guards, through their Captain, tendered their services to the family as a military escort during the funeral exercises, and the offer was accepted. The Company turned out in citizens' dress, with military caps.

At the conclusion of the religious services at the cemetery the Company marched around the grave, each man dropping his floral tribute, until there was a mound of flowers. A salute was fired, and all that was good and noble and generous in this loyal Southern woman was laid to rest under the Spring flowers she loved so dearly.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, MADISON, GEORGIA.

"Ah! the women of the South! how brave they were in the times that tried men's souls! Often sending the dearest treasure of their bleeding hearts without a tear to meet the foe. Fit companions they, for the noblest, purest patriots who ever laid their lives a priceless sacrifice upon their country's altar. Nor were they willing for these heroic patriots to pass into oblivion, for scarcely had the thunders of artillery died on our native hills, when a woman of the South, a daughter of the Empire State, said: 'Let us set apart a day hallowed to the memory of our fallen heroes and the South's immortal struggle,' and in all the years that have followed have the people of the South observed this sacred Memorial Day with increasing devotion.*"

The Ladies' Memorial Association, of Morgan County, Georgia, was organized in the Baptist Church, Madison, April, 1866, with the following officers: Mrs. Susan Dye, President; Mrs. Sarah B. Cook, Mrs. Augustus Reese, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. C. H. Sanders, now Mrs. Speer, Secretary. These ladies were the mothers and wives of gallant Confederate soldiers. The venerable President was the mother of Captain G. B. Knight, of the Panola Guard, one of the two volunteer companies of Madison that early responded to their country's call. She was a widow with two younger sons, both of whom were in the Confederate army, and one of them, Martin Dye, gave his life for the cause. Mrs. Cook, who is still with us, revered and esteemed, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, gave both husband and son to her country. Mrs. Reese was the mother of three boys who wore the gray; the fate of one was never known to the heart-broken but patriotic mother. Mrs. Sanders married during the war, the gallant young Captain obtaining a furlough for that important event.

The Georgia Female College, or Baptist Institution, was an important factor in the history of Madison during the four years of conflict. From the granite steps leading to its imposing colonnade was presented, by one of its fair daughters, Miss Josie V. Thrasher (now Mrs. Overly), the flag to Captain G. B. Knight, of the Panola Guards, and his gallant speech of acceptance is still lovingly preserved among her dearest treasures.

*Extract of address delivered to Confederate Veterans, Memorial Day, 1903, by the writer.

As the war continued, carrying consternation and ruin throughout the entire Southland, this institution was closed, to be opened later as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. Its halls, once resounding with the music of girlish laughter, once proudly smiling at the tremulous flutter, the timid glance of the "sweet girl graduate," now alas! echoed the groans of the sick and dying, and shuddering, saw Azrael slowly fold his sable wings as he kept grim watch o'er its gloomy walls.

Another building in Madison, a cotton factory, whose busy hum of industry was silenced by war's relentless hand, became a prison and a hospital combined. Soon, alas! many mounds had been made on the hill side beyond the city cemetery—some of them marked with the pathetic word "Unknown." To this spot, known as the "Soldiers' Cemetery," wended each spring-time the ladies and children of Morgan County on the 26th of April, silently covering with fragrant flowers these sleeping places of the brave. In a few years, some one suggested having an orator, and appropriate services, and since the organization of the Survivors' Association, the veterans have marched each year in a body to show their reverence for their fallen comrades. In 1878 the honored President of the Ladies' Memorial Association, Mrs Dye, passed into the spirit world, and Mrs. Jas. A. Wade was elected to that office. Mrs. Sanders resigning as Secretary on account of ill-health, she and Mrs. W. H. Burr were elected Vice-Presidents. The writer, then Miss Mary Chiles, was elected Secretary, and with the exception of four different occasions, when not in Madison, has filled that office to the present time. The ladies acting as Secretary on the occasions mentioned were Mrs. L. B. Reese, Mrs. M. A. Petut, Miss Sallie Johnston, now Mrs. Jas. T. Penn, and Mrs. Mary Stokes. The Association having no business to transact, its sole object being to provide appropriate services for Memorial observances on April 26th, the Secretary has never been instructed to record any meetings, as the veterans gladly record, in the minutes of their Association, the proceedings of each Memorial Day. For some years past the reading of the mortuary report of the Survivors' Association has been a part of the services on these occasions. In 1882 the city fathers, finding another cemetery a necessity, selected the present Westview Cemetery, and it was deemed expedient to remove the soldiers' remains to this new City of the Dead. By the earnest efforts of

“Commodore” G. N. Dexter, a zealous veteran, marble headstones mark each silent resting place. In 1889 the Ladies Memorial Association became much enthused in the endeavor to erect a monument to the Confederate heroes buried here, and several entertainments were given, the proceeds of which, amounting to quite a sum, was lost by the unfortunate failure of the bank where the funds were deposited. Another effort for this object was made in connection with the Ladies’ Garden Club, but that was also unsuccessful, though some money was given for this, an evidence of the proper spirit of patriotic appreciation. In 1892 Mrs. Wade resigned on account of her removal to Atlanta. Her resignation was accepted with deep regret, because of her lovely Christian character, which endeared her to all, and because of the great interest she ever manifested for Memorial Day observances, her only son being with those who are “sleeping under the lillies.” Mrs. Joel A. Billups was elected to succeed Mrs. Wade as President; Mrs. L. B. Reese, Mrs. M. A. Mustin, Mrs. G. B. Stovall, Mrs. M. P. Godfrey, Vice-Presidents; the writer was re-elected Secretary. These ladies retain their respective offices. Before the Memorial Day of ’93 had dawned the pure spirit of our beloved Ex-President, Mrs. Wade, had winged its flight to the eternal city of God, and on Memorial Day a simple tribute to her memory, prepared by the Secretary at the request of the present beloved President, Mrs. Billups, was read by Prof I. L. Williferd, and is preserved among the records of the Survivors’ Association. Since the establishment of public schools in Madison in 1896, the Board of Education very wisely require the pupils to take part in the exercises on Memorial Day; the children, therefore, furnish patriotic songs on these occasions, and add much to the beauty of the services, which are always held in the attractive and spacious auditorium of the elegant building for the school—itsself a monument to the taste and judgment of a Confederate veteran—M. A. Mustin.

The Ladies’ Memorial Association, at the suggestion of Mrs. M. P. Godfrey, assisted by the Daughters of the Confederacy, has recently greatly enhanced the beauty of the Soldiers’ Cemetery, and these two patriotic organizations are earnestly endeavoring to secure the necessary funds to erect a suitable monument to our sleeping heroes. Besides the ladies mentioned as officers in this Association, the following members have ever taken a



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Erected 1898 by Ladies' Memorial Association.
Dalton, Georgia.

deep interest in any effort to preserve the sacred memories of the past: Mrs. A. G. Johnston, Mrs. J. R. High, Mrs. Jas. S. Hogue, Mrs. P. V. Carbins, and Mrs. J. V. Overly. One of the touching scenes of each Memorial Day is our esteemed President, with her lovely face and gentle manners, guiding her blind and feeble husband to his seat in the auditorium. The exercises on Memorial Day, 1903, were among the most interesting ever held. Governor Terrell was orator of the day and said that with the assistance of the patriotic people of the State he hoped to have the grave of every Confederate soldier suitably marked while he is Chief Executive of Georgia. The history of this Association would be incomplete without some allusion to a few of the veterans who have ever responded to any call for aid—often suggesting plans for making the exercises more impressive. Among those who have joined their sleeping comrades across the salient river is Dr. T. Preston Gibbs, full of enthusiasm and ever jealous for the memory of the Confederate soldier; Rev. S. A. Burney, the beloved chaplain of the Survivors' Association, ever ready to aid in any effort to honor the memory of the "Southern Cause"; Jas. E. Chiles (the brother of the writer), whose ardent love for the Southern Independence caused the formation of the Survivors' Association of Morgan County, 1874. The gallant young South Carolian made the suggestion to Captain Charles H. Andrews, and by their efforts this Association, the second in Georgia, was organized. So great was his interest in the Association that he held the office of Secretary from its origin until his death, in 1900. Of those who are still with us, Commodore G. N. Dexter, whose name is a synonym for zeal and enthusiasm, is always Marshal of the Day on Memorial occasion, and is ever ready to assist the Ladies' Memorial Association. Captain Walter A. Wiley, the zealous and efficient Adjutant of Morgan County Camp of Veterans, cherishes with deepest devotion and knightly sentiments the memories of the Southern Confederacy. Among the Sons of Veterans Charles A. Sanders has ever been most interesting and helpful in honoring the memory of the comrades of his father (the Captain mentioned earliest in the sketch).

These facts concerning the Ladies' Memorial Association of Madison, Morgan County, Georgia, have been written with the hope that the exalting sentiments which inspired the organization will never die, nor its object be abandoned while Southern women live to revere the loyal patriotism of Southern manhood.

MRS. MARY CHILES WARE, *Secretary*.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, MARIETTA, GA.

The Marietta Memorial Association is a product of the Ladies' Aid Society of Marietta, and the old Georgia Memorial Association, the original Southern Memorial Association.

In the early days of its work the organization was imperfect and its membership small, but the untiring zeal and patient and persistent efforts of the few made up for all deficiencies. The brave and loyal women who had ministered so faithfully and tenderly to the needs of the living, both on the field and in the hospitals, could hardly fail in the crucial hour of death and defeat, nor have the years dampened the ardor of their devotion to the memories of the Southern Cause or their reverence for the "boys who wore the gray."

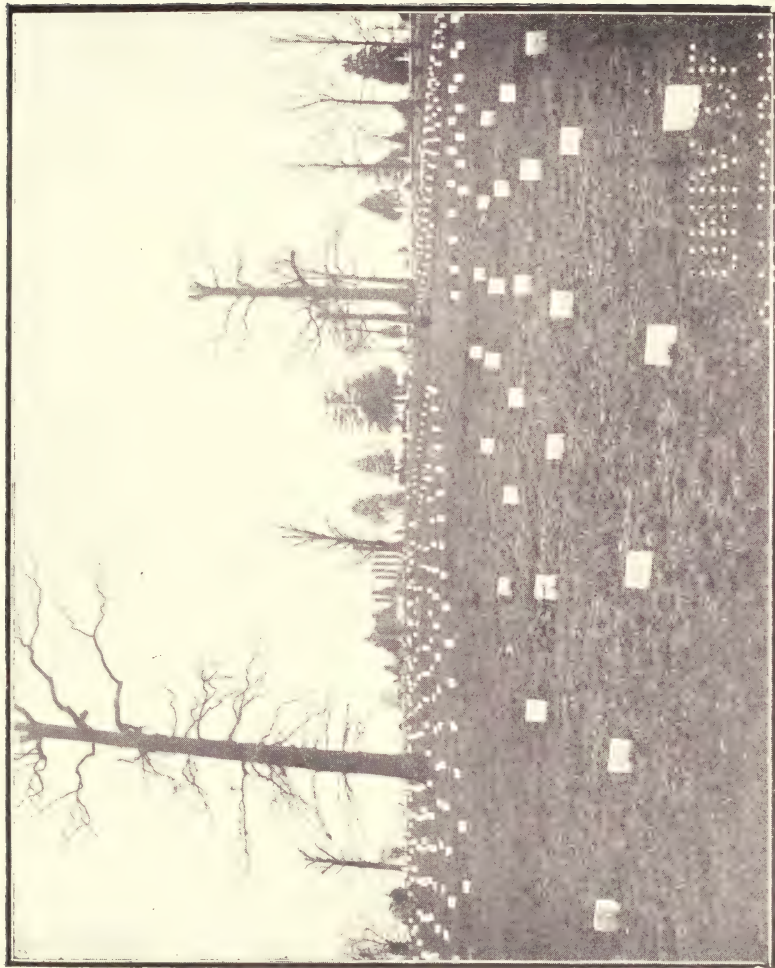
The only object of the Association is to care for the graves of the Confederate soldiers, and the one qualification necessary for membership is loyalty to the Southern Confederacy. The years have brought many changes, but as each faithful woman leading this band of loyal women, yielded to time's decree and surrendered the work, others equally as devoted to the sacred cause have taken their places. Not the least of the permanent good accomplished by the organization is the fostering of the spirit of loyalty to the traditions of the past and the transmission to their children of their faith in the South, and purity of the South's shattered ideals.

No son or daughter of the future must doubt the nobility of purpose or the purity of the motives of the gallant men, descendants of the Cavalier, who went fearlessly to their death in defence of their conception of justice and right.

"The knightliest of a knightly race" by their heroic courage and lofty self-sacrifice commanded the admiration of the world, and it is the sacred legacy of Marietta Memorial Association to keep the sod green above their graves.

The Association is now working under a charter, with an earnest and faithful corps of officers and with the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

As to the magnitude of their work and the many attendant difficulties, a brief sketch will suffice. The Confederate Cemetery at Marietta contains the graves of three thousand fallen sons of



CONFEDERATE CEMETERY,
Dedicated 1866.
Marietta, Georgia.

the South. Every State in the Southern Confederacy has its sacred plat, made holy by its "silent tenants," and many lie in the "unknown" section, but all alike receive the loving care of the Association.

A railroad accident was the direct cause of the death of the first soldiers interred here. Later the Governor's Home Guards were encamped near by, and many of their number dying from sickness, were also buried in the Marietta cemetery. However, it was in the last days of the Confederacy, the final act of the great tragedy in this section, that brought the number to the thousands. This was the "time that tried men's souls" and brought out the courage and fortitude of the Southern woman. In the rapidly changing scenes of the bloody conflict along the line of Sherman's march to Atlanta, there was little time to bury the dead or care for the wounded. Two noble Georgia women were the leaders in the work—Mrs. Catherine Winn, representing the Ladies' Aid Society, and Miss Mary Green of the Georgia Memorial Association. Their reminiscences of the harrowing details fill us with admiration for the tenderly reared women, who personally superintended the removal of the dead from the fields of carnage. They brought them from the battlefields around Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge and all along the line of the historic march through Georgia; they were collected from the heights of Kennesaw, from the trenches, from the hastily made graves on battlefields, from fence corners and other neglected or forsaken spots, they were followed from the hospitals by sorrowing women, who had watched with them until the last, and tenderly wiped the death damp from the brow, thinking the while of their own soldier boy, father or brother at the front, and praying the Father for His comfort and for human aid and sympathy in the hour of their great need.

The task was Herculean, but the spirit of patriotism and devotion to a common cause made the sacrifice easy and gave strength for the work.

With limited means, with only a country devastated by war to draw upon, they worked bravely, steadily on, and then, as now, received the loyal support of the citizens of Marietta and, indeed, of the whole State.

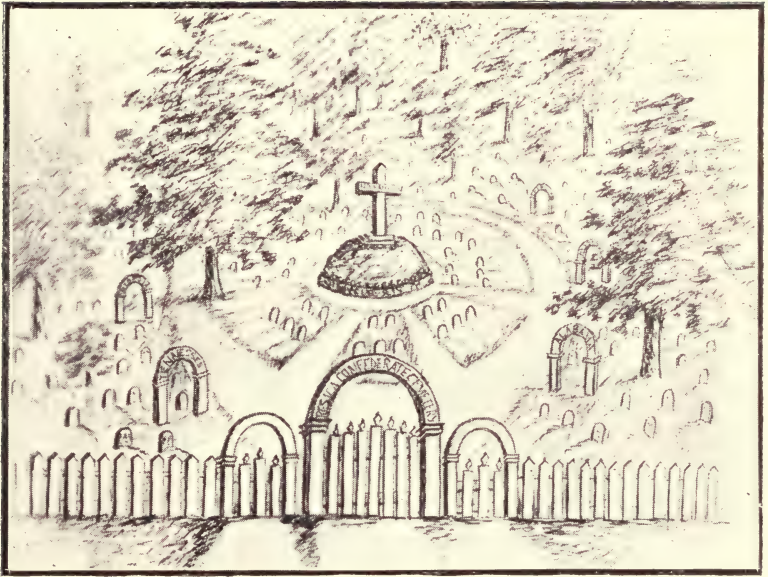
Out of her poverty, the Legislature in 1866 gave \$3,500.00 toward the collecting and re-interring of the martyred sons of the South. Again, in 1868, \$500.00 was secured, and quite

recently an effort has been made to get legislative aid, so that Georgians may no longer look with reproach upon the graves of her hero dead.

Until very recently the cemetery has, indeed, been a reproach and for several years the Association was almost too much discouraged to make any further effort. The fence had fallen into decay, the drives were over-run, and the graves so over-grown, that they could scarcely be traced. But Kennesaw Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, a younger and stronger organization, has come to the rescue and, working with the Memorial Association, the sacred spot has been reclaimed. During the last six years about \$1,500.00 have been expended, the requisite number of head-stones have been placed, the drives and grounds improved and the entire plat has been distributed by sections to working committees to plant flowers and shrubs, and otherwise beautify the grounds. Among the improvements proposed by the Association was a wall of stone and a monument, for which a fund has been started by Kennesaw Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

A history of the Memorial Association would be incomplete without a sketch of some of its officers. Among the first leaders in the work was Miss Mary Robarts. She was efficient and faithful "even unto death." Mrs. Hansell, with Mrs. Winn as secretary, was also one of the earliest and most faithful Presidents. For years Mrs. Winn held the presidency and no leader was ever more capable or faithful than she—laboring always with unselfish devotion, and with wonderful executive ability, she brought order out of chaos, and all money intrusted to her was promptly and judiciously expended for the cemetery. Failing health caused her to resign and it was after the loss of her efficient leadership that the one lapse in interest occurred, and the affairs of the Association reached their lowest ebb, which resulted in the neglected condition of the cemetery already described.

Now the Association is under the wise direction of Mrs. Rebecca L. Nesbitt, a true and tried daughter of the South, who gave lavishly of her time and talents to the work of the Association. In the beginning of her administration, she was ably assisted by Mrs. Adelaide McClatchey and Mrs. Anna Whitlock, as secretary and treasurer. Both of these earnest workers have gone to join the "mighty caravan above," but the memory of



CONFEDERATE CEMETERY,
Dedicated 1866, Resaca, Georgia.

their zeal and enthusiastic devotion to the cause is an inspiration to us on whom their work and perchance their "mantles have fallen."

While the caring for the graves and protecting them from desecration is a duty, it is a privilege to gather together annually on the 26th of April, and after some one of Georgia's gifted sons has told the story of the heroic struggle, while the thrilling airs of "Dixie" and "America" are sung with equal enthusiasm, representing the devotion to the past and the patriotism of the present, to "bring flowers, sweet flowers," and tenderly place them upon the graves to commemorate the deeds of glory and emblemize by their fragrance and beauty the love and remembrance of the women and children of the fair Southland.

FRANCES W. CLAY,
Secretary.

RESACA MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, RESACA, GEORGIA.

The battle of Resaca was one of the most celebrated of the war. It was during that fight that the famous Forty-Second Georgia Regiment lost so many men, and it was there that Colonel L. P. Thomas took command.

Mr. Cox, whose father, Captain Jacob R. Cox, owned a large farm, which afterwards became the scene of that famous battle, tells an interesting story of the fight. Captain Cox had just built a new house on his place and on it he had expended nearly all the money which he had accumulated. This house was used by General Johnston as headquarters, but he abandoned the place about twenty-five minutes before the fighting began.

Shortly before the fight began General Johnston moved out. Sherman had planted his artillery on a small ridge a short distance away and began shelling the Confederates. The Cox home was immediately in the line of the Federal's fire, and General Leonidas Polk decided he wanted the house out of the way so as to effectively return the enemy's fire.

General Polk came up to where Captain Cox was standing talking to his son. Both had been watching the preparations for the fight. "Captain," said the General, with his hand on his heart, in true cavalier fashion, "your house is in the way of my return fire. We are both old men, and neither of us may live to see the end of this war. I want that house removed,

and I promise you that in the event we are successful and I live I shall see to it you get double what the house is worth."

With a wave of his hand Captain Cox told General Polk to tear down the house. Fully five hundred men were put to work, and in thirty minutes not a beam of the once comfortable country house remained where it formerly stood. Polk's battery was then planted in the yard and the work of shelling the Federals began.

Young Cox and his father had started away from the scene when the elder Cox, a man of 60 years of age, then suddenly turned and started back. His son remonstrated with him. "I want to get the old clock, son," replied Captain Cox. "It has been in the family too long for me to leave it for others to carry away."

Minie balls and shells were falling fast, but seemingly unconscious of the fight, the elder Cox threaded his way back to the site of his former home, found the clock and returned to his son without mishap.

The first Confederate cemetery in the State, and almost in the South, was established at Resaca, where the remains of those who fell in the three days' fight there, were gathered up and decently interred. Like many events, it came from small beginnings, and happened thus:

The family of Mr. John H. Green lived on the battlefield. Around them, on all sides, were scattered Confederate graves—a few here, a few there, buried just where the soldiers fell.

On the road to the little country church two Confederate soldiers lay; one could hardly say buried, for the earth had simply been heaped up on them, and the winter rains had washed a great deal of it off.

On this hill the Confederates had planted a battery which the Federals had made many efforts to capture, with great slaughter to themselves. As the country people described it afterwards, "the whole side of Scales' Hill was blue with dead Yankees."

After the battle the Federals, who held the field, collected their dead and interred them decently in a neat soldiers' cemetery. As the Confederates were forced to fall back, many of their dead were left lying on the field, and were buried by the enemy, some by merely having the earth thrown over them, as

in the case of the two men on Scales' Hill, who lay with half their bodies exposed.

The sight of these neglected graves was a great grief to the occupants of the home, and finally the ladies of the family determined to take the matter in their own hands, as they were too poor to hire any one to help them. One of the ladies, with the help of the negro cook, dug a shallow grave in the flower garden beside the soldier who lay buried there, while another sister, accompanied by a young negro girl, went out and brought in the two skeletons in baskets. Then they wrapped them in pieces of matting and buried them.

The idea then occurred to the ladies that they would collect the Confederate dead, and inter them in a piece of ground their father had donated for that purpose, and so form a Confederate soldiers' cemetery. There was but one drawback to this scheme—they had no money and such work was expensive.

So the ladies residing on the battlefield of Resaca met July 4th, 1866, at the residence of Mr. John F. Green and formed themselves into a society, to be called the "Ladies' Association," for the burial of the Confederate soldiers who fell at the battle of Resaca, binding themselves to use all their energy and influence to effect this purpose. Thirteen names being signed the Society then proceeded to the election of officers. The following officers were then elected: Miss M. J. Green, President; Mrs. J. W. Hill, Vice-President; Mrs. S. W. Bachman, Treasurer; Miss L. Green, Secretary. The President then reported to the Society that she had made an appeal to the women of Georgia in the name of the women of Resaca, asking for aid in the burial of the Confederate dead at Resaca.

The ladies appealed to, went about in their respective cities stating the case, and the people gave twenty-five cents, fifty cents, one dollar or five dollars, just as they were able, and soon money began to pour in from many places.

Then, true to their ideas of States Rights, it occurred to them it was not fair to call on Georgia to bury the dead of other States. So they employed a neighbor to go around and ascertain the number of dead lying on the battlefield, also their names, regiments and States, when it could be found. The graves of those who were buried by their comrades were generally marked—often the name written in pencil on a bit of board, sometimes a piece of cartridge box, and stuck at the head of the grave.

When this work was finished (the neighbor, an old Union man, refusing compensation, saying as he had no money, he would like to give his time and labor) the list was published in the leading papers of the different Southern cities, accompanied by a statement of the case, and an appeal for aid.

It was promptly answered, public meetings were called, and money subscribed and sent to the ladies at Resaca, with heartfelt thanks for the noble work they were doing. Generous contributions were received, till they amounted to about \$2,000.00. The genial "Bill Arp," ever true to his convictions, sent them a kindly letter, and ten dollars. The money they spent, but the letter is treasured still by the ladies.

Every mail brought letters of inquiry from mothers, sisters, widows and sweethearts, asking about their dead, and sending money, often depriving themselves of necessities to help the cause, and many grief-stricken letters were written telling of the goodness and the bravery of those who were lost to them forever, and of their own sad lives under existing conditions. The women who undertook this work got a glimpse into the lives of many a broken-hearted family.

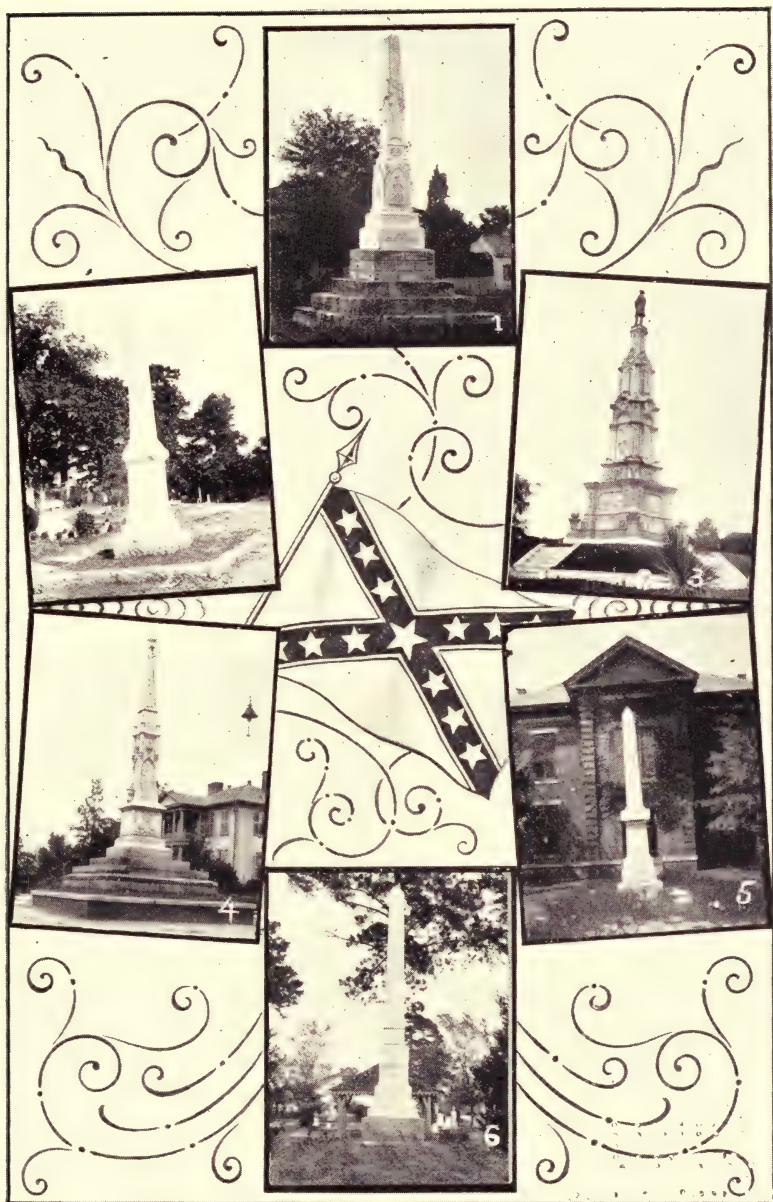
They now went to their work with a will. A spot was selected for the site through which a stream ran. Already two soldiers lay buried beside its banks, its ever flowing waters murmuring a requiem over them.

Men were hired to clear the ground, which was laid off as a landscape garden, by Colonel James Robertson, now one of the State Railroad Commissioners, and contracts were given out for the re-interment of the dead, numbering about four hundred.

When the work was finished each State had a plat in which her men lay, every grave being marked with a white head-board, containing the soldier's name, company and regiment, while the unknown dead occupied the center of the ground lying around a handsome granite cross marked, "To the Unknown Dead," and presented by the Stone Mountain Granite Company.

The grounds were adorned with roses and other flowering plants. Rustic bridges spanned the stream at several points, and the whole place was enclosed with a handsome fence.

This fence was furnished by a Chattanooga Company, and



CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS.

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|---|---|
| 1. Sparta, Georgia.
Unveiled 1881. | 2. Sandersville, Georgia.
Unveiled 1897. |
| 3. Savannah, Georgia.
Unveiled 1875. | 4. Athens, Georgia.
Unveiled 1872. |
| 5. Thomson, Georgia.
Unveiled 1896. | 6. Barnesville, Georgia.
Unveiled 1889. |

cost \$700.00, and was just \$500.00 more than the ladies had in their treasury.

Southern women have a great and abiding confidence in Southern men. Never mind what may be the matter in hand, whether it be obtaining a seat in the street car, the raising of money for any particular purpose, or carrying through of any political measure, when they think it should be passed, they always "appeal to the men." They think that is all they have to do. And, it must be said, they are not often disappointed.

So the Resaca ladies, who had organized themselves into the "Resaca Memorial Society," appealed to the Legislature to give them \$500.00 to pay off their debts.

The Legislature did not meet till November, but the cemetery being completed in October, the ladies determined to have it consecrated at once, that the fallen heroes might sleep in hallowed ground. Wishing to have a eulogy pronounced over them at the same time, they wrote to both Bishop Stephen Elliott and General Howell Cobb, asking them to come and perform these services for them. In reply General Howell Cobb wrote:

"To be present on the occasion to which you refer, and to participate as an actor in the scenes, would be among the most agreeable duties I have ever been called upon to perform. The ladies of your association may be assured that I would esteem it a privilege and pleasure, to which every pulsation of my heart compels me. The kind invitation they have extended will be cherished as a testimonial of their partiality and regard. No mere personal sacrifices could prevent my acceptance, but I feel that at present it would do no good to either the living or the dead, for me to break the silence which I have voluntarily imposed upon myself, since the surrender of our army, and our Cause. Whilst I should on such an occasion utter no word inconsistent with the duties and obligations I have assumed to the Government of the United States, yet I do not feel that I could give utterance to all the feelings, sympathies and memories that would swell the breast, and demand of the lips an unrestrained utterance. Others may be more fortunately situated, and to them I venture to suggest it would be better to commit the sacred duty."

Bishop Elliott declined for similar reasons.

To show the state of the country in 1866, and, in order that the views of these distinguished men should be fully appreciated and understood, an extract is given below from a letter received from one of the officers of the Fifth Company, Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, in reply to an appeal to bury their comrades who fell at Resaca. The statement he makes seems almost incredible to us, who enjoy the freedom and law and order rule of 1891.

“It is the desire and intention of the Company to bring home all its dead for interment. And soon after our return to the city, we resolved our Company into an association, for the purpose of providing for the living families of our dead comrades, and bringing home their remains. But our association, together with all other associations formed in this city for the same purpose, have been suspended by the military order of General Sheridan, and the widow and orphan are deprived of the aid that would result from our organized charities. And our brave comrades who died can receive no expression of our grateful hearts in their honor. ‘No monument to commemorate their virtues.’ As soon as we are permitted to do so, we will take steps to bring home our dead. As soon as our association is permitted to be organized, your communication will be laid before it.”

Nothing daunted, the ladies then begged the services of an old friend, the Rev. John Jones, who had served through most of the war as an army chaplain. Since then he has gallantly waged war against Satan, by praying over the Georgia Legislature for the last ten or fifteen years. He promptly responded to the call, and on the 25th of October, the consecration took place.

The people for twenty miles around assembled to witness the ceremonies. Appropriate mottoes adorned the different lots and wreaths of evergreen decorated the graves. Then the brave chaplain proceeded to consecrate the ground, after which the martyrs to the Southern Cause were left in their honored graves, to sleep their last sleep, till the last reveille shall wake them.

The ladies of the Resaca Memorial Association were full of a patriotic pride that theirs should be the first Confederate cemetery in the South, so they were a little surprised to find that on the same day that the Resaca Cemetery was con-

separated, the women of Winchester, Va., had performed a similar ceremony over the Confederate dead in their midst.

There was buried the gallant Ashby, and one of the incidents of the day was the laying of a wreath of flowers on the gallant soldier's grave by his old "mammy."

In November, the Legislature met, and the petition of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Resaca was presented, wherein they stated that they had themselves raised over \$2,000.00, with which they had buried nearly four hundred Confederate soldiers, that they still owed \$500.00, and they prayed the Legislature to help them.

This was the second Legislature that had met since the surrender. It had onerous and disagreeable duties to consider, chief among them the consideration of the Fourteenth Amendment. But it turned away from these for a time, and listened with enthusiasm to the speeches made in behalf of the women engaged in this sacred work, and not only voted the \$500.00 asked for, but added from the depleted coffers of the State \$3,500.00 more to bury the dead at Chickamauga, which work one of the ladies of the "Resaca Memorial Association" immediately undertook.

The cemetery was regarded by the country people as a sort of pleasure ground in the midst of a devastated land. It was a great resort for rustic lovers of Sunday afternoons, and many a troth was plighted there.

On the 26th of April, Memorial Day, the farmers would cease their labors, and the young men and maidens, after collecting boughs of hawthorn and honeysuckle (the Southern National flower), would proceed to decorate the graves.

Like all humanity, the mountaineer has some sentiment, and it showed itself when one Memorial Day the gates of the cemetery were dressed with dogwood, a handsome, showy white flower.

"What do ye mean by puttin' dogwood on the soldiers' graves?" cried they. "Don't ye know the meanin' (emblem) of dogwood?"

"No; what is it?"

"Why, hit means 'Go to the devil!'"

And so the first Confederate cemetery in Georgia was completed. It was begun in July with very little money in hand. In October the work was finished, and after Christmas the

debts were all paid. Twenty-five hundred dollars had been raised by the appeals of a private family, the contributions of an impoverished people, speaking more eloquently than could any silver-tongued orator, of their love of the Southern Cause and its fallen heroes. And for many years, as the trains passed by, the engineer tolled his bell as a requiem to those buried there sleeping their last sleep, waiting the judgment day.

Dr. Jones, some years before his death, related a remarkable story in connection with the identification of the Confederate dead at Resaca during the removal of the bodies. A minister, and an acquaintance of Dr. Jones, had a son killed at Resaca. The grave was unmarked. One night, so the minister told Dr. Jones, he and his wife, with clasped hands, prayed to God to direct them in some way to the spot where their son was buried. That night their dead boy appeared to him in a dream and said: "Father, you will find my body on the field at Resaca, at the foot of a clay hill, and by a small oak tree." The father went to Resaca, found the hill and the tree, and dug a soldier's remains which were identified as those of his son by a ring which he had worn.

The family of Mr. Green moved from Resaca to Atlanta, in '69, but Miss Mary Green, the President of the Resaca Memorial Association, attended to the repairs of the cemetery. The wooden headboards were replaced by iron ones, painted white, and the fence kept in good condition by appropriations from the Legislature or private contributions.

But in '93 the fence was burned, in consequence of the woods being set on fire. Then the subject of replacing it became a very important matter to all those interested in it. General George Moorman, Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans, wrote a very kind letter to Miss Green, who had applied to him for a list of the Confederate Camps. After two years' strenuous effort the fence was completed (it was formed of iron posts connected by ribbon wire.) Contributions were received from the R. E. Lee Camp, of Fort Worth, Texas; Louisiana Division of the Army of Tennessee Association; Veterans of Fayetteville, Tennessee, Columbia, South Carolina, and Atlanta, Georgia; the United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Fayetteville and Jackson, Tennessee; Jackson, Mississippi; and Augusta, Macon, Athens, West

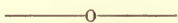


CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1887.
Rome, Georgia.

Point, Rome and Atlanta Georgia; also, from the Memorial Association of Atlanta. The Julia Jackson Chapter of the Children of the Confederacy contributed the money for the gates. Charles Broadway Rouss sent a check, and General Rufus Bullock gave \$105.00.

The contributions of the people, who assembled each Memorial Day, at the Resaca Cemetery, must not be omitted.

Mrs. E. J. Simmons, of Calhoun, is now President of the Association, and has been for a number of years. She is a most enthusiastic and energetic worker, and by her personal efforts has had a memorial stone placed in the Georgia lot of the cemetery.



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, ROME, GEORGIA.

“To those who lived; to those who died; to those who gave much; to those who gave all; this monument is erected by a grateful people.”

The spirit which placed the above-quoted inscription upon Georgia's monument on Chickamauga battlefield, pervades and pervaded the women of Georgia, and caused them throughout the State to form Memorial Associations to perpetuate the memory of the Confederate soldiers who were dead, or who would thereafter die. Acting under the influence of this spirit a Ladies' Memorial Association exists at Rome. The result of the work is that the plat of ground in Myrtle Hill Cemetery, in which lie the Confederate dead, is well sodded and well kept, and each grave is marked with a marble slab, upon which is engraved the name and regiment of the sleeping hero; except where the word “unknown” tells its own sad story. There are three hundred and fifty-seven graves, and in this small number are represented the following named thirteen States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

A stand has been erected near the graves in which the address and other memorial exercises are held. Upon the top of the hill, and near the graves, is a monument of Georgia marble, dedicated to the memory of those sleeping at the base of the

hill. Upon the monument, with other recitals, there are carved these pregnant words: "Testimony of the present to the future, warning those who keep these valleys, that only their sires are dead, the principles for which they fought can never die." The Ladies' Memorial Association of Rome began on April 26th, 1867, by a gathering of about eighteen or twenty Roman wives and mothers who formed themselves into a band of love and mercy to care for the graves of the Confederate dead. This they did with willing hands for over two years, with Mrs. N. J. Bayard as presiding officer of the body. In 1869, a regular Memorial Association was formed, with Mrs. D. M. Hood as President. Upon the resignation of Mrs. Hood, in 1870, Mrs. T. W. Alexander became the President, and continued so until the date of her death, on December 7th, 1895. After the loss of Mrs. Alexander, in the early part of the year 1896 Mrs. Henry A. Smith was elected, and still continues to be the President of the Association.

During a large portion of the time that Mrs. Alexander was President, Mrs. Robert Battey was Vice-President, and upon her resignation Mrs. Wm. H. Mitchell was elected to the office and still continues to hold it. These ladies were both earnest workers in the Cause, and that tireless energy for which Mrs. Battey is noted, was largely instrumental in raising the funds for the work done.

The present officers of the Association are:

Mrs. Henry A. Smith, President.

Mrs. Wm. H. Mitchell, Vice-President.

Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, Treasurer.

Mrs. Halsted Smith, Secretary.

On each Memorial Day the people of the town and surrounding country gather about the soldiers' graves. The Memorial Association, the Mayor and Council and City officials in a body, the public schools, the local military, the firemen, and various other organizations join in a procession. A marshal and mounted aids control the march, which is generally preceded by a brass band. At the cemetery the graves are decorated with flowers, an address is delivered and a parting salute fired by the military. In the decoration, it is a noticeable fact that the graves of several Federal soldiers who lie near their one-time foes, receive the same attention that loving hands give to the graves of the soldiers of the South-

ern Cause. At the same time the ladies of the association go in a body and place flowers upon the graves of former members who are buried in the same cemetery. Among those who now rest there, are Mrs. T. W. Alexander, Mrs. Martha Brookes, Mrs. Jane P. Bowie, Mrs. A. B. Montgomery, all former active members of the Association.

Among the orators of these days have been statesmen and jurists and with their number the soldier-orator, John B. Gordon, and the Demosthenes of the mountains, H. V. M. Miller, have graced different occasions.

At the memorial exercises on April 27th, 1904, our fellow-citizen and statesman, Hon. John W. Maddox, Congressman from the Seventh Georgia District, delivered the address.

It is a gratifying sight when practically a whole people close their places of business and by thousands devote an afternoon to work of veneration of their heroic dead.

The placing of head-stones, the care of graves and erection of a monument have only been accomplished by persistent, continuous labor. A fund had been collected preparatory to the erection of a monument, when, by the failure of a bank during the panic of 1873, every dollar of the fund was lost. Renewed effort was made and success was gained, and the monument was unveiled on Memorial Day, April 26th, 1887, Hon. John B. Gordon being the orator of the occasion. The architect in charge, and who gave freely his time and skill to the proper placing and erection of the monument, was Colonel C. M. Pennington, an ex-Confederate soldier.

The Association has not only done this work, but it has sent funds to care for the Confederate graves at Richmond, contributions made to the Jefferson Davis Monument and to the Winnie Davis Memorial, and aid given to veterans and widows and orphans of veterans at home.

Three companies went from Rome to join their comrades at the beginning of the war between the States; and composed part of the famous Eighth Georgia, which was led by Bartow to the field of Manassas. The Rome Light Guards was commanded by Captain E. J. Magruder; the Miller Rifles, by Captain John R. Towers, and the Floyd Infantry, by Captain John F. Cooper. Of these Captain Cooper fell at Manassas, Captain Magruder became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment and died at Rome, in the year 1892.

Captain Towers became Colonel of the regiment and is now living at the ripe age of seventy-eight in Marietta, Georgia. Both of these who survived the fateful field of July 21st, 1861, remained with their command until they were surrendered at Appomattox.

There is a Confederate Veterans' Association at Rome, who have aided the ladies at all times in honoring their dead. Colonel A. B. Montgomery is the present commander of the Rome Camp, and he, with his comrades, have glorious memories to cherish and a record to point to with pride.

The Rome Association sends greetings to its sister associations over all our Southland with the hope that they and their daughters, and their children's daughters will continue to gather on Memorial Days and, pointing to the last resting places of the Confederate dead, teach generations yet unborn,

“That such graves as these are pilgrim shrines,
Shrines to no code nor creed confined,
The Delphian Vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind.”

MRS. HALSTED SMITH,
Secretary.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, SANDERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Early in March, 1880, Mrs. Sophronia Bayne and Mrs. Hal-
lie Clayton Huff took the first steps towards interesting the
ladies of Sandersville in organizing a Confederate Memorial
Association, and with what success their efforts were crowned
the history will tell.

A meeting of all who were interested in this Cause so dear
to every Southern heart was called by Mrs. Huff, to meet at
the Methodist Church, to formulate plans and organize as
early as possible in order to observe fittingly the beautiful
custom of Memorial Day. A goodly number responded, and
much interest was manifested by all present.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. George Clark,
pastor of the Methodist Church.

After stating the object of the meeting, Mrs. Huff was
called to the chair, and Colonel C. R. Pringle was requested



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1879, Ladies' Memorial Association.
Macon, Georgia.

(200000)

200000 (200000)

to act as Secretary. Very soon the organization was completed. The nomination for officers was then in order, and Mrs. H. Augusta Hines was nominated and unanimously elected President.

Mrs. Hines' election was a fitting tribute to her brave and gallant father, Colonel T. G. Warthon, commander of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, who gave his life for his country, on Malvern Hill.

Mrs. Beverly D. Evans was elected Vice-President, and Mrs. Hallie C. Huff, Secretary and Treasurer. A programme was then arranged for Memorial Day. Just here Rev. George Clark made a request, using his own words: "I beg you not to allow sung that Yankee song, 'Hold the Fort,' for it is an insult to the Sons and Daughters of our beloved Southland." The song was not sung.

The proposition to erect a Cenotaph, to be used until we were able to erect a fitting marble monument, was presented by Mrs. Huff. The proposition was accepted, and Rev. George Clark, Colonel L. L. Warthon, and Captain P. R. Talliaferro, were appointed to have the Cenotaph erected, and Mrs. Huff was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the same. The sum required was readily contributed, and an immense cross of Georgia pine, with three steps forming its base, completed the Cenotaph.

This was the first Cross of Honor presented by the Daughters of Georgia to our "Confederate Dead."

Colonel John Walter made the Memorial address, and Captain Ike Herman, commanding Howell's Battery and the Washington Rifles, directed the firing of salutes in honor of our Dead Heroes. The Sandersville Band, under Professor F. Guttenberger, furnished music. The graves of those who "wore the gray" were decorated with flowers, and the Cenotaph was wreathed with floral tributes, by loving hands, to the memory of those killed and found on the battlefield; who sleep their last, from home and loved ones.

Thus, our first Memorial Day, on April 26th, 1880, was observed.

May, 1881, Mrs. Huff resigned her office, having moved away.

After the death of Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Evans was elected President, which office she has filled with great ability for twenty years, and now though broken in health, her interest

in the work is still an inspiration to the younger women. To her patriotic zeal and untiring efforts is due the erection of a handsome marble monument in place of the wooden cross. She was generously aided and encouraged by her lamented husband, and ceased not until her efforts were crowned with success.

The following is the inscription on the monument:

MONOGRAM.

C. S. A.

1861-1865.

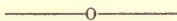
To the memory of the Confederate soldiers, who illustrated Washington County on many battle-fields.

A Hero's crown is thine forever.

There are deeds which should not pass away;

And names that can not be forgotten.

Under her presidency the Association has, each year, executed most beautiful memorial exercises, and we have been taught, "To live in the hearts of those who love us, is not to die." To her persistent, patient efforts is due the fact that our Memorial Association still lives, for these Associations are rapidly being merged into the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and we are only a remnant left of those who were first inspired to "keep their memories green." May her mantle fall on worthy shoulders.



DESCRIPTION OF MONUMENTS ERECTED TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.
Savannah, Georgia.

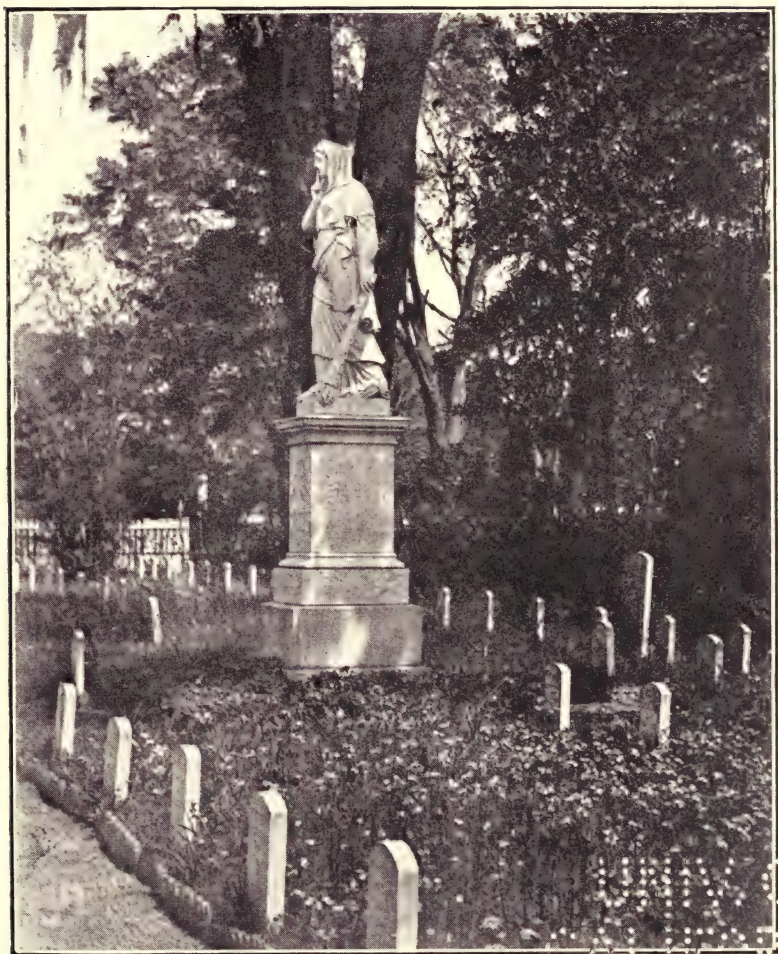
Monument Erected to the
Gettysburg Dead.



Through Capt. Dickerson's generosity, the statue of Silence, which was originally intended for the Confederate Monument in Parade Grounds, was placed on a pedestal over the Gettysburg Dead in Confederate Lot, at Laurel Grove. The ivy which clusters around the base of this monument was brought from Gettysburg with the dead.

On the west side is the following inscription:

"To the Confederate Dead.
Here rest 'till Roll Call'
The men of Gettysburg."



MONUMENT TO THE GETTYSBURG DEAD,
Laurel Grove Cemetery, Savannah, Georgia.

On the south:

“Tread lightly! for each man bequeathed,
Ere placed beneath this sod,
His ashes to his native land,
His gallant soul to God.”

On the north:

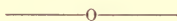
“On Fame’s eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with silent round,
The bivouac of the Dead.”

To the Confederate Dead.
Erected by the “Savannah Memorial Association.”

The corner stone was laid on June 19, 1874, City Council, Military and Masons taking part. Address delivered by Capt. Geo. Mercer. Monument was unveiled May 24, 1875. Address delivered by Hon. Julian Hartridge. By request of the Association Gen. J. E. Johnston acted as Grand Marshal. The bronze statue of a Confederate soldier at parade rest, which surmounts the monument, was presented to the Association by Mr. De Renne, who also presented the iron railing around the enclosure.

On the die of the monument is the inscription:

“Come from the four winds, Oh, breath
And breathe upon these slain that they may live!”



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, SPARTA, GEORGIA.

As early as 1866, the patriotic and devoted ladies of this noble old county began to decorate with the first flowers of Spring the graves of our soldiers, who were buried in reach of their loving homage. Sighs and tears were wafted to the unmarked mounds where some bleeding heart knew its loved one lay, sleeping in peaceful rest, all unaware of the pall of defeat which overhung the Southland they had died to save.

At the first mention of a Memorial Association which should band us together in sympathetic union, the idea was accepted with a unanimity beautiful to contemplate. On the 26th of April, 1874, our organization was perfected and for years we had regular, formal meetings. We cannot claim, however, that we

have maintained a systematised form during the latter years. We held our meetings after our memorial exercises, and the Officers and Executive Committee were residents of Sparta, and planned and prepared the celebration of the day. This we have varied with music, orations, recitations, tableaux, etc., all embodying the sentiments of the memories we mean to perpetuate. In 1903 we had the Adjutant of our Veteran's Camp to call the roll of all our "Hancock Companies," requesting some comrade to make statement of death, or present home, adding any incident of special interest associated with army record. It was pronounced one of our happiest efforts!

In the distressed and impoverished condition of our people, we did not—we could not—attempt to remove our distant dead, but we resolved to build a monument which should represent to every bereaved heart a memorial of its "loved and lost." This was consummated in 1881, and though by no means an elegant or imposing structure, it is sacredly beautiful to the earnest, devoted women who labored with untiring energy to accomplish this object. Its base is of granite, the gift of a patriotic citizen, right out of the heart of the old county which gave them to the cause, and was hauled by the eager kindness of those, glad of an opportunity to show their interested co-operation in our work. This base is surmounted by a marble column, bearing on one tablet the inscription, "In Memoriam to our Confederate Dead;" on another, "Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association, 1881;" on third, "Georgia's was the word, and their's the will to die;" and on fourth, the Confederate Seal. It is located on a lot one hundred feet square, in front of and on opposite side of street from Court House. This lot was donated by the Grand Jury and enclosed by the Municipal Board by a beautiful iron fence with gates opening on walks leading up to the monument from every side. The squares thus formed are covered with grass, studded with choice shrubbery and border plants. Every Memorial Day our monument is wreathed with evergreens, token in our unforgetting hearts! We claim every man, woman and rected flowers of the Spring time, as fresh and sweet as the love in our unforgetting hearts! We claim every man, woman and child as members of our Association, levying a tax of ten cents per annum, thus securing a fund for necessary expenditures. We proudly believe there are none more loyal or more faithful, as is evinced by their constant attendance at our annual

memorial exercises and their ready response to our calls. We have kept our soldiers' graves marked with wooden crosses which require frequent renewal, but we intend substituting these with more durable headstones of marble or granite and are arranging plans for this purpose. As our veteran heroes answer the final roll-call, we shall honor each resting place with our chosen memorial, till the last shall be laid away and we shall follow them to the land of everlasting peace! Though our country was engulfed by an overwhelming tide and her defeated sword was returned to its scabbard to be drawn never more, we still glory in the thought

“None ever waved from stain so free,
Nor purer sword led braver band,
Nor braver bled, for a brighter land,
Nor brighter land had a cause so grand,
Sleeping proudly, and peacefully!”

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, THOMSON, GEORGIA.

The Confederate Monument in Thomson, Georgia, was erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association, April 26, 1896. Mrs. Thomas J. Hamilton was the organizer and first President of the Association, one of the first to be organized in the South, and she served it faithfully from the date of organization until her death. The veterans never had a more loyal and earnest friend. She worked earnestly for twenty-five years to secure the monument, adding a little every year to the fund. Undaunted by the lack of support, she persevered until success crowned her noble efforts, and the day on which the monument was unveiled was the happiest day of her life. Her death occurred two years ago,—she was tenderly carried to her last resting place, under the folds of our beloved flag, on a flag-draped bier. The members of the Memorial Association will erect a monument to her memory. Our First Vice-President, Mrs. N. L. Evans, has labored lovingly and successfully to this end, and preparations are now being made to unveil the monument on Memorial Day.

The Association is placing memorial tablets to the memory of the captains of companies that left Thomson for the seat of war and served faithfully until the surrender. Mrs. E. S.

Harrison, Jr., succeeded her mother as President, and is loyal to a solemn promise made to her noble mother, that she would continue this memorial work, so dear to her mother's heart. Mrs. Harrison is the daughter of Captain Thomas J. Hamilton, of the Hamilton Rangers. The present officers are: Mrs. E. S. Harrison, Jr., President; Mrs. N. L. Evans, First Vice-President; Mrs. Mary Martin, Second Vice-President; Mrs. H. Johnson, Treasurer and Secretary; Mrs. J. B. Neal, Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. OPHELIA NEAL.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

The Ladies' Memorial Association, of Washington, Georgia, was organized in 1887 with a small number of enthusiastic workers. We now have fifteen members on our roll, all of whom are earnest women, thoroughly interested in the work. We have quarterly meetings and pay one dollar annual dues. Memorial Day is appropriately observed, under the auspices of the Memorial Association. On that day we serve a fine dinner to the Veterans, and it is much appreciated. We have furnished marble slabs or markers for all the soldiers' graves. We have joined the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, and are interested in every thing connected with the great work of preserving the record and perpetuating the memory of those who lost their lives in the struggle for States Rights. The officers serving at present are: Mrs. S. A. Dillard, President; Mrs. C. E. Irvin, Vice-President; Mrs. I. T. Irvin, Treasurer; Mrs. G. A. Poche, Recording Secretary.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
WAYNESBORO, GEORGIA.

In September, 1866, Mrs. Virginia Blount Rodgers issued a call through the local newspapers to the women of Burke County to assemble in the Court house for the purpose of organizing a "Ladies' Memorial Association." A large number responded and the association was organized as follows: Mrs. M. A. Mac-



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1877.
Waynesboro, Georgia.

Kenzie, President; Miss Ruth Harlow, Treasurer, and Mrs. Virginia Blount Rodgers Secretary. The Vice-Presidents were selected from the Country Churches located in different sections of the County. There was no enrollment of members. The officers were elected to conduct the business of the Association; every woman who was in sympathy with the Confederate cause was an accepted member. The purpose of the Association was stated to be a desire to keep alive the memory of the valor and devotion of the Confederate soldiers to the cause they knew to be right, to gather from scattered and neglected graves the remains of our soldiers hastily buried where they fell in Burke County, to give them Christian burial in the village cemetery, to honor their memory by decorating their graves with flowers once a year on a day set apart for paying this tribute of love, and to erect a monument to the Confederate dead of Burke County. No time was lost in locating the graves of twelve soldiers who had been buried along the roadside where they were killed in a skirmish with Kilpatrick's cavalry, between Walker's Bridge and Old Church, on the afternoon of November the 24th, 1864, and removing these bodies to a soldiers' section.

On April 26th, 1867, the Ladies' Memorial Association, the school children and citizens met around the graves of these soldiers to cover them with flowers and to listen to the story of their brave struggle told by Colonel John D. Ashton. How our hearts burned within us, with what pride and enthusiasm we listened to him, as he recounted the bravery, the heroism and the suffering of our boys in gray. Few could tell the story in words as thrilling as his, and few indeed there were among his listeners who had not some loved one, father, husband, brother or son, who had not willingly given his life for the cause which henceforth was to be but a memory. And, as we lovingly, tenderly placed our flowers on the sod that covered men that we knew only as Southern soldiers, the thought came to some of us that other Southern women were doing the same on many an "Unknown" grave of our own, perhaps, in some far away Confederate burial ground.

"Unknown is all thy epitaph can tell,
If Jesus knows thee—all is well."

From the date of our organization, constant and continuous effort was made to raise money for a Confederate monument. Very little help came from the Vice-Presidents in the country,

but the women in Waynesboro never flagged. Concerts, ice cream festivals, children's May parties were given, and on April 26th, 1876, Mrs. Annie Mandell Munnerlyn, Treasurer, reported \$350.00 in hand. By unfortunate investment we had lost \$100.00, and about \$20.00 had been expended in exhuming and reintering the bodies of the soldiers. Thus it will be seen that altogether, the association had collected about \$470.00. In these days of peace and prosperity the amount may seem small, but this money was raised during the days of re-construction, and was given of our poverty and self-denial.

After memorial exercises at the soldiers' section April 26th, 1876, an election for officers was held, resulting in Mrs. Moselle Carswell Wilkins being elected President, and Mrs. Leora Azeline Lawson, Secretary and Treasurer. Steps were immediately taken to erect a monument, and the contract was made with Theodore Markwalter for \$375.00. Mr. Joseph Meyers contributed twenty-five dollars to this fund. A meeting of the association was held to decide upon the location of the monument, the question being settled by a small majority that in the cemetery near the soldiers' section was the most fitting place. January 27th, 1877, the corner stone was laid with masonic ceremonies by Grand Master John S. Davidson, F. and A. M. On Memorial Day following, our monument was unveiled by Sergeant Robert A. Lawson of the Stonewall Rifles. Judge Robert A. Falligant was orator of the occasion, and his reputation for brilliant oratory lost none of its lustre in the beautiful speech he delivered to a large assemblage. The monument was of granite, fifteen feet high, with tablets of white marble with the inscriptions: "To our Confederate dead;" "Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Burke County, April 26th, 1877;" "In a country's memory her heroes are immortal;" "They who die for their country fill honored graves."

Our soldiers' section is substantially inclosed by a brick coping; each grave marked with a marble head-stone, with name and command as far as obtainable. Seven are marked "Unknown." The section is sodded and neatly kept. The association has also the care of the graves of Capt. Walter Thompson, Col. John R. Sturgess and George F. Lawson in a private section, which is marked like the others. With the monument erected, soldiers' section inclosed, each grave marked, there seemed little work for us to do and for a number of years no

meetings were called. Our President arranged the program and procession for each Memorial Day, which always includes our Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, the school children, local military, the officials of the municipality and citizens.

On January 18th, 1899, Mrs. Lawson, the sole remaining officer of the Ladies' Memorial Association, called together the women of Waynesboro and vicinity to decide whether the Ladies' Memorial Association should be continued. By unanimous vote it was determined that this pioneer Association for the *preservation of Confederate memories and sentiment should be perpetuated*. The following officers were elected to serve one year: Mrs. Leora Azeline Lawson, President; Mrs. Inez Wilkins Jones, First Vice-President; Mrs. Walker McCathern, Second Vice-President; Mrs. F. B. Whitehead, Secretary, and Mrs. Annie Munnerlyn, Treasurer. It would be hard indeed to get together a more enthusiastic crowd of women than those assembled on that cold January afternoon. The interest in the Memorial Association that had lain dormant, not dead, for so long, was now active again—that there was something *to do*. Before that meeting ended, it was decided to remove the monument to the principal thoroughfare of the town, and a committee was appointed to ask the City Council for permission to re-erect it at the intersection of Liberty and Peace streets. Committees were also appointed to solicit contributions from the Council, County Board of Commissioners, and other sources, and to ask for estimates on the work. On February 4th, a contract was signed with Mr. W. F. Bowe for \$430.00, he agreeing to take down, re-hammer and set up the old monument, also to add to its height five feet. The expense to the association was materially lessened by the kindness of Wilkins & Jones in doing all the necessary hauling free of charge. April 26th, 1899, was a proud day in the history of our association. Our monument improved, was in place in the most conspicuous thoroughfare of the town, that all might see and know how Southern love remembers. One corner of the base was left open for placing of the corner stone. The stone was laid by Hon. W. A. Davis, G. M., F. and A. M., he using the trowel that was used twenty-two years previous for the laying of the corner stone of the old monument. The Millen and Waynesboro Lodges F. and A. M. assisted in this beautiful ceremony. After the services at the monument the march to the cemetery was resumed, to decorate

the soldiers' graves and to listen to a fine memorial address by the Hon. Walter C. Hartridge. The memorial oration in 1900 was delivered by Mr. Thos W. Hardwick. On May 31st, 1900, the last payment was made for the work, the full amount being \$419.05. This money was raised by donations from the Board of County Commissioners, City Council of Waynesboro, Margaret Jones Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy, Waynesboro History Circle, Public School Children, and contributions through the Ladies' Memorial Association, the largest individual contribution being twenty-five dollars from Mr. J. R. Schneider. Chancellor Walter B. Hill, of the University of Georgia, made the memorial address in 1901; Capt. Floyd Lawson Scales, of the Burke Light Infantry, in 1902.

In all of our processions and programs, our dear old Veterans have always the post of honor, escorted by the local military company. Since the organization of the H. H. Perry Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, they also have been included. Our record is, that from 1867 to 1903, Memorial Day has been made the occasion of paying homage to the memory of our Confederate dead, and our children taught over and over again, in story and in song, that Southern Soldiers were not rebels, but patriots, who in the words of our own Gen. John B. Gordon, "Fought the bravest fight in the world against the greatest odds." The present officers, who were elected in 1901 and re-elected in January, 1902, are: Mrs. Leora Azeline Lawson, President; Mrs. Annie R. Munnerlyn, First Vice-President; Mrs. L. F. Roberts, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Inez Wilkins Jones, Secretary; Mrs. Rosa Moore McMaster, Treasurer.

MRS. LEORA AZELINE LAWSON,
President.



PRESIDENTS OF MEMORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

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| 1. Mrs. A. McC. Kimbrough,
Greenwood, Mississippi. | 2. Mrs. A. M. Aiken,
Danville, Virginia. |
| 3. Mrs. E. S. Harrison, Jr.,
Thomson, Georgia. | 4. Mrs. M. W. Camper,
Florence, Alabama. |
| 5. Mrs. S. M. Davis-Roy,
Front Royal, Virginia. | 6. Mrs. Zylla Moore Cardin,
View, Kentucky. |



KENTUCKY



ELIZA EASTON SHANNON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, VIEW, KENTUCKY.

This Memorial Association of Kentuckians was organized February 12th, 1904, at View, Kentucky, with the following officers: Mrs. Zylla Moore Cardin, President; Mrs. Victoria Shannon Moore, Vice-President; Mrs. E. M. Taylor, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Gus Taylor, Third Vice-President; Mrs. John Wilson, Treasurer; Miss Evelyn Shelby, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Jas. C. Baker, Corresponding Secretary.

Present or former residence in Kentucky, or descent from an ancestor who lived in Kentucky, is a requisite for membership. In one month our society has enrolled members in Texas and Missouri, and in many counties of Kentucky. In the name of our organization we desire to perpetuate the name of some notable women born in Kentucky. In selecting Eliza Easton Shannon, the mother of our first Vice-President, and grandmother of our Organizer and President, we pay tribute to one who lived in, and was an ornament to, three Republics—The United States of America, The Republic of Texas, and The Confederate States of America. We were received, February 23, 1904, in the Confederated Southern Memorial Association.

Our plans include: 1st. Active co-operation in any work the Confederated Southern Memorial Association may be engaged in, while we remain members of that body; 2nd. Collecting funds for the Jefferson Davis monument, and such other monuments and memorials as commemorate the deeds of our beloved Confederacy; 3rd. The Celebration of Memorial Day.

MRS. JAMES C. BAKER,
Corresponding Secretary.



LOUISIANA



LADIES' CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

The ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with pardonable pride, take the privilege of reviewing the birth and early stages of the organization, as its incipency was as fraught with poetry and pathos as its subsequent career has been one of successful usefulness.

The Association was organized in 1891, by the late lamented Mrs. Johanna Fox Waddill, one of those bright Angels of love and mercy, whose strength of character, and undying devotion to the cause they loved, shone forth in the South's darkest hour and soothed its anguish in time of sorest need.

Mrs. Waddill was of that type of woman, who, forgetful of aught else, except the dying cry of her wounded Country, devoted her young life to the care of the sick and bleeding Confederacy, and in the hospitals, where the shattered and maimed bodies of the boys in Gray lay strewn like broken sea weed rent by the angry surge of battle, this ministering angel of grace, by her tender care of the wounded and dying, found a place in each heart that shall never be effaced.

Until her death, which occurred on January 27th, 1899, she was faithful to the cause she loved and was made honorary member of Camp No. 17, United Confederate Veterans, and the local Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy, adopted her name as a testimonial to this Southern heroine.

No monument of stone marks the last resting place of Johanna Waddill, but her memory is enshrined in the hearts of those who wore the Gray, and the richest legacy they shall bequeath to their children and grandchildren, shall be the memory of this noble Southern woman.

Johanna Waddill was Organizer and first President of the Association during her life and when death removed her to a



MRS. M. LOUISE BENTON GARNER-GRAHAM,
Vice-President for Louisiana, Confederated Southern Memorial Association,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

better land to enjoy the fruits of her life, well spent, the mantle of Presidency settled upon the shoulders of Mrs. J. W. Bates, an active and zealous co-worker in the cause of love and remembrance.

Since its organization the Association has erected no less than two hundred head stones on the hitherto unmarked graves of the South's bravest and best. On all occasions the Association stands ready and has responded with zeal and alacrity to every call when the honoring of the Southern dead or attention to the living demands their services.

On the occasions of the various reunions, memorials and other similar events, it has been with willing hands that they have fashioned garlands to twine around the white head-stones that their own fair hands have erected; or provided cheer for those who still remain of that proud host that followed where Lee and Jackson lead.

On these occasions they have remembered also those who wore the blue and died in a cause they deemed just, to lie in unmarked graves away from home and loved ones, in a distant, foreign land.

As the Veterans are slowly, and one by one answering the last roll call, so is the membership of the Association being decimated by the hand of time; and the vacancies so created in our ranks, appeal most forcibly to the young, and invites them to enlist their good offices in the aim and interest of the Association; and in so doing they shall perpetuate the glory and untarnished fame of the Southland and by each action so directed acquit themselves of a patriotic duty and sacred trust.

The monument to the Confederate Dead was erected in 1886, by the men and women of East and West Baton Rouge.

MRS. W. A. HURST,
Secretary.

LADIES' CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

In 1861 Louisiana seceded from the Union and her gallant sons answered her call in defence of the great principle of State Sovereignty guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. In all portions of the State regiments were formed, and despatched to the seat of war. With hearts thrilled with patriotic pride our women bade adieu through tear dimmed eyes to father, brother, husband, son, aye and sweetheart too, as they answered the call to arms. War is dreadful, it means hardship and privation to the brave men who enlist, and brings sorrow and desolation to the loved ones, patiently watching and praying at home. Realizing the necessity for action, a group of noble women responded to the call of Mrs. W. H. McLellan and organized the "Ladies' Aid Society," the object of which was to provide clothing and uniforms for our State troops. During the month of June, 1861, these ladies met at the residence of Mrs. P. Fayssoux to begin their labor of love. Mrs. McLellan and her daughter, Mrs. C. I. Fayssoux, having been instructed previously in tailoring, were prepared to superintend the work. Among those most actively interested may be mentioned: Mrs. W. H. McLellan, the founder, Mrs. P. Fayssoux, Mrs. C. I. Fayssoux, Mrs. Jonathan Alston, Mrs. Archibald Mitchell, Mrs. Mary Newman, Mrs. L. Howe, Miss Hattie Brittin and Mrs. F. E. Elliotte.*

In a short time the Askew Guards, Captain Andrew Brady, was fitted out with uniforms by these faithful workers. This company left New Orleans for Camp Pulaski, July 7th, and thence to Richmond, Virginia, August 26th. Finding it necessary to have a more commodious place of meeting, Mrs. Jonathan Alston procured a vacant house where the ladies met to sew, and where they stored blankets and other articles donated for the use and comfort of our soldier boys. Bolts of calico to be made into quilts, a bale of cotton and a number of blankets were among the contributions received. A large rubber piano cover, which was donated by a patriotic housekeeper, was converted into two waterproof coats, to be worn by sentinels on picket duty. Many well filled boxes found their way to the various camps. This line of work was continued until the City

*Mrs. McLellan's son, Captain Charles W. McLellan, enlisted in the Crescent Rifles, Seventh Louisiana Regiment, in 1861. and was killed in defence of Richmond on June 1st. 1864.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1886.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

of New Orleans fell into the hands of the Federals. Previous to the capture of the city many soldiers came in from the adjacent States, those from Texas were quartered in the cotton presses. There was a great deal of sickness among the men, and they were visited by the ladies; many were too ill to remain at the cotton presses; these were removed to the homes of Mrs. Jonathan Alston, Mrs. Warner and Mrs. (Dr.) Henderson, where they received every possible attention. After the city capitulated all articles in the possession of the "Ladies' Aid Society" were sold, the cotton brought twenty cents a pound. The money obtained from these sales was used to pay rents and supply food and clothing to the wives and children of the men who were fighting for home and property. All who were in need, were assisted until the close of the war, but this work had to be conducted with the greatest caution and secrecy. The numberless acts of atrocity and outrage and the famous order No. 28,* which characterized the administration of Benjamin F. Butler, when Commander of the Department of the Gulf, will not be mentioned in this history; that we, the women of New Orleans, whom he termed "she adders," were loyal through every persecution is our proudest boast. When the last sad echo of battle and defeat resounded throughout our beautiful Southland and stilled forever the hopes and aspirations of those who wore the gray, a sad spectacle was presented to our devoted women. Men who four years before had left home in all the strength and vigor of perfect manhood, were returning maimed, crippled, penniless, bereft of all save honor, and utterly unable to assume the numerous responsibilities confronting them in order to begin life anew. The changed conditions necessitated a re-organization of the "Ladies' Aid Society,"—it was chartered and adopted a Constitution and By-laws, in order that the necessary work could be the more successfully accomplished. In May, 1866, at the suggestion of Mrs. H. T. Bartlett, the ladies met at her residence and re-organized under the name of the "Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association." The objects were three fold:

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.
NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1862

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-General Butler.

1st. To provide artificial limbs for Confederate soldiers, no public provision having been made for such.

2nd. To mark and protect the graves of the Confederate dead, and when deemed necessary and found practicable to remove their remains for more perfect and satisfactory protection.

3rd. To aid and assist the destitute widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers. The officers elected were: Mrs. H. T. Bartlett, President; Mrs. Geo. W. Pritchard, Vice-President; Miss C. Hubbard, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. M. Lacey, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Risdon D. Gribble, Treasurer. Board of Directors to serve until the first Wednesday in May, 1867, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, viz: Mrs. Harry T. Hays, Mrs. W. S. Mount, Mrs. I. L. Crawcour, Mrs. Henry Ginder, Mrs. W. C. Black, Mrs. Theodore Shute, Mrs. J. K. Gutheim, Miss M. McCoard, Mrs. T. B. Heard, Mrs. R. H. Browne, Mrs. J. J. Lyons, Mrs. J. C. Keener, Mrs. V. Harper, Mrs. J. O. Harris, Mrs. M. E. Randall. Board of counsel: Wm. M. Perkins, M. Musson, Wm. A. Violett, Colonel Thomas L. Bayne, General Harry T. Hays.

During the first year Mrs. Bartlett resigned on account of absence from the country, and Mrs. George W. Pritchard was elected President. At that time Major-General Phil. H. Sheridan was in command of the Department of the Gulf, and hearing of the purposes of the ladies stated that no association bearing the title "Confederate" could organize under existing laws. Not to be foiled, the ladies declared that they would continue their work under another name, as the title of the association mattered little, compared with the work to be accomplished. It was then decided to change the name to the "Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana," to adopt a Constitution and By-laws and make immediate application for a charter. The correspondence between Major-General Phil. H. Sheridan and the District Attorney of the State here follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., SEPT. 14, 1866.

MRS. C. M. PRITCHARD, New Orleans, La.:

Madam—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th inst., and have read the Constitution of "LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA."

I have no objection to the purposes of the Association, and trust that the high character of the ladies connected with it will confine it strictly to the objects set forth.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General, U. S. A.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., OCT. 6, 1866.

I, Charles H. Luzenberg, District Attorney of the First Judicial District, State of Louisiana, hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing "Constitution and By-Laws" of the "LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA," and am of the opinion that the purposes and objects of the said Association are legal, and that none of the provisions in said "Constitution and By-Laws" are contrary to law.

C. H. LUZENBERG, *District Attorney.*
First Judicial District, State of Louisiana.

As will be seen the "Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana" was the successor of the Ladies' Aid Society, and was organized May 10, 1866, and was chartered in October of the same year. In December, 1866, a grand bazaar was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, the net proceeds of which amounted to \$15,021.70, and with donations from other sources, this sum was increased to \$20,002.58. In the first annual report it is stated that the total amount expended for artificial limbs, rental of homes, the subsistence of widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, the transportation of soldiers to their homes, and for the removal and reburial of the dead, was \$11,765.34, leaving in the treasury a balance of \$8,237.00 with which to continue the work inaugurated by the Association. The ladies continued to raise funds for these specific purposes, and above all it held most sacred the removal of the dead, their re-burial and eventually to erect a monument over these sacred remains. The Firemen's Charitable and Benevolent Association, touched by the devotion of these noble women, generously donated a plat of ground in the Greenwood Cemetery, offering it as the site upon which the proposed monument should be erected. From 1866 till 1874 very few changes took place in the personnel of the Association; its financial condition was prosperous; its receipts from all sources during this time amounted to \$29,907. From this sum \$18,522 was expended for charitable purposes, and the remaining \$11,385 were used in paying for the crypt, the removal and re-burial of several hundred soldiers and erecting the monument. Among the most generous contributors to this fund was Mr. Paul Tulane, a former resident of New Orleans, but at that time residing in New Jersey. He was unable to reach New Orleans in time to be present at the dedication of the monument, to which he had been invited, but he sent his check for three hundred dollars to the ladies of the Association. Arrangements had been made to dedicate the monument on April 6th, the anni-

versary of the battle of Shiloh, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the ceremony was postponed until April 10th. By a singular coincidence the day chosen was the birthday of General Leonidas Polk, whose bust ornaments one side of the monument. The following description of the monument and an account of the dedication ceremony, taken from one of the principal newspapers on the day following, will be read with interest. It will be seen that Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., was present to invoke God's blessing, and the Rev. Dr. Leacock, who bade the soldiers God speed and blessed their banners as they marched forth to battle for Southern Rights, was there also and pronounced the last solemn benediction, while the Hon. Horatio Nash Ogden, the distinguished orator of the day, held the multitude spellbound by his matchless eloquence, and Xariffa, our talented and gifted poetess (Mrs. Gideon Townsend), paid her tribute in verse to the silent heroes of a cause which though "lost was still just."

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT—IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

(From the *New Orleans Bulletin*, April 11, 1874.)

The day set apart for the dedication of the Monument to the Confederate Dead by the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana, dawned bright and clear and remained so until rosy sunset, while nature wore its sweetest smiles as if in approbation of the event. The very fields and pastures seemed to partake of the spirit of deep solemnity and respect which had gathered the immense throngs about the spot for the worthy purpose of paying their tribute of respect to the dead, and also to behold the consummation of Southern women's indomitable energy.

The attendance was immense. Long before the appointed hour, hundreds assembled around the cherished place, and still they came pouring in from the fast arriving cars in one solid stream, soon swelling the sea of heads to thousands. There must have been at least five thousand present. Waiting for the commencement of the dedicatory ceremonies, a band in attendance discoursed sweet music while the fair hands of many tender-hearted women and children deposited their floral offerings about the base of the monument, which soon presented one solid mass of flowers. Varied and interesting to observe were the expressions of physiognomy. The old, with tearful eyes at



MRS. ALICE WHITING WATERMAN,
Native of Baton Rouge, La., who cared for the graves of the Confed-
erate Prisoners who Died at Madison, Wisconsin.

the memory of dear ones lost, placed their flowers and stepped aside; the children approached the spot with a smile on their pretty, bright faces, their little hearts swelling with pride and pleasure at the honor of paying their floral tribute to the memory of those who had met with a brave and honorable death.

The monument is a masterpiece of art. It stands upon an elevated quadrilateral and pyramidal mound, the base of which is surrounded by a granite edge. Steps of the same material lead to the top of the mound, where is a terrace paved with granite, and upon this is placed the monument proper. It is a column of the finest Italian marble, beautifully designed and executed, surmounted by the life size standing figure of a Confederate soldier, fully equipped and apparently on picket duty, resting on his gun. The eyes are intently fixed upon some distant point, and the expression of the face is one of beautiful earnestness and firmness. About the four sides of the monument are the busts and striking likenesses of Generals "Stonewall" Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, Polk and Lee.

On the front is the following inscription:

IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE HEROIC VIRTUES OF THE
CONFEDERATE SOLDIER,
THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THE
LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

ORATION BY HON. HORATIO N. OGDEN.

I am profoundly affected by the solemnity of the occasion which has called us together. Standing here beside this noble monument, beneath whose solid base repose the ashes of our gallant dead; surrounded by this living throng, expected to speak the praises of men whose merits are beyond expression, and that, in the hearing of an audience whose hearts are already bounding with enthusiastic admiration for their deeds of noble daring, I confess myself oppressed by a most painful consciousness of inability to discharge worthily the sacred duty devolved upon me.

The occasion itself is so full of eloquence. The sad, sad facts are all so fresh in every memory. The desolations of the war still lie so heavily upon every portion of our devoted land—and

the wounds in those hearts which were called upon to give up their dearest treasures upon the bloody field of battle, are all so green and tender. The monument itself has such a living, breathing expression about it. It speaks to us to-day, in tones so melancholy, yet so distinct, of those brave men who died in our defence. To interrupt the current of your thoughts as you gaze upon the splendid work, seems almost profanation. Gaze on! It covers your dead, and has been raised by pious hands to perpetuate their fame.

Had the fortunes of war been different—had victory crowned our well deserving arms, and had those splendid legions whose invincible courage has filled the world with admiration, come marching home in seried column to receive a new-born nation's gratitude, we might, perchance, have been to-day laying broad foundations for another monument like Bunker Hill, whose proud crest should rise until it "met the sun in his coming, the earliest lights of morning gilding, and the parting day lingering and playing upon its summit." Yon great city lying now so quiet beneath the slanting rays of the evening sun, as if wrapt in the spirit of this sacred spot—its energies all dead—its prosperity gone—its every interest drooping and decaying—might to-day have been merely pausing in the midst of a splendid career of commercial prosperity—donning her robes of rejoicing, pealing out from her hundred belfrys her song of happiness, and pouring her sons and daughters in pride around a work intended to transmit and perpetuate the story of her power and greatness.

How different the occasion which has called us forth. We are not here a conquering, but a conquered people. We have come in the face of defeat, disaster and suffering, with a country desolated and in ruins, simply to testify before the world, that we are faithful to our dead; that time and misfortune have only served, and can only serve, to freshen and purify the eternal gratitude we feel to those noble men who laid down their lives for us.

The most implacable hatred can follow no further than the portals of the grave—there all its offices and its powers of evil cease. While love, immortal essence, sweet flowret, drop from Heaven's own garden among the stinging thorns and briars of our sin cursed earth—love, passing beyond the tomb, delights

itself in the performance of these sacred rites which have assembled us to-day.

We are here to celebrate the obsequies of our dead, and in the dedication of this noble structure, to pay a double and well deserved compliment at once to the valor of our men, and to the pious devotion of our women. For this work shall bear through all the ages that are to come, a silent but most impressive testimony, not alone to the gallantry of the Southern soldier, but at the same time, and with equal emphasis, to the self-sacrificing devotion of the Southern woman.

What a fit sequel to the sad story of the war. The same love that watched with untiring vigilance at the bedside of the sick and dying—that moved without fear in the midst of the loathsome pestilence, and upon the dreadful field of strife—that bound up the soldier's bleeding wounds, and ministered to his every want, has at last, and under every discouragement, raised this magnificent monument to perpetuate the memory of his deeds.

Let us pause a moment and consider briefly the history, the significance and the destiny of this memorial structure. Let us try to understand the lessons it may teach. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, a few noble women organized themselves into a society, and fitly naming it the "Ladies' Benevolent Association," set bravely forward upon the grand work of providing necessities for the living and protection for the graves of dead Confederates.

It was an awful hour! The armies of the South had been defeated and overthrown, her splendid battalions, led on by captains whose renown has filled the earth, had been at last compelled to yield to overpowering numbers. Even the matchless hosts of Lee, which had never moved except to certain victory, compelled by pure exhaustion, had laid down those arms which for four long, weary years, had presented a wall of living fire to the invaders. The sword of the immortal chieftain himself, which had flashed in the sunlight of Heaven upon a hundred victorious battle fields, was returned to its scabbard. We were a conquered people, and the Confederate soldier, foot-sore and heart-broken, turned his sorrowing face towards the home in which his hopes were treasured.

A mantle of decay had fallen upon the entire land, from the Rio Grande to the Potomac. Everywhere poverty, distress and

wretchedness met his anxious eye. It seemed actually as if the wand of some fell magician had been invoked to transform the very earth and skies. All, all was changed. The victorious armies of the North had gone marching gaily homeward, "with all the pride and pomp and circumstances of glorious war," to meet the welcome of teeming cities and homes where plenty smiled in joyous expectation, while the poor Confederate soldier, the hero of a hundred battlefields—the gallant, noble, daring and chivalric defender of a people's rights and liberties, came wandering o'er desolated fields and blackened heaths, to find his home dismantled, his family in want, himself proscribed, and an alien upon the soil which gave him birth.

It was at such a moment—a moment when the very heavens seemed hung in black, that these pure and noble matrons ministering always at love's sacred altar, conceived the heaven inspired thought, which has found its consummation in this splendid testimonial which we unveiled to-day.

Had this work been accomplished in a time of prosperity, and with means contributed from the superfluities of a fortunate and happy people—had it been raised to commemorate a successful event, who could tell how much of human vanity and human pride had mingled with the purer elements of faith and love in its construction? It represents no successful, but a beaten cause. It has been erected, not from the superfluities of a prosperous, but from the necessities of a ruined and impoverished people. It has about it much of the sweet air of charity, so beautifully illustrated in the Holy Scriptures, by the casting in of the widow's mite. Who then may doubt but that it is the simple gift of an adoring love? And who may say, hereafter, whether we have most to boast in the noble daring of our soldiers, or in the gentle love and fidelity of our noble women?

In the rearing of this proud monument, the faith of woman has answered fully to the challenge of the soldiers' courage; and henceforth it shall stand—the noble representative of those twin and intertwining ideas of a nation's grandeur, the courage of her sons, and the virtue of her daughters. Such an occasion should inspire us with high purposes and resolves. There are sacred duties which we owe to these dead Confederates. We can not separate ourselves from them, even if we would. They are our dead brothers—indissolubly bound up with us in a sweet community of tradition, of suffering, of glory, and of destiny.



“CONFEDERATE REST,”
In Memory of the Confederate “Prison Dead.”
Madison, Wisconsin.

That was a noble devotion among the old Romans which gave rise to the splendid fiction of their law, by which the men who had fallen in defence of the Republic were not considered dead, but as living perpetually in the immortality of their fame.

What would we have now, worth calling a possession, were it not for the memory of these dead men—were it not for the priceless legacy of fame they have given us? They have made our land illustrious, and in the midst of this dark night of our misfortune, are planted in the clear firmament of our skies, like so many stars of first magnitude, to reflect upon us the soft light of truth. Let us prize them as we ought. Oh! if we had nothing left except the spotless character of our Lee, we would still be a rich people—rich in all that is worth preserving, all that shall endure—a nation's honor and renown. What a beautiful Providence that was which lengthened out the life of this illustrious chieftain!—that having moved the central figure in our great struggle for freedom, he might become our faithful guide in peace. He is, literally, the connecting link between the living and the dead Confederates. His life, resting as it did upon the two grand polar principles of truth and faith, teaches us the one sublime lesson of duty. Let us see to it, that the lesson is well learned.

It is a proud thought that these monuments, which we are raising in our weakness, to commemorate the deeds of a fallen cause, are to become, at no distant day, centres of universal attraction;—that this sacred spot will be never less loved, less faithfully tended than it is this evening. I may not now discuss the questions involved in these reflections, neither time nor the occasion permit. But I may tell you that the principles for which these men died “are not dead, but sleeping,” for they are the principles of the Constitution, and as indestructible as truth itself. There is a future of prosperity and happiness for Louisiana and the South. The night has been long and dreary, so long and so dreary that we have almost ceased to watch for the morning. But the day will break, and these fertile fields, now lying fallow and waste in the long winter night of our misfortune, will be flooded with the genial light of liberty, and put on once more the gorgeous robes of plenty. Already the eastern horizon is tinged by the rosy fingers of Aurora, as she lifts the curtain of the slowly-coming day, and this noble statue of our

own dead soldier, like the famed statue of Memnon, will utter a joyful sound as the sun of liberty shall rise upon it.

You and I may not live to see the day, but this splendid structure, freighted with the memories of our dead, will catch upon its crest the sunlight of that blessed dawn, and every sacred memory enshrined within it find voice and utterance for our vindication. Yes! this solid monument, as the golden sun of liberty pours round its noble base, will sing to listening ears the story of our arms. It will sing of Chancellorsville, and of Fredericksburg, of Shiloh and Manassas. It will tell of our Lee, of our Jackson, of our Johnston, and our Polk, but above all, it will tell of the love that prompted, and of the devotion which has accomplished, under every circumstance of discouragement. this splendid testimonial to the memory of

OUR DEAD!

ODE TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD, BURIED IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Dedicated to the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana.

MARY ASHLEY TOWNSEND.

Sons of the South! on Southern soil
Thy last white tent is builded;
Its walls by Southern midnights gloomed,
By Southern mornings gilded.
And Southern hearts and Southern lips,
Meet here to tell the story
Of heroes' lives, that passed from earth
On Southern fields of glory.

From proud Virginia's haughty hills,
From Shiloh's verdant valley,
Ye in your silent ranks have come
To this your last grand rally.
Here rest! toward your camping ground
No foeman's foot is springing;
Sleep on, till down the line, the last
Dead reveille is ringing.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1874.
New Orleans, Louisiana.

No tide of battle here will break
The quiet of your sleeping;
The Angel of Eternal Peace
Enfolds you in his keeping.
No bugle note, no rattling drum,
Your pulses shall unloose;
Ye rest beneath the sacred folds
Of Death's own flag of truce.

Whose were the dear home hands that held
These hands at hour of parting?
Whose fond lips cheered the soldier on
While bitter tears were starting?
Whose were the bleeding hearts that prayed
These feet might never falter,
And broke, in laying sacrifice
Upon their country's altar?

We know them not, nor e'er can know;
But by affection's laws,
All those are loved, who their beloved
Gave for the common cause.
Mother and sister, sweetheart and wife,
The dust that here reposes
Lies, dear to every Southern heart,
Beneath these Easter roses.

There is an ancient legend told,
Of some saint, sage and hoary,
Who spent his life in writing out
The sacred Bible story.
In after time, his opened tomb
Showed that the saint had perished,
All save the good right-hand, whose toil
The Holy Book had cherished.

And unto that, the story saith,
Such attributes were given,
That it, unblemished and unchanged,
Went straightway up to Heaven:
So would it seem the noble hearts
That wrought this work of love,
Required no earthly change to fit
Them for the realms above.

With tender care, they've gathered here,
Safe from the scoffer's tread,
A whole battalion strong, the files
Of unknown soldier-dead.

Upon the couch thus gently smoothed.
No care, no strife assailing,
These calm unbroken ranks await
The final vast unveiling.

Shoulder to shoulder, side by side,
In stately marching order,
Their noble spirits have passed on
Across the Silent Border.
No earthly challenge halts them as
They tread the starry arches,
And pass through unknown, upper realms,
O their mysterious marches.

We can but weep above their clay,
And hold this holy urn
As something sacred, unto which
Our hearts will ever turn.
Oh, Marble Sentry! guard them well,
These children of a nation,—
We leave them to the stars and thee,
Grand in their desolation.

With each recurring year Memorial Day is fittingly celebrated. For the first few years after the dedication, no regular program was observed, the ladies alone going to Greenwood to place flowers on the mound, and when circumstances permitted, an appropriate oration was delivered. The speakers have been chosen always from the Veterans. Those who have been thus honored are here named: Hon. Horatio Nash Ogden, General Chas. E. Hooker, of Mississippi, Hon. L. D. Sandidge, Colonel A. J. Lewis, Rev. Thos. R. Markham, D. D., Hon. Chas. E. Fenner, Hon. Thos. J. Semmes, Hon. Felix P. Poche, Colonel Eugene Waggonman, Hon. Walter H. Rogers, Professor T. J. Dimitry, Hon. F. A. Monroe, Rev. D. S. Purser, Mr. Edwin Marks, Colonel Frank L. Richardson, Hon. F. P. Stubbs, Colonel A. B. Booth, Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., Captain James Dinkins, Hon. B. F. Jonas and Hon. T. C. W. Ellis. On Memorial Day in the year 1875, while the ladies were engaged in their memorial work, they noticed three strange ladies, accompanied by two United States Officers, approach the monument and place a beautiful bunch of flowers, and after lingering awhile, quietly turn away. Who knows, perhaps one near and dear to them, had given up

his life on the altar of duty, and had been laid to rest among strangers, and in placing these flowers on the monument to our dead, they hoped that some kind friend would remember the one they loved. This was the beginning of an annual exchange of floral offerings, on Memorial and Decoration Days, between the Confederate organization and that of the Union Veterans. In 1896, the Junior Confederate Memorial Association took part in the memorial exercises for the first time. In 1897 April 6th was made a legal holiday, and the exercises were unusually solemn and impressive. Since 1897 the following program has been faithfully observed: The Veterans, escorted by the State troops, assemble at Memorial Hall at 2 p. m., and proceeding first to the Lee monument, which is situated in the center of the city, march around it, heads uncovered, then they take up the line of march to Canal street, where they board the train for Metairie and Greenwood cemeteries. Arriving at Metairie, with slow and measured step they march to the tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia, where the column is halted and facing the tomb, a volley of three rounds is fired, the bugler sounds "taps," and the procession moves slowly to the tomb of the Washington Artillery, then to the tomb of Rev. Thos. R. Markham, D. D., Chaplain of the Army of Tennessee, where the same order of exercises is conducted; thence to Greenwood, where a like honor is paid to their comrades who are buried in the tomb of the "Soldiers Home." The concluding ceremony takes place at the Confederate Monument. The Junior Confederate Memorial Association and the children of the public schools meet the Veterans as they approach the monument, and strew flowers before them, then marching two by two, around the monument, they place their floral offerings on the mound. The officers of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, the Major General Commanding the State Division United Confederate Veterans, with members of his staff, the officiating clergyman and the orator of the day, take positions on the steps of the monument. Prayer is offered, and the speaker introduced—his theme is generally on the justice of our Cause, the courage and fortitude of the Confederate soldier in time of war, and his heroic virtues in time of peace. A solemn benediction is pronounced, three volleys fired, "taps" sounded, and the crowd disperses just as the rays of the setting sun bespeak the close of the day. Here it is proper to mention that the Continental Guards in their uniforms

of colonial days, also take part in the exercises on Memorial Day, the command being detailed as a guard of honor to fire the volleys over the graves—a soldier's last tribute to valor. The tombs of our departed Chaplains, Revs. Father Turgis and B. M. Palmer, D. D., are visited by a delegation from the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association to testify with floral offerings, their love and devotion to the memory of these valiant soldiers of the cross.

From the year 1867 till 1888 Mrs. Geo. W. Pritchard served as President; after these many years of faithful service death claimed her, and on July 19, 1888, she answered the dread summons. By her death the Association lost one of the most loyal and devoted members. Her untiring energy and zeal had endeared her to all, especially to the faithful band of women who had cared for the sick and wounded soldiers, and visited prisoners of war during the trying days, from 1861-1865, and the sad days that followed the surrender at Appomattox. At the next annual meeting, held March 27th at the Washington Artillery Hall, Mrs. Louis A. Adam, who had been acting President since the death of Mrs. Pritchard, became President. The other officers were: Mrs. J. F. Spearing, Vice-President; Mrs. Theodore Shute, Secretary and Treasurer. Later on Mrs. L. D. Nicholls was elected Treasurer. The following gentlemen were appointed a Board of Counsel: Colonel Thos. L. Bayne, who had served in that capacity from the date of organization, Colonel Jas. A. Lewis, Major Gilbert L. Hall, Colonel John B. Richardson and Louis A. Adam. The good work was continued with characteristic zeal and enthusiasm by the newly elected officers.

In December, 1889, Jefferson Davis, the great Southern Chief-tain and President of the Confederate States of America, died in New Orleans, at the residence of Hon. Chas. E. Fenner, his life long friend. It was the sad privilege of this Association to assist in preparing the mortuary chamber in the City Hall, where for three days the honored remains of the South's martyr President, lay in state. The pansy badge of this Association was conspicuous among the floral offerings. The Association was especially honored by the Veterans and given a position in the funeral cortege, as it marched around the tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia, where the remains of this Christian soldier were placed, pending their final disposition.

The charter of the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana

having expired by limitation, it was re-chartered in 1894 under the title which it had originally proposed to adopt, "The Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association," in fact it was known and had worked under this name for all these years, the term "Benevolent" being used to satisfy the Federal authorities in command at that time. In accordance with a notarial act passed before Henry L. Garland, Jr., Notary Public, New Orleans, La., the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association was declared the legitimate successor of the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana, and succeeded to all privileges, titles and properties, books, funds, etc., of the aforesaid Association. The surviving life members and the surviving honorary members of the old Association were declared to be respectively life and honorary members of the new association. Mrs. Theodore Shute was declared Honorary Secretary for life in recognition of her earnest work and fidelity to duty. In October, 1897, she died at the advanced age of ninety years, honored, respected and lamented by all. Mrs. Louis A. Adam, who had been appointed President, resigned at the first meeting. Her resignation was accepted, and she was succeeded by Mrs. Sarah Polk Blake, a daughter of General Leonidas Polk, and a woman eminently qualified to assume the duties of President. The other officers elected were: Mrs. W. J. Behan, First Vice-President; Mrs. J. B. Richardson, Second Vice-President; Mrs. J. Y. Gilmore, Recording Secretary; Miss Daisy M. L. Hodgson, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. B. F. Eshleman, Treasurer. These officers were re-elected for six consecutive years. In 1900 Mrs. Blake declined a re-nomination, and Mrs. W. J. Behan was elected President with the following efficient corps of officers: Mrs. Jos. R. Davis, First Vice-President; Mrs. F. G. Freret, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Joseph Jones (a daughter of General Leonidas Polk), Corresponding Secretary; Miss Kate Eastman, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Thos. Sefton, Treasurer. For the two succeeding years the same officers were re-elected, with but two exceptions, Mrs. L. Graham was elected Corresponding Secretary vice Mrs. Jos. Jones, and Mrs. J. B. Richardson was elected Treasurer vice Mrs. Thos. Sefton. In 1902 the same officers were again re-elected, with one exception, Mrs. Sumpter Turner having been elected Corresponding Secretary vice Mrs. L. Graham, who declined re-nomination owing to press of other duties. During this year some minor changes were made in the

Constitution and By-laws, one of which provided for the office of Historian. Miss Delphine Points was elected to this important office. In 1903 no changes were made in the personnel of the Association. Mrs. W. J. Behan, the present incumbent, is the wife of General W. J. Behan, who served four years in the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, in the Army of Northern Virginia. General Behan was twice elected Major-General of the Louisiana Division United Confederate Veterans, and was also elected to the honorable position of Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

In May, 1900, a communication was received from Miss Sue H. Walker, inviting all Southern Memorial Associations to unite and organize a Confederation for the perpetuation of the noble work which had been accomplished by them during the past forty years and by a union to strengthen and cement the bonds that should exist between them. The date fixed for this convention was May 31, 1900, at Louisville, Kentucky. This movement was heartily indorsed by our Association, and the following named delegates were appointed to attend the convention: Mrs. Sarah Polk Blake, Mrs. Alden McLellan, Mrs. J. Y. Gilmore, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Miss Kate Eastman, Mrs. Jos. R. Davis, Mrs. L. Graham, Miss Daisy M. L. Hodgson, Miss Lucy Marshall Smith and Mrs. W. J. Behan, who was chosen Chairman of the delegation. The venerable and beloved Dr. B. M. Palmer accompanied the delegates to Louisville, where he was invited to deliver the address to the United Confederate Veterans in convention. The delegates from the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association attended the convention of the United Confederate Veterans on that day, and after Dr. Palmer had finished speaking Mrs. Behan, representing her Association, advanced, and with a few words, presented him with a badge of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, pinning it on the lapel of his coat. He was deeply touched, and in accepting the badge replied in a most gracious manner. On his return to New Orleans he wrote a letter to the President expressing his great appreciation of this testimonial of our confidence and esteem. This letter is preserved among the archives of the Association; a copy is here given, feeling that all who ever knew the eminent minister of God will appreciate his tribute to the women of the Confederacy.

New Orleans, La., June 6, 1900.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN;

President Ladies' Memorial Association.

Respected Madam:—

I was deeply touched at the late reunion by the presentation through yourself, as the elect lady, of the badge of your Association. There can be no sweeter reward to virtuous endeavor, than the approval of the noble women of our Southland. This coming to me in such generous terms from the ladies of our own State and City, was particularly welcome, coinciding, as it did, with probably my last public testimony in behalf of the Cause so dear to all our hearts. The devotion of our women to this Cause, was throughout as conspicuous as the bravery of the men. The peculiar element of woman's devotion would seem to be the entireness with which she gives herself away to every object of her love. The same fullness of consecration which she manifests in the domestic circle, expands through the whole sphere of earthly obligation and duty. It is with her a love forever and impossible to recall. It is enough for us now to know that the Confederate Cause was worthy of the generation that espoused it, and that the sons and daughters of the South were equal to the responsibility of the trust.

Most gratefully and respectfully,

B. M. PALMER.

In the election of officers for the Confederation our Association was signally honored by having four of the staff chosen from among its numbers; viz.: Mrs. W. J. Behan, President; Mrs. L. Graham, Vice-President, for Louisiana; Miss Daisy M. L. Hodgson, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Sarah Polk Blake, Historian. Mrs. Blake resigned shortly after her election as other duties claimed her attention, and Mrs. Joseph R. Davis, who is also a member of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans, was appointed to fill the position. This Association, always faithful to the memory of the illustrious President of the Confederacy, has contributed liberally to the fund for the Davis Monument in Richmond, Virginia, as

will be seen by the following report, through Colonel A. W. Hyatt, Treasurer for Louisiana:

In 1894, Cash Through Treasurer.....	\$200.00
In 1901, Payment of Louisville Pledge.....	306.50
In 1901, Mrs. W. J. Behan.....	100.00
In 1901, By Sale of Confederate Calendars..	25.00
In 1902, By Sale of Confederate Calendars...	148.50
In 1902, Payment of New Orleans Pledge....	25.00
In 1903, By Disposal of a Picture Donated by Mr. Shepherd, of Richmond, Virginia..	25.00
In 1903, By Sale Shepherd "Soldier" Pictures	69.00
In 1903, By Sale Shepherd "Soldier" Pictures	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$924.00

In addition to this we contributed \$50.00 to the Ladies' Memorial Association of Winchester, Virginia, to place headstones over the graves of Louisiana soldiers buried there in Stonewall Cemetery. An annual contribution is made to the Louisiana soldiers' home. During the year 1900, this Association collected a considerable sum from the Veteran Camps and Confederate organizations, to be devoted to the removal of the Confederate Dead from Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C., to cemeteries in the South, where their sacred remains would rest under the shadow of the monuments erected to their memory. The movement was unsuccessful however, and these remains now lie in what is known as the Confederate Section of the National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia. To this Association is due the credit of making renewed efforts to have June 3rd (the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis) observed throughout the South as Confederate Memorial Day. A resolution to this effect, had been previously introduced by the Veterans of Texas at the Re-union in Houston in 1895, and was adopted by many States, but its observance was not general. At the annual meeting of our Association on March 19th, this subject was again agitated and the following resolution offered by Mrs. Andrew G. Swain:

"In order that our children may be fully instructed in all that pertains to the rise and fall of the Southern Confederacy, and that the date of the birth of its first and only President will be

indelibly impressed on their minds and hearts and generally observed with appropriate ceremonies; be it

Resolved, By the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans, La., that June 3, the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, be adopted as Southern Memorial Day, said resolution to go into effect on June 3, 1903, and, furthermore, be it

Resolved, That this Association shall invite the co-operation of the United Confederate Veterans' organizations, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Confederate Southern Memorial Association to secure the general adoption of this resolution in every Southern State, as well as in all places wherever it is customary to honor the memory of the Confederate Dead."

This resolution was unanimously adopted, and a copy was presented to the "Committee on Resolutions," at the convention of the United Confederate Veterans, and the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, at Dallas, Texas, in 1902. The Circular here published was mailed to the fifteen hundred camps of United Confederate Veterans, asking for their indorsement. A deep interest was taken in the matter and numerous congratulatory telegrams and press comments were received by the President:

To the Officers and Members of the United Confederate Veteran Camps:

HONORED AND BELOVED VETERANS—The time has come when the History of the South's war for Independence must be truthfully written and placed in the hands of the children and grandchildren of the men who fought so heroically and displayed unequalled fortitude and endurance, in that struggle for the maintenance of the principles, which had been handed down to them by their fathers.

With this object in view, the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans, La., has taken an important step, and at a meeting held March 19th, 1902, in Memorial Hall, that place so hallowed by sacred memories and relics, a resolution was offered to fix on the 3rd day of June, the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, as "Southern Memorial Day." In this way the children of the South, will become familiar with this one fact in the history of our short lived, but

glorious Nation. The birth day of Jefferson Davis, the first and only President of the Confederate States of America, should be indelibly impressed on the minds and hearts of Southern children.

By agreeing on this day, June 3rd, for the observance of the usual memorial ceremonies, we not only honor the memory of the President of the Southern Confederacy, but at the same time we strew our flowers and immortelles on the graves of the Confederate dead, the heroes who fought so valiantly for the cause he represented.

Your attention is called to the following resolution which will be brought before the United Confederate Veterans, in convention assembled, at the Dallas Reunion, and your co-operation and indorsement most earnestly requested to secure its general adoption in every Southern State:

“In order that our children may be fully instructed in all that pertains to the rise and fall of the Southern Confederacy, and that the date of the birth of its first and only President will be indelibly impressed on their minds and hearts and generally observed with appropriate ceremonies; be it

“*Resolved*, By the Ladies’ Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans, La., that June 3, the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, be adopted as Southern Memorial Day, said resolution to go into effect on June 3, 1903, and, furthermore, be it

“*Resolved*, That this Association shall invite the co-operation of the United Confederate Veterans’ organizations, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, to secure the general adoption of this resolution in every Southern State, as well as in all places wherever it is customary to honor the memory of the Confederate dead.”

Yours fraternally,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,

President L. C. M. Ass’n., New Orleans, La.

Colonel David Zable, delegate from Camp No. 1, Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division, presented the resolution to the United Confederate Veteran Committee on Resolutions at the Dallas convention; it received the unanimous support of the Committee and was recommended to General J. B. Gordon by the Chairman, Colonel

Stratton, of Richmond, Virginia. It was then presented to the convention assembled by Hon. A. T. Watts, Adjutant-General of the Trans-Mississippi Department. He spoke most earnestly in favor of the resolution and was seconded by General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, who in a most forcible and patriotic speech urged the general adoption of June 3rd as Memorial Day throughout the South. There was but one objecting voice, and with this exception the resolution was adopted. The United Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederated Southern Memorial Association adopted a like resolution at their conventions. In July, 1902, Hon. Wm. McL. Fayssoux introduced a bill in the General Assembly of Louisiana, asking that the date of Memorial Day be changed from April 6th to June 3rd. This bill passed without any opposition and by Legislative Act June 3rd, the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, was made a legal holiday and Memorial Day throughout the State of Louisiana. Mr. Fayssoux, who assisted us in having this measure favorably acted on, is the grand-son of Mrs. W. H. McLellan and the son of Mrs. C. I. Fayssoux, two of the most active members of the former Ladies' Aid Society. For two years previous we had had patriotic celebrations on June 3rd in Memorial Hall, to which the United Confederate Veterans, the Sons of Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy were invited, and the most eloquent speakers addressed the people. In the month of March, 1902, New Orleans was honored by a visit from Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis and Miss Mary Custis Lee. It was our pleasure to entertain these distinguished guests. Two magnificent receptions were given in the Palm Garden of the St. Charles Hotel, and it was a scene never to be forgotten. It was inspiring to see the graciousness of these ladies as the Veterans cordially clasped their hands and recalled to mind the illustrious President, Jefferson Davis, and the immortal Lee, who stood at the head of the Confederate Army until our banner was furled. On May 31st, 1902, the great chaplain of the United Confederate Veterans, Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., joined the grey hosts beyond. The Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association attended his funeral in a body. At a meeting of the Association on June 3rd, Mrs. L. Graham offered the following resolution on the sad and untimely death of this truly good man:

"Be it Resolved, That the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association suspend business that it may express the grief of this body at the translation of our great brother, Dr. B. M. Palmer. Dr. Palmer was peculiarly our own, inasmuch as a Divine Providence that had given him the lofty courage and flaming tongue to inspire and bless our gallant host that went forth with flying colors to righteous war, gave him also the moral strength to bless the tattered, furled and blood-stained banners borne by the returning remnant of that unparalleled army. In the days of our disappointment and disaster he has been our Defendant, Prophet and Seer. No fitful change of time or circumstance, ever weakened his faith in the South's just cause. He was our 'Stonewall' of the aftermath of the war. We thank God that He gave us so wise a counsellor and preserved him to justify and proclaim his faith in our struggle for home rule and State sovereignty. In these days of gloom let us take for our motto the sentiment of his last great secular utterance delivered in thrilling eloquence to the youth of our City in Robert E. Lee school, saying in conclusion: A father who stood over the slain form of his boy in jacket of grey exclaimed with uplifted arms: 'I would not exchange this my son, dead, for any man's living child.' Nor would we give our Cause and its heroes for any living victory,—whom shall we take in exchange for our dead chaplain? Therefore, be it resolved, That on the 3rd of June, Memorial Day, the place of his sepulchre be made a shrine of our pilgrimage, and that the chaplets of remembrance which we hang there shall be a testimony that Southern woman is ever loyal to the brave and true."

MRS. L. GRAHAM, Chairman,

MRS. THOS. SEFTON,

MISS DAISY M. L. HODGSON,

Committee.

On the occasion of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, assisted by the Junior Confederate Memorial Association and the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, entertained and cared for the delegates and contributed very materially to the success of the convention. We meet quarterly in Memorial Hall, a place hallowed by the sacred memories of the most righteous cause



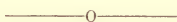
MISS ESTELLE M. HODGSON,
Corresponding Secretary Junior Confederate Memorial Association,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

for which man ever drew sword, and therein are the precious relics, which speak louder than words, the eternal praise of men who died a glorious death for a glorious Cause. Such is the history of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, New Orleans, La., dating from the day when a few patriotic and earnest women first met, until the present time, when peace reigns over our beloved land, and prosperity has followed in her track. We have ever tried to vindicate the grand idea of Right and Principle, for which our loved ones fought and died; beneath the beautiful mound in Greenwood our heroes sleep and their spirits sing in the Heavenly realms, the praises of our Southern women who have given them in death this last sad heritage, a Home under the Southern skies.

IN MEMORIAM.

Death has invaded our ranks and called from active service, Miss Rosa Lobrano, and Mrs. James K. Gutheim, two loyal and devoted members, who from their early womanhood have held sacred the memories of the Confederate Cause. They were most faithful and zealous workers, in the movement to erect the monument, which now stands in Greenwood Cemetery, dedicated to the memory of the Confederate Dead. We bow to the will of our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things for the good of His children, whom He aided in their work.

DELPHINE POINTS,
Historian.



JUNIOR CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

This Association was formed in New Orleans on March 26th, 1896, being designed, as its name indicates, to be the successor of the senior association in its work, and heir to its property, the monument and crypt and surrounding ground.

It was organized by Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, whose father, Colonel T. L. Bayne, was for twenty-five years a member of the Advisory Board of the senior Association. Its President and Treasurer are appointed from the seniors. Its President makes it her business to look up and recommend suitable Confederate works, history and tales truly representing the Southern side of the great struggle.

The Juniors have done the following work, besides the annual decoration of Confederate graves and mounments: Visits and treats to the veterans at the Soldiers' Home; flowers sent to unveiling of President Davis' memorial window in Richmond; to Winnie Davis' funeral. They also kept fresh flowers before her portrait at Memorial Hall, New Orleans, for thirty days after her death, and sent flowers to Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., Chaplain of the Army of Tennessee on his eightieth birthday. They placed palm branches before the portraits of members of the Fifth Company, Washington Artillery, on the unveiling of their recovered Columbiad, now placed at Memorial Hall. They respond to all calls made by the Veterans. In 1898 they raised \$100.00 and presented to the Louisiana room in Richmond, a beautifully hand painted and lettered Historical Scroll of Louisiana in carved frame of Louisiana oak.

Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught served the Juniors as President from the date of organization until 1900. She was succeeded by the following officers, viz.: President, Miss Elizabeth Borland; Vice-President, Miss Anna Saunders; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Louise Barrow; Recording Secretary, Miss Martha Pleasants; Treasurer, Miss Josephine Richardson. Advisory Board: Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Mrs. J. Watts Kearney, Mrs Robert Hadden, Mrs. W. J. Behan, ex-officio; Mrs. F. A. Monroe, Mrs. Thos. Sefton, Mrs. George Vincent.

In March, 1902, the senior association recommended that the name "Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, Jr.," be changed to "Junior Confederate Memorial Association;" that boys up to sixteen years of age be admitted to membership, and that annual dues be made twenty-five cents. Thus re-organized the Association took on new life. The membership increased and great interest was taken in the Soldiers' Home, and Memorial Day ceremonies. The public school children were invited to participate in Memorial Day exercises, and they came in great numbers, laden with flowers and garlands.

The Central Committee of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association of Richmond, Va., offered a handsome gold medal, to be awarded the child selling the greatest number of "Davis buttons" for the Jefferson Davis Monument fund; the buttons bore the likeness of Jefferson Davis, and the medal was a representation of the Confederate Battle flag, and suitably inscribed. This medal was offered on condition that two thousand buttons

would be sold in the State. The Junior Confederate Memorial Association entered the contest, a friendly rivalry was begun, each one striving for the prize. As a greater incentive, the President of the Senior Association communicated with General J. B. Gordon requesting him to present the medal during the New Orleans Reunion to the successful contestant. A prompt reply was received from the beloved Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, who sent words of encouragement to the children, in their patriotic and laudable efforts to do honor to the only President of the Southern Confederacy, and said, "if my health permits, I will be glad to comply with your request." The possibility of being thus honored, stimulated the children to greater zeal, and as a result, the Junior Confederate Memorial Association closed their contest some time before the New Orleans Reunion in May, 1903, and sent on to the Treasurer of the Jefferson Davis Monument fund in Richmond, Va., the sum of two hundred dollars, acquired through the sale of Davis buttons.

Estelle Myrtle Hodgson won the medal; having sold over one thousand buttons. It was presented to her by General Jno. B. Gordon in a most charming and complimentary manner, at the Fourth Annual Convention of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, whose sessions were held during the Reunion, in the Continental Guard's Armory in this city.

The fortunate winner of the beautiful medal is Corresponding Secretary of the Juniors, and is a sweet, lovely girl (as one can see by glancing at the portrait here shown). Her bright, merry disposition makes her a general favorite with her associates. She gives promise of upholding the standard of pure, courageous womanhood, that has for generations made Southern women famous.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Hodgson of New Orleans, La.; the niece of Miss Daisy M. L. Hodgson, Secretary of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, who is so well known and esteemed by all classes for her charity and good deeds; and grand-child of the late Mrs. Emma Estelle Hodgson, whose strong Southern spirit led her to do many brave and perilous deeds in assisting Confederate soldiers to escape over the line when New Orleans was occupied by Federal troops.

Among those who were most actively interested in the contest for the Davis Monument medal, we must mention Ethelyn

Richardson, grand-daughter of Col. and Mrs. Jno. B. Richardson, who sold over five hundred buttons, and Lillian Scott Prowell and Warren B. Heideman, who were not far behind in the race for the prize offered.

The badge worn by the Juniors is the same as that of the Senior Association. During the year 1902, the Juniors were called on to mourn the death of Miss Ethel Kursheedt, a sweet, lovable girl, and thoroughly devoted to the memories of the Confederate Cause.

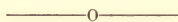
The following members are on the roll of the Association: Walter R. Armstrong, Edith Bayne Aiken, Ruby Adams, Kate Semple Adams, Ralph P. Aiken, Marie Aldige, George O. Allain, Jr., Alexander Allain, Suzanne Bringier, Herbert Benson, Lucy Baldwin, Alvina Bertels, Elise Bonnabel, Harold Bogan, Lilly Young Black, Ionie Badger Black, Edith Barnes, Mary E. Black, Rose Bertel, Lemeny Boisblanc, Elmira H. Barbot, Frances Bailey, Lucille Block, Ruth Bailey, Jennie Bell, Edna Barthelemy, Della Baker, Norma Barnett, Tillie Block, Fae Boner, Katie Becker, Ella Bornwasser, Jessie L. Carter, Robert Charlton, Tempe Crumhorn, Beatrice J. F. Cockle, Fannie Cushman, Carrie Christenson, Bessie Callopy, Alice Costa, Marion Gayle Denegre, T. Bayne Denegre, Bessie Ducros, Mildred Lee Daly, Lydia Durel, Fannie Lee Davezac, Araline Dowty, Winnie Davis Daly, Virginia H. Davis, Marie Dies, Bernadette Danehammer, Carmelite D'Aunoy, Myrthe Dorothy Daspit, Ellen Freret, Anna Farrar, Lucy Farrar, Edith Farrar, Mildred Farrar, Jane Farrar, Stamps Farrar, Helene O. Friedrichs, Effie Forman, Lise Frankenbush, Emma Fuller, Andrea Friedrichs, Margaret Alice Franklin, Lucille Gillis, Edna Gray, Myrtila E. Given, Edith Given, Aurora Geiger, Gladys Given, Hannah Seymour Graham, Alice Gravely, Corinne Gill, Regina Granger, Emma Given, Margaret Gachet, Estelle M. Hodgson, Warren B. Heideman, Harold Heideman, Oswald Heideman, Adele Hickey, Sadie Hannen, Robert Hadden, Stella Hyman, Medora Hyman, Estelle Hynson, Waldemar Heideman, Aline Hasey, Nettie Hasey, Edith Holt, Stella Horner, Henry Hetterich, Hilda Hydell, Florence Hickey, Eugenia Haight, Etta Hays, Joseph Israel, Louisa Janin, Isabel Turner Janin, Sue Turner Janin, Stanhope Jones, Viola Barrow Jones, Leslie Kaufman, Louise Kelly, Alma Kerr, Gertrude Kerr, Fern King, Ellis Keife, Isabella Keife, Stella E. Klep-

inger, Sadie Kamien, Victoria Leach, Neil Ell. Legin, Edwina M. Lynd, Francis Lamminfia, Marie McCabe, Louise Meek, Jennie Meek, Mildred Lee Moore, Annie McDonald, Irene McNeil, Norris McDuff, Anna McLellan, Alden McLellan, Estelle McLellan, Theodore McGinnis, Marguerite A. Maddox, Dorothy Mandeville, Rosa Margenstein, Florence Marrero, Mamie Mabel, A. Manadi, Susie Meek, Virginia D. Meyer, Adelle Monroe, Gertrude Monroe, Marion Monroe, Nellie Monroe, Jennie Meyers, Charles L. Riley Nichol, Alice North, Mary North, Elsie O'Connor, Mildred O'Connor, Alice Ogden, Samuel K. Olliphant, Phoebe Palfrey, Pearl Page, Madge Page, Agnes Pugh, Louise Carey Pleasants, Inman H. Payne, Henrietta Pujol, Inez Page, Ruby Page, Wallace Pitard, Martha Glenn Pleasants, Jean Pugh, Fannie Brickell Pierce, Mary Taylor Payne, Sue Price, Marguerite Points, Ida Lucille Prowell, Lillian S. Prowell, Lucie Prados, Rufus Prados, Jno. Pitard, Ethlyn Richardson, Cecile Roussel, Millie M. Roberts, Harry A. Roberts, Harold Dean Roberts, Camille G. Roberts, Lelia Lee Riddell, H. G. Riddell, H. L. Riddell, Julius Gordon Reeder, Enola Rantz, C. Lee Shepard, Marion W. Swick, Adele Carter Seay, Roberdeau Seay, Margaret J. Shortridge, Phala Graham Shaw, Frank Russell Shaw, Norton Rea Shaw, Sidney Hugh Smith, Jr., Nellie Schillan, Beatrice Sicard, Clothilde Sicard, Genevieve Sicard, Nathalie Schully, Blanche Samuel, Lula Scott, Frances Snakenberg, Gertrude Davis Shaw, Ethel Taylor, Luella Alice Taylor, Eugenia Toledano, Lydia Telson, Lucille Spotswood Terrell, Freda Turner, Ida Turner, Lucy Belle Turner, Mamie Turner, Mary Balfour Turner, Edna Thompson, Edith Thompson, Jessie W. Tebo, Julia Tranchet, Marion Terry, S. Eleanor Upton, Julia Ury, Mary Bayne Vaught, Annot Lyle Vaught, Beatrice Vanney, Herbert G. Vanney, Lillian Vigo, George A. Williams, Jr., Jennie Walsh, Nellie Walsh.

At the annual meeting at Memorial Hall, March 19, 1904, the sum of five dollars was voted towards the purchase of a new piano for the Soldiers' Home. Arrangements were perfected for the annual picnic, which is given under the auspices of the Juniors at the Soldiers' Home. As the life of an Association depends on its activity, it was proposed by the Acting President, Mrs. C. Zapata, that the Junior Confederate Memorial Association take as its work for the coming year, the placing in Memorial Hall of a stained glass window, representing the Seal

of the Confederacy. The children were most enthusiastic and overjoyed to think that they could do something to prove their love for the cause which their grandfathers had espoused, and for which so many of their relatives had sacrificed their lives and fortunes. Mrs. H. C. Mackie was made Chairman of the Committee, and will have no difficulty in infusing her zeal and patriotism into the efforts of the children. The following officers were elected to serve for the year 1904: Mrs. H. Blackman Turner, re-appointed President; Mrs. Chas. Zapata, re-elected First Vice-President; Second Vice-President, Lieut. Geo. A. Williams, Jr.; Mrs. Alden McLellan, re-appointed Treasurer; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Estelle M. Hodgson, re-elected; Recording Secretary, Miss Ethel Taylor; Sergeant-at-Arms, Warren B. Heidemann.

The following named ladies compose the present Advisory Board: Mrs. W. J. Behan, ex-officio Chairman; Mrs. Chas. Zapata, Mrs. Alden McLellan, Mrs. L. H. Terry, Miss Marie L. Points, Miss E. A. Miller, Miss Fannie Stringer, Miss D. M. L. Hodgson, Mrs. Hickey Frederichs, Mrs. A. H. Riddell, Mrs. Geo. A. Williams, Mrs. H. C. Mackie, Mrs. Sumpter Turner.



JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The Jefferson Davis Monument Association, of New Orleans, Louisiana, met on April 18, 1898, at the home of Mrs. I. J. Fowler, in honor of the thirty-ninth birthday of Joseph Davis, the third son of President Davis; it was also the birthday of Mrs. Roberts. There were present, Mrs. M. A. Forwood, Mrs. I. J. Fowler, Mrs. Jefferson Davis Weir and Mrs. A. W. Roberts. Mrs. Roberts was called to the chair, and appointed Mrs. Weir Secretary. Mrs. Roberts stated that Mr. and Mrs. Davis were honorary members of the Association, and she thought a monument should be built in New Orleans to our only President, Jefferson Davis.

Mrs. Davis, Miss Winnie Davis and Mrs. Addison Hayes were elected honorary members. The Secretary was instructed to write and inform them of their election. It was decreed that this Association should be memorial in every respect, and always



EX-PRESIDENTS OF MEMORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

- | | |
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| 1. Mrs. A. W. Roberts,
New Orleans, Louisiana. | 2. Mrs. William A. Wilkins,
Waynesboro, Georgia. |
| 3. Mrs. E. P. Dismukes,
Quincy, Florida. | 4. Mrs. S. R. Mallory,
Pensacola, Florida. |
| 5. Mrs. Mary Anne Mackenzie,
Waynesboro, Georgia. | 6. Mrs. Johannah Waddill,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana. |

observe the third day of June, the birthday of Jefferson Davis, in a suitable manner.

The second meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Weir, May 4th. Upon motion of Col. David Zable it was made a permanent organization. Mrs. A. W. Roberts was unanimously made President; Mrs. Forwood, First Vice-President; Mrs. I. J. Fowler, Second Vice-President; Mrs. J. D. Weir, Secretary; Mrs. J. F. Spearing, Treasurer. On June 3d, appropriate ceremonies were held and the President requested to write to Senator Fenner in the Legislature and request him to introduce a bill making Jefferson Davis' birthday a legal holiday in Louisiana, which letter she wrote. Mrs. Roberts related that on September 1, 1888 (which was the birthday of Mr. Davis' oldest sister, Mrs. Luther L. Smith), she was spending the day at Beauvoir, and presented to Mr. Davis the little silver cross, the badge of the King's Daughters, and told him that she wanted him to wear it, as he was already a King's Son. He went off and returned with the cross pinned on the lapel of his coat, saying, "Lucy, is that the way I shall wear it". This was the last time she ever saw him in life.

On September 20, 1898, this Association was called upon to lament the death of our beloved and honorary member, Miss Varina Anne Davis, the only daughter of the Confederacy. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and one copy beautifully framed was sent to the Literary Society in Richmond, and copies framed and sent to both Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Hayes.

In 1900 this Association joined the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, and donated five dollars towards the removal of our Southern dead interred in Washington, D. C. Every Memorial Day a handsome wreath has been hung at the tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia, where our Chief-tain was first laid. Tributes were sent to the funerals of the late General Gilmore, Major General Louisiana Division United Confederate Veterans, and Mrs. Mary Stamps, widow of Capt. Isaac Stamps, a nephew of Mr. Davis, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 4, 1863. We took a conspicuous part in the State Reunion in 1899 at Baton Rouge. The Association recently lost one of its most esteemed honorary members, Mrs. Stephen R. Mallory. Among our honorary members are Mrs. Braxton Bragg and Prof. John Dimitry.

MRS. A. W. ROBERTS, *President*.

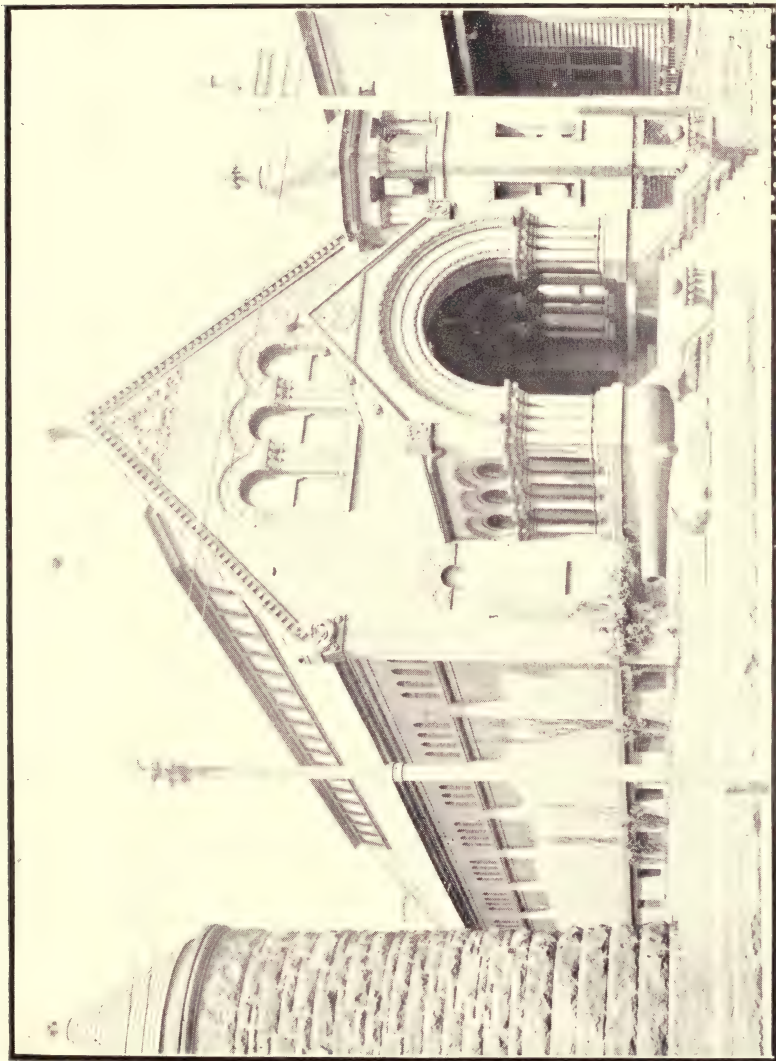
LOUISIANA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
MEMORIAL HALL, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The Confederate Memorial Hall is situated near Lee Circle and monument to General Robert E. Lee. The Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association has its local habitation and place of meeting in the Confederate Memorial Hall of the Louisiana Historical Association. It shares with the United Daughters of the Confederacy and other Confederate Associations of Veterans and Sons of Veterans, the privilege of meeting in this temple of Confederate worship, under overhanging, tattered and blood stained flags, in the midst of thousands of valuable, precious and touching mementoes of the South's short but heroic days of separate government. To the sacred collection that fills this Hall, the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association has added many important contributions, and a case has been allotted to them. In many other ways these Associations have testified their deep interest in the purposes to which the Hall is dedicated, and by presentations and public functions have added attractiveness to the Hall's great usefulness.

The Board of Governors of the Hall appreciate highly these Associations of Confederate Ladies, and have found them most efficient auxiliaries to their efforts to collect and preserve the relics and records of the South's part in the tremendous conflict that shook the continent of North America and amazed the world, from 1861 to 1865. An idea of the Confederate Memorial Hall, its purposes and treasures, can be formed from the following account of its founding and management:

Memorial Hall is managed by the Board of Governors of the Louisiana Historical Association, chartered in 1889, for 99 years. It was erected by Frank T. Howard, Esq., of New Orleans, the noble son of a gallant Confederate soldier, and by him turned over and dedicated perpetually to the purposes of the Association, in 1891. It stands on one of the main streets of the metropolis of the South, close to Lee Circle, and within the shadow of the lofty pillar surmounted by the statute of Robert E. Lee.

Its Charter says: "The collections made, and the donations received by the Corporation, shall never be broken up by sale, or by division among its members, nor shall any article be removed from New Orleans, nor any article be exchanged or disposed of,



MEMORIAL HALL,
LOUISIANA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

except by the unanimous vote of the Board of Governors and by the consent of the donors."

The By-laws say: "It is the intent that this Association shall be perpetual, but in the event of its dissolution, all collections of every kind, and all assets, after the payment of its obligations, shall go and be vested in the Howard Memorial Library Association, excepting the right of reversion of manual gifts to the donors or their forced heirs, and the contributions from Confederate Veteran Associations."

The State of Louisiana in its present Constitution, says: "The General Assembly shall appropriate not less than \$1,200 per annum for the maintenance in New Orleans of a Memorial Hall, or repository for the collection and preservation of relics and mementoes of the late Civil War, and of other objects of interest."

In conformity with this clause of the State's Constitution, the last General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$1,600 per annum for the two years intervening before its next meeting. Contributions by visitors add to the amount for maintenance derived from the State. An Endowment Fund has also been started. No admission fee is charged to view the collection, and Memorial Hall is daily open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., but only until noon on Sundays and Holidays. Visitors average fully 25,000 per annum.

Memorial Hall is the headquarters and assembly place of all Confederate Associations in New Orleans—the Camps of United Confederate Veterans, the Chapters of Daughters of the Confederacy, the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, the Camps of United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Jefferson Davis Monument Association. It is the headquarters of the Louisiana Division of Confederate Veterans, and the depository of the archives of the general organization of the United Confederate Veterans. The great temple of Confederate worship of New Orleans, it stands at the pinnacle of institutions of its kind in the South.

To the security of MEMORIAL HALL's keeping; to the publicity of a great city; to the appreciation of an intensely Confederate community; for the enjoyment of the largest number of the survivors of the Armies and Navy of the Confederacy; for the education of the Southern youth of the day; for the enlightenment of generations to come as to our motives and deeds; the

Board of Governors of the Louisiana Historical Association invite the gift or deposit of war relics, mementoes, and documents of every description, from surrounding States, from the whole South, from all who wish to preserve the evidences and material from which History will draw its facts concerning the Southern Confederacy of America, its purposes, its resources, its people, its soldiers, its deeds, its rise and fall. The student will also find in the Howard Memorial Library, adjoining Memorial Hall, a special section devoted to the literature of and respecting the Confederate period of United States History.

The Board of Governors is composed of five representatives, per organization, from the following Confederate Associations: the Army of Northern Virginia, Camp No. 1, U. C. V.; the Army of Tennessee, Camp No. 2, U. C. V.; the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry, Camp No. 9, U. C. V.; the Washington Artillery, Camp No. 15, U. C. V., and five members of the Board of the Howard Memorial Library.

The officers of the Association are: Geo. A. Williams, Esq., President; Frank T. Howard, Esq., First Vice-President; B. F. Eshleman, Esq., Second Vice-President; J. A. Chalaron, Secretary and Treasurer.

The collection contains at present:

61 Confederate battle flags and guidons.

4 Federal captured flags.

290 Lithographs, engravings and crayons (framed).

31 Oil paintings (framed).

550 Photographs, daguerreotypes and ambrotypes.

70 Swords of Generals, field and line officers.

40 Guns and pistols.

46 Cannon balls and shells, used in battle.

55 Hats, kepis and uniforms, worn during the war.

1 8-inch Columbiad (Confederate make) disabled in battle.

1 Piano (battle-scarred) played on, in trenches, at Jackson, Miss.

1 Bronze bust of GEN. R. E. LEE, and relics and letters of his.

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD's bust, official papers, uniform, sword, kepi, spurs, and other personal military effects.

GEN. BRAGG's uniform, swords, spurs, pistols, Bible, and other personal effects.

GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON's sword.

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH's uniform, commissions, and other military papers.

GEN. D. W. ADAMS' sword, uniform, bullets that wounded him, and many personal papers.

1 Life-size portrait in oil of Jefferson Davis.

- 1 Splendid oil portrait of "STONEWALL" JACKSON.
- 1800 Volumes and pamphlets of the war.
- 350 Maps and views of battle-fields.
- 340 Muster rolls and lists of troops.
- 3500 Documents, manuscript books, orders and other military papers.
- Relics from the battle-field of New Orleans, and valuable papers relating to the colonial days of Louisiana.

In addition to the above, the JEFFERSON DAVIS collection of the Hall contains over 6,000 articles; comprising his cradle, and a large number of articles personal to him; 750 volumes and pamphlets of his library, many pictures and engravings that hung in his study; his chair and those of his children; 4,000 official papers, manuscript books, dispatches received, and other papers of an official character. Completing this precious collection, 300 articles personal to MISS WINNIE DAVIS are to be found.

In sending these articles to Memorial Hall, Mrs. Jefferson Davis wrote: "I send them there because my heart is in Memorial Hall."

Beside what is here enumerated, the Hall's collection contains hundreds of other articles and mementoes of inestimable value.

The collection contains fully 15,000 articles, and is daily receiving new contributions.



MISSISSIPPI



JEFFERSON DAVIS HOME MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.

The Jefferson Davis Home Memorial Association was organized in Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi, on Monday, February 23, 1903. Its objects and purposes being the same as that of other memorial associations in Mississippi, and other States, namely, the owning, maintaining and repairing of monuments, and places of interment, for the Southern Soldiers who died on the field of battle during the late war, or served creditably, and for the collection and preservation of the history of said soldiers, and for active participation in all memorial work.

The ladies interested in the organization of this Association met at the residence of Mrs. Joseph R. Davis, on Seal Avenue, in the City of Biloxi, and after some general discussion as to the necessity for such organization it was moved and seconded that we go into a regular organization, by the immediate election of officers. Mrs. Mary Evans-Maybin was nominated for President and unanimously elected, and the following ladies unanimously elected also to the necessary offices, namely: Mrs. Sarah Jeffries Buck, First Vice-President; Mrs. Samuel Green Hayward, Second Vice-President; Mrs. E. M. Harper, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mary Armstrong, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John C. Caraway, Treasurer; Mrs. D. A. Nash, Historian.

Mrs. Mary Evans-Maybin, who was honored with the Presidency, is the daughter of Captain J. J. Evans and Julia M. Tompkins. Her father entered the Army at nineteen years of age, being Adjutant to General Joseph R. Davis, with the rank of captain. His record as a soldier is too well known to mention more at this time.

She had two uncles on her maternal side, both giving good service to their cause, and three on her paternal side—two were surgeons and one in the ranks.



MRS. V. JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Beauvoir, Mississippi.

Her mother, though only a little girl, was no less a soldier, as she was engaged in knitting socks, assisting in making clothing or picking old things to pieces to obtain lint for the dressing of wounds. Mrs. Maybin is deeply interested in this work.

Mrs. S. G. Hayward moved that the New Association be called "The Jefferson Davis Home Memorial." Mrs. Hayward's motion received numerous seconds and that name unanimously adopted.

The presence of the aged widow of the Confederacy, Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis, gave a tender and pathetic interest to the Southern women gathered to do honor to her husband and their "Chieftain," and her sweet sympathy and words of encouragement were an inspiration and Godspeed to the new born Association.

Mrs. Davis was made Honorary President for life, and her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Davis Hayes, an honorary member, and the Secretary instructed to notify Mrs. Hayes of her election.

Since its organization "The Jefferson Davis Home Memorial" has held monthly meetings, and at the regular meeting in March, at the home of Mesdames Evans and Maybin, the Association entertained as guests of honor, Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. W. J. Behan, President of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association and Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans, and Mrs. A. McC. Kimbrough, of Greenwood, Miss. Mrs. Behan and Mrs. Kimbrough were given the privilege of the floor and were eloquent and enthusiastic, each in their expressions of sympathy in the work of the new association, Mrs. Kimbrough being widely known as the devoted organizer of the Beauvoir Home Memorial, of Greenwood, Miss. At the April meeting it was decided to make application for membership in the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, that great band of Southern women who have been working, each in its own individual Association and plan of work, since the eventful days of '65, and feeling the desire to be recognized as one great sisterhood, united at a called meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, May 30, 1900.

The "Jefferson Davis Home Memorial Association" was accepted on its credentials, and enrolled on the list of membership.

In May, delegates were elected to represent the "Jefferson Davis Home Memorial" at the Convention of the Confederated

Southern Memorial Association, to be held in New Orleans at the time of the annual reunion of the Confederate Veterans, and Mrs. Joseph R. Davis and Mrs. Theresa Hoxie were the ladies honored by selection.

The recent purchase of Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, by the "Sons of Veterans of the State of Mississippi," for a soldiers' home, has awakened an interest in Confederate matters, which has long lain dormant in the Sea Coast Counties of Mississippi. The women of Biloxi, by their close proximity to historic Beauvoir, will have the opportunity of assisting the Sons of Veterans in their noble work, the care of the feeble survivors and heroes of a just and holy cause, and of perpetuating by deeds of kindness and love to the helpless inmates of Beauvoir, the memories of a cause and its great leader.

And what a greater monument to Jefferson Davis, than to shelter and protect, in the place made sacred by his occupancy, the men who followed him through the four long years of hardship and suffering, to put memorials there of his devoted wife, who made Beauvoir the haven of rest to "our Chieftain," and to the idolized Daughter of the Confederacy, Sweet Winnie Davis, whose girlish presence, in the days, alas! no more, has left an ineffaceable memory.

The Jefferson Davis Home Memorial is pledged to perpetuate these cherished memories, and to aid the Sons of Veterans of Mississippi. In the march of time the ranks of the Southern heroes are rapidly thinning, and very soon all will rest neath the shadow of the trees, where the majority of their comrades have long since pitched their silent tents, but as long as time will be, the memories of their gallant deeds and their perpetuation in history and marble, will be the work of the devoted women of the memorial associations.

MRS. JOSEPH R. DAVIS,
Chairman Historical Committee.



HOME OF JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Beauvoir, Mississippi.

BEAUVOIR HOME MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI.

With the death of Mr. Davis, while Southland yet mourned that her Chieftain was not, came the thought of preserving his home, beautiful Beauvoir, the home in which were spent the last days of his noble life, a life consecrated to his country and its cause; Beauvoir, bound to us by a thousand heart stirring memories, a shrine for worshippers of our beloved Cause, a Mecca for those who honored our great Chief, a haven sweet and restful for those who followed him through the bloody days of shot and shell; Beauvoir fragrant with the memory of the sweet young life spent there, the life of the fair "Daughter of the Confederacy," Winnie Davis; Beauvoir, made dear to us by the touch of that noble and unselfish wife, Varina Jefferson Davis, who shared with her distinguished husband those cheerless days of imprisonment, days of sorrow within the walls of Fortress Monroe.

After the bloody strife was ended and the cloud of war had cleared away, leaving to view naught but desolation in our once fair and beautiful Southland, President Davis, the great leader of an Aristocracy of Southerners, turned to the State of his love and adoption, disfranchised, his property confiscated, homeless, to find a quiet restful place to give to the world a true history of "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

While in Memphis where he had entered the life insurance business came an invitation from Mrs. Dorsey to visit "Beauvoir," her home.

This invitation was accepted and Mr. Davis, finding it an ideal place for his purpose, away from the noise and strife of the world, proposed to buy the place. His proposition was accepted and thus "Beauvoir," beautiful or Fair View, was destined to take its place in history.

Mr. Davis enjoyed this home, where his tender and loving wife lavished her every energy to make it a haven of rest for her husband; a home of true Southern hospitality for the course of visitors who daily frequented it for the privilege of grasping the hand of the man who was the vicarious sacrifice on the altar of his country.

After his death, which occurred at New Orleans, December 6, 1889, at the residence of his life long friend, Hon. Chas. E. Fenner, Mrs. Davis and Winnie, the dream of the South and

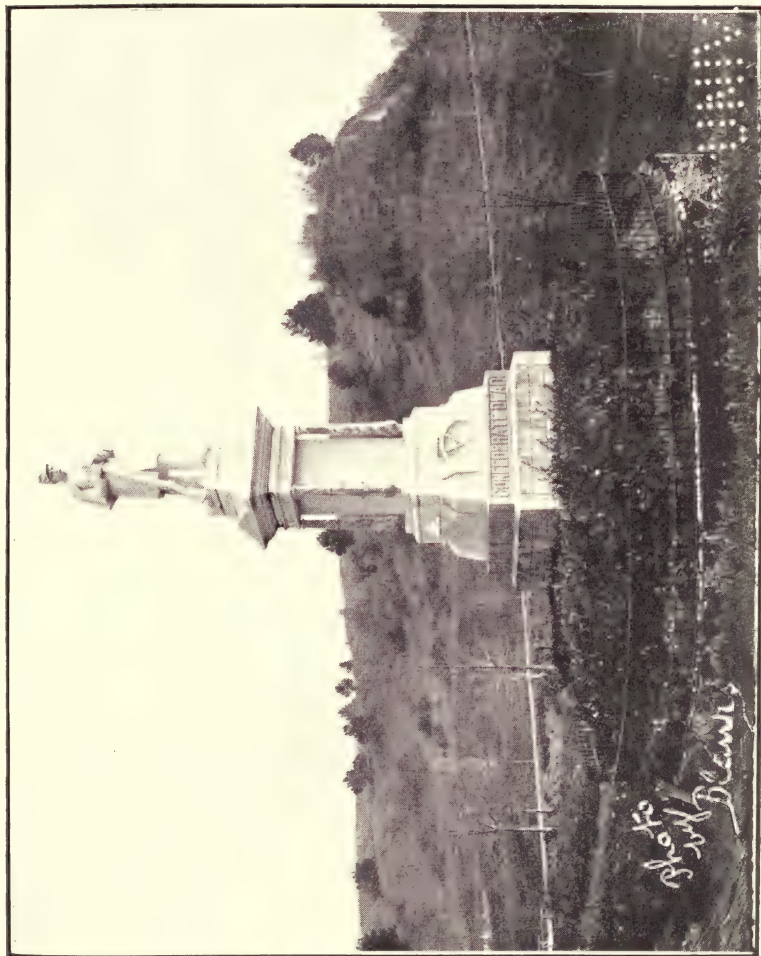
the cherished love of every Confederate Veteran, lived there a lone and desolate life. Their protector was gone and with breaking hearts they realized that the separation from their beloved home must come. They could not live longer there alone. It was their dearest hope that this hallowed spot should be kept in memory of their illustrious dead, and that there might be a home for the homeless men who wore the gray. But how could this be accomplished? They could not, as they desired to do, give it to the State.

“God works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.”

MRS. A. McC. KIMBROUGH,
President.

Shortly after Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie had gone to New York to superintend the publication of Mrs. Davis' book, the life of her husband, the Beauvoir Historical and Improvement Association was inaugurated by Mrs. A. McC. Kimbrough, of Greenwood, Mississippi. Soon after the storm of 1893, which wrought great destruction on the Mississippi coast, this good woman visited this historic home. Being deeply touched by the dilapidation and ravages of the storm, she wrote an article, calling attention to the condition of the place. She said: “I saw a sight to-day that filled my eyes with tears. It was the wreck of Beauvoir, where our Chieftain lived for years. I saw laid low the giant oak, the cedar and the pine, beneath whose shade he used to sit and dream away the time.”

Mrs. Kimbrough and her co-workers, with the earnestness of purpose which characterizes Southern women, undertook to restore the old home as nearly as possible to its former condition. Their intention was to keep it as a home for Mrs. Davis and her beloved Winnie, the Daughter of the Confederacy. This Association was formed in Greenwood, Mississippi, with Mrs. A. McC. Kimbrough, President; Mrs. L. P. Yerger, Vice-President; Mrs. H. L. Richardson, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. R. H. Hicks, Treasurer. The organization formed auxiliaries at other places, but the only one which continued its long and determined efforts was the one at Greenwood. Later on, finding that it was Mrs. Davis' wish to have the place owned by some Confederate organization, they bent every effort to gratify her wish, and kept up their exertions in this direction until the Sons of Veterans undertook the purchase. With this, the Associa-



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

Unveiled 1893.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.

tion changed its name to the "Beauvoir Home Memorial Association," and now continues its efforts to assist the Sons.

This movement to preserve Beauvoir was inaugurated by Mrs. A. McC. Kimbrough, whose face, beaming with ideality, is found on preceding pages of this book.

Mrs. Kimbrough succeeded in enlisting the Sons of Veterans of Mississippi in the cause of the preservation of Beauvoir. The home of Jefferson Davis will become the "Confederate Soldiers' Home," of Mississippi.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

May 15, 1866—At a large called meeting of the ladies of Vicksburg, at the court house, the Vicksburg Confederate Cemetery Association was organized by electing Mrs. E. S. Eggleston, President; Mrs. Wm. H. Stevens, Mrs. E. D. Wright, Mrs. T. A. Marshall, Mrs. Annie DeMoss, Vice-Presidents; Miss Ellen Martin was elected Secretary and Mrs. A. H. Arthur, Treasurer.

The following executive committees were appointed:

To find, mark, tend and report the graves of all Confederate dead scattered over our hillside for reburial: Mrs. T. A. Marshall, Mrs. Wm. M. McCutchen, Mrs. R. Hawks, Mrs. Caroline Searles, Mrs. Ben Hardaway.

To select ground for the Confederate Cemetery: Mrs. R. Barnett, Mrs. Hansford, Mrs. Martha Lawrence, Mrs. Hugh Markham.

Finance Committee—Mrs. E. D. Wright, Mrs. A. M. Paxton, Mrs. M. E. Roach, Mrs. J. G. Atwood, Mrs. Annie Flowerree, Misses Lucy Irwin, Letitia Arthur, Lucy Marshall, Margaret Moore, Rose Green, Lavenia Shannon, Lizzie Jane Stovall, Mollie Crump.

May 28, 1866—Mrs. E. T. Eggleston resigned and Mrs. John Willis was elected president.

June 8, 1866—Mrs. John Willis, President, resigned and Mrs. E. D. Wright was elected to fill her place. Mrs. Wright continued to act as President, serving faithfully until her death, in 1891. At this meeting resolutions were passed thanking the

noble women of Maryland for their continuous self-sacrificing devotion to the relief of the suffering in the impoverished, desolated South, and for their munificent gifts to the destitute of our own State. Numbers of graves were reported as marked and tended.

Judge J. W. M. Harris reported fifty graves upon his grounds as cared for. These bodies, when subsequently exhumed from Judge Harris' ground, were found to be in a state of almost perfect preservation, though buried in the most ordinary wooden boxes. It was supposed that petrification had supervened.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered Col. G. T. Parker, of the U. S. Army, who, out of the magnanimity of his own nature, had, while detailed to collect the bodies of the Northern dead, marked and numbered the graves of the Confederates and made a record of three thousand graves thus found in a large book, which beautiful record he now presented to the Association.

At the same meeting the hearts of the women of our Confederate Cemetery Association were made glad and grateful and their faith uplifted by the announcement of the munificent gift of the ground which now constitutes our Confederate Cemetery.

The cemetery was bought of Mr. Robert Hough and wife. It continues an enduring witness of their loyalty to the cause and largeness of heart. This gift was tendered through Mrs. E. T. Eggleston.

The deed to the cemetery was made to Mrs. E. D. Wright, President, and Miss Ellen Martin, Secretary of the Confederate Cemetery Association, as trustees, to be held perpetually for the sacred purpose of a burial place of the Confederate Dead. The Association now began with renewed energy and with sorrowful, yet glad hearts, to gather their dead to this final resting place.

July 9, 1866—The finance committee having been invited to greater effort, reported various individual amounts collected. Mrs. Annie Floweree had collected the largest amount, personally, \$232.00. Fees of membership, \$1.00 annually, and of honorary membership, \$5.00, were not included in these collections.

July 17, 1866—Miss Ellen Martin and Mrs. Annie DeMoss handed the Treasurer \$442.00, the proceeds of a concert arranged by them. This success was greatly due to the singing of Mrs. Eugene Roach and Mrs. Emily M. Farrar.

Mrs. John Willis remitted to the Treasurer \$956.45, the result of exquisite tableaux which she had prepared.

September, 1866—The meetings of the Association were suspended for a time on account of cholera, prevailing to some extent, almost entirely among negroes and United States soldiers, quartered here, who were using river water.

January, 1867—Miss Ellen Martin, Secretary of the Confederate Cemetery Association, memorialized the Legislature, asking assistance from the State toward completing the work of re-burial of the Confederate Dead.

Through the efficient assistance of Dr. Harvey Shannon and Major Charles Swett, in the Senate and Legislature, a bill passed unanimously upon the reading of the memorial, granting \$1,000.00 for the purpose requested.

This is a brief history, from the records, of the work of re-burying our dead heroes.

Since that time, by unobtrusive but persistent effort, the graves have been cared for in a measure, by a few faithful women—notably Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Eggleston. Our noble President, Mrs. E. D. Wright, was called to her reward in 1891. She had served in this work for more than a quarter of a century, even supervising personally, when necessary, the taking up and reverent handling of the sacred dust of our Confederate Dead.

As President of the Confederate Cemetery Association, she supplemented the four years work as President of the Confederate Aid Association, to which she had given such marvelous efficiency during the war.

January, 1892—The mantle having dropped from Mrs. Wright's shoulders upon those of our present worthy President, Mrs. Stevens, she published a call for a meeting of the Confederate Cemetery Association and all interested in preserving the memory of our dead heroes, to be held in the Presbyterian church, January 10, 1892.

This meeting was held. It consisted of the President, Mrs. Stevens, and Secretary, Miss Ellen Martin—these two—but they were not daunted; they determined unanimously, then and there, to reorganize and to erect a monument to mark the graves and perpetuate the memory of our heroic dead.

With only a few hundred dollars in the treasury, accumulated by the sale of some lots from our Confederate cemetery ground;

buoyed by faith in the Cause and in the latent love of the people for it, they adjourned to the marble yard and commenced the work of selecting, ordering and rearing a monument. They did not count in vain. Others have come to their help and the beautiful monument bears testimony to-day of their success.

There was quite a revival of interest in the old Confederate Cemetery Association after the monument was unveiled April 26, 1893. Meetings were held with some regularity and an acting secretary chosen in the person of, Miss Margaret A. Logan to relieve Miss Martin, charter member and Secretary, now in feeble health. In 1896 a new charter was voted upon and adopted. Under the new constitution the following officers were elected to serve for one year: Mrs. M. A. Stevens, President; Mrs. Frank Hoffman, First Vice-President; Mrs. Thos. W. Preston, Second Vice-President; Mrs. E. C. Carroll, Treasurer; Miss Ellen Martin, Honorary Secretary; Mrs. Chas. G. Wright, Secretary. In October of the same year it was decided to add, "Memorial," to the chartered name, and that it should henceforth be known as the "Confederate Cemetery Memorial Association," with a roll of four officers, thirty-four active and two honorary members.

In 1897 were added ten more honorary members, including the following surviving Confederate Generals: Lt. Gen. Alex. P. Stewart, Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Gen. Jos. E. Wheeler, Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton, Lt. Gen. Jno. B. Gordon, Gen. James Longstreet. In 1893 the city made its first appropriation for meeting expenses of Confederate Memorial Day, and the money was asked for by Camp No. 32, United Confederate Veterans, in the name of the Confederate Cemetery Memorial Association. In 1897 the Association decided to ask for this appropriation and arrange for the procession and proper observance of the day, in their own persons, the Camp to unite with the Association, using its own ritual upon the occasion. This order has been carried out yearly, and the imposing procession wends its annual course to the Confederate Cemetery with all the pomp and circumstance of martial music, marching soldiers, and the firing of a salute over the graves of the men who wore the gray. The Confederate flag is furled, and red, white and red are the colors of the day. The city's stores and banks and schools are closed, and thousands go out to assist in strewing flowers over the graves of the Confederate Dead and to listen to the words of



VICE-PRESIDENTS
CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mrs. Garland Jones,
Raleigh, N. C. | 2. Mrs. M. A. Stevens,
Vicksburg, Miss. |
| 3. Mrs. Sterling C. Robertson,
Waco, Texas. | 4. Mrs. W. D. Chipley,
Pensacola, Fla. |
| 5. Miss Missie Ault,
Knoxville, Tenn. | 6. Mrs. Shelton Chieves,
Petersburg, Va. |

some gifted orator and to join in the solemn prayers offered by a loving people, prayers that the South may always cherish the memories of those that died for her and that the bloody chasm may remain forever closed. After the singing of a hymn, the multitude disperses. The Union Veteran League are the guests of the Memorial Association upon the occasion, and their floral offerings are handsome and much appreciated. This annual observance of a day "in memoriam" may be only sentiment, but is firmly lodged in our hearts.

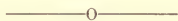
February 28, 1898, our venerable Honorary Secretary, Miss Ellen Martin, "passed over the river," having served the Association for nearly thirty-two years. Other chartered members have since been called away, and Mrs. Stevens is almost sole representative of the old band who took upon themselves the task of providing a last resting place for the dead soldiers scattered all over the hills in and around Vicksburg.

The Confederate Cemetery Memorial Association has charge of the Confederate Cemetery and its beautiful monument; this Association is also the custodian of the monument erected by Louisiana, in memory of those who fell during the siege of Vicksburg, 1861-1865. The memorial procession forms at the Louisiana monument, the military present arms, two verses of a hymn sung during which the flower girls strew the mound with flowers, the monument having been previously decorated by the Misses Birchelt, a perpetual committee appointed by Confederate Cemetery Memorial Association, a prayer is said, then the march to Confederate Cemetery is begun. Arriving there the artillery fires a salute, the Confederate ritual is read, the mound decorated by flower girls, the remaining verses of the hymn sung, the oration delivered, followed by the benediction.

At present the Association numbers twenty-one, including the officers. Mrs. M. A. Stevens, our President, is now eighty-three years of age, and with one exception the sole survivor of those who answered to the first call of the Association in 1866. Mrs. M. P. Roach is the one exception, she is the daughter of Mrs. E. A. Eggleston, first President elected but resigning in two weeks. The present Secretary is daughter-in-law of Mrs. E. D. Wright, who served the Association for twenty-five years as President, from the third week of its life. Mrs. Stevens is Vice-President from Mississippi of the Confederated Southern

Memorial Association, of which we became chartered members at Louisville, Ky., May, 1900.

MRS. CHARLES GASCOIGNE WRIGHT,
Secretary.



MRS. THEODOSIA WORTHINGTON VALLIANT,
VICE-PRESIDENT CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

At the third annual convention of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association at Dallas, Texas, a resolution offered by Mrs. M. Louise Benton Graham, was adopted, that a page in the History of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association be set apart for a biography of Mrs. Valliant as a fitting testimony of appreciation for her unfaltering energy in organizing branches of Confederate Memorial work in the State of Missouri. In the heart of this patriotic woman slumbered always the noble fires of love for the South, which burst forth in enthusiastic flames of devotion to work, whenever there is a call for a Southron's aid—for a Southern Cause. Her first recorded memorial work was in 1867 in the town of Greenville, Mississippi, then her home, where she and many others were instrumental in sending a large sum of money for the monument erected to General Robert E. Lee, in Richmond, Virginia. In the City of St. Louis, Missouri, January, 1891, a call was issued to Southern women, in response to which ninety-seven ladies met in the parlor of the Southern Hotel and organized a society called "St. Louis Daughters of the Confederacy." Mrs. L. M. McLure was chosen President; Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson, first Vice-President; Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant, second Vice-President. The first year the Society achieved a great financial success, aggregating seven thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-five cents. In six years the Society collected twenty-eight thousand dollars, which was donated to the Confederate Home Association for the erection of a Home for Confederate Veterans in Higginsville, Missouri. In 1896 the St. Louis Chapter, with other Chapters, organized a State Association under the name "Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri." Mrs. Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau, was elected President; Mrs. Valliant, Secretary; Miss Lessure, Treasurer. The organ-

ization increased in numbers until sixty Chapters were formed. It was the first body of Southern women chartered in Missouri. They afterwards raised six thousand dollars, and assisted by the Confederate Veterans, erected the first monument in Missouri at Springfield, where are buried five hundred Confederate soldiers killed in battle at Wilson's Creek. This monument was made in Florence, Italy, by Mr. Trentanove, a celebrated sculptor. Mrs. Valliant's heart turned with lingering love to memorial work commenced in Mississippi, and in 1900, at Louisville, Kentucky, where the Confederate Memorial Associations met and entered into a Confederation, she, with the assistance of Mrs. Jennie Edwards and Mrs. McGowan organized the Confederate Memorial Society of Missouri. The officers were: Mrs. Theodosia Worthington Valliant, President; Mrs. Celeste Pim, First Vice-President; Mrs. Phil Chew, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Jennie Edwards, Secretary; Mrs. McGowan, Treasurer. This Society has one hundred and fifty members, and at each meeting new names are enrolled. From their first entertainment they cleared fourteen hundred dollars, Mr. Lorone Jones, of St. Louis, contributed one hundred dollars, through Mrs. Valliant, for a Missouri Memorial window in "Old Blandford Church," at Petersburg, Virginia. The window will cost five hundred dollars when completed. This sum has been contributed by the Confederate Memorial Society of St. Louis, assisted by the Sterling Price Memorial Society of Jefferson City, Missouri, the Blandford Memorial Society of Mexico, Missouri, and the Memorial Society of Springfield, Missouri. Mrs. Valliant assisted in organizing the Sterling Price Society at Jefferson City and Blandford Memorial Society of Mexico. Mrs. Valliant was born at Harrodsburg Springs, Kentucky, where her parents were sojourning for the summer. She is the daughter of Judge Isaac Mason Worthington and Mrs. Anne Taylor Worthington. Her father moved from Kentucky, his native State, to Washington County, Mississippi, in the year 1820. He was a wealthy cotton planter and exerted great influence on account of his moral and religious character. Mrs. Worthington, mother of Mrs. Valliant, was one of the highest type of Southern women, combining rare beauties of person and character. Mrs. Valliant's ancestral record goes back to the colonial days of Virginia and Maryland and the early days of Kentucky. She was partly educated in Lexington, Kentucky,

and Patapsco Institute, Maryland, and was married on the 21st of October, 1862, to Leroy B. Valliant, a lawyer, who served in the Confederate Army as Captain of the 22d Mississippi Regiment. They moved from Washington County, Mississippi, to St. Louis in 1874. Judge Valliant has been twice elected Supreme Judge of Missouri, which position he now holds. Mrs. Valliant has three sons, Frank Worthington Valliant, John Worthington Valliant, and Leroy Worthington Valliant.



MRS. LEROY B. VALLIANT,
Vice-President for Missouri, Confederate Southern Memorial Association,
St. Louis, Missouri.



MISSOURI



SAMUEL S. HARRIS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI.

The Samuel S. Harris Memorial Association of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association was formed on April 9th, 1902, as follows:

*Mrs. Julia E. Harris, President; Miss Alma E. Albert, Secretary (removed to Baltimore); Mrs. Louis Houck, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. T. Wilson, Treasurer; Mrs. Louis B. Houck, Mrs. Robt. L. Wilson, Mrs. Wm. B. Wilson, Mrs. Sam M. Green, Mrs. Belle Wheeler, Mrs. Kate Hamilton, Mrs. N. E. Frissell, Mrs. Frank E. Burrough, Mrs. Sophia Painter, Mrs. Ellen Wright, Mrs. R. B. Oliver, Mrs. L. J. Albert, Jr., Mrs. Hattie C. Morton, Mrs. Edward S. Lilly, Mrs. Elmer Ealy, Mrs. Rodney G. Whitlaw, Mrs. J. M. Morse, Mrs. J. M. Craig, Mrs. Marshall Snyder, Mrs. Rosa Albrent, Mrs. George Thornton, Mrs. Otto Kochtitzky, Mrs. John Reagan (transferred to Little Rock, Arkansas), Miss Louise Ranney, Miss Clara Rider.

The membership of this chapter is composed largely of the charter members of the Cape Girardeau "Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri," organized on June 15, 1891, as one of the many auxiliary societies to the Ex-Confederate Association, the purpose of which was to build a home for disabled Confederate soldiers in this State.

It did splendid work in helping to build and support the Confederate Home at Higginsville until the State took charge of the Home. This transfer necessitated a change in the work of the Southern women of the State and in 1897 the "Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri," became a chartered Association, having as its object, "monumental, historical and benevolent" work.

As a member of this association this chapter assisted in building the beautiful monument at Springfield, Missouri.

*Deceased.

The charter President of the State association was a member of this chapter. In November, 1902, the State association of the "Daughters of the Confederacy" became a part of the Missouri Division of the National Society of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

This chapter reserved its independence and became a part of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association.

In its twelve years of existence no call for aid has been denied.

Since its incorporation in the Confederate Southern Memorial Association this Association has contributed as follows:

To the Jefferson Davis Monument, at Richmond, Virginia—one hundred dollars; to the Missouri table at the Bazaar in Richmond, Virginia, for the benefit of the Davis Monument—ten dollars; to Fayetteville, Arkansas, for marking the graves of Missouri soldiers—twenty-five dollars; for improvement of Confederate cemetery at Higginsville, Missouri—ten dollars.

Mrs. Julia E. Harris, the charter President of our Association of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, died of heart disease, suddenly, in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 2nd of February, 1903.

She was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph William Russell, of Jackson, Missouri, one of the oldest families in this part of the State. She was the widow of Dr. Samuel S. Harris, who was an active and distinguished Confederate officer during the late Civil War.

Her remains were interred in the Lorimier cemetery beside her husband and two children.

We who are members of this Association, desire to express our deep sorrow at the sudden death of our esteemed co-member and worker, and as the years go by and our members become fewer we feel the parting all the more keenly, since we are deprived of her presence and timely consultations on matters concerning the success of our organization.

Words are poor and weak when we contemplate such a loss.

It is proper for us who knew her to say, that she was faithful in all the relations of life—more is not necessary.

We ask that a page of our record be set aside and this humble tribute be entered thereon.

Our beloved and zealous President, Mrs. Julia E. Harris, died during the first year of her Presidency. Her death was deeply

regretted by all the members, to whom she had endeared herself by her gentle, sweet disposition.

MRS. LOUIS HOUCK,
President.

STERLING PRICE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI.

The Sterling Price Memorial Association was organized in Jefferson City, January 21, 1901, by Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant of St. Louis, Missouri. Upon the above date a meeting of the Southern women in the City, was called at the home of Mrs. Margaret H. Robertson and a society organized under the happiest auspices, adopting the name of General Sterling Price, in honor of that loyal soldier, true to the Cause throughout the great struggle; and who figured conspicuously in this part of the State. The officers elected for the first year were: Mrs. Margaret H. Robertson, President; Mrs. Caroline V. Overstreet, Vice-President; Mrs. Bernetta J. Rader, Treasurer; Mrs. Beauregard H. Ferguson, Secretary. Mrs. Robertson resigned in a short time and was succeeded by Mrs. Laura W. Allen, our present efficient, zealous and affable presiding officer. The charter members are: Mesdames Bernetta J. Rader, Ada C. Price, Jennie Edwards, Margaret H. Robertson, Christine H. Broughton, Caroline V. Overstreet, Mary B. Corwin, Corinne W. Harding, Annie Marstella, Beauregard H. Ferguson. Misses Ella McCarty, Laura Edwards and Miller Pope. To these have been added the names of Mesdames Laura W. Allen, Mildred P. Standish, Frances S. Burkhardt, Caroline S. Davison, Virginia Watson, Miss Carrie Davison, Mesdames Eva L. Elliott, Anna M. Miller, Misses Daisy Marshall, Letitia Marshall, Nellie Ellis, Mesdames Bettie G. Ellis, Rena Cutten, Ella Whitney, Josephine W. Pollock, Olivia H. Cook and Miss Gertrude Aubuchon.

In its labors the Sterling Price Memorial Society realizes that its noblest duty is assisting in the line of work taken up by the Memorial Societies throughout the State; consequently, in the past years its object has been to raise, and donate a sum of money, to aid in paying the cost of a memorial window which is to be placed in "Old Blandford Church," Petersburg, Va., Missouri's part in the restoration of that historic old church from

its chaos of ruins. For this purpose a ball was given by the society on the evening of November 21, 1901, at St. Peters Hall. Magnificent in its every detail, and, financially so successful, that besides the above sum, the ladies were enabled to send a donation to the Jefferson Davis Monument fund, and, this they hope to increase at no far distant date. In the Confederate Reunion in Memphis, Tenn., May, 1901, the society was represented by Mrs. Laura W. Allen. With great pride we recall the celebration in Springfield, August, 1901, for, apart from the joy experienced in the dedication of the handsome monument to the Confederate dead, the culmination of many cherished hopes, we note the prominent part taken by the Sterling Price Memorial Society in the imposing ceremonies.

Miss Laura Edwards, sponsor, daughter of the late John W. Edwards, and a member of our Society, lifted the veil from the pile of granite, revealing to a vast throng the monument of sentiment, beauty and grandeur. Leading the procession of maids of honor were other members, and the chaperon of this ensemble of Missouri's fair daughters, was Mrs. Laura W. Allen, our President. Among the floral offerings a palm wreath, tied with ribbons of crimson and white, sent by our society, was pronounced the handsomest of all, and was suspended upon the front of the monument just below the bas relief of General Sterling Price. In June last Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant was made an honorary member of the society. Her visits and pleasant little talks add much to the interest of the meetings which she attends. In the first days of our organization we had no special time for the transaction of business, now, however, we meet every second month on the second Monday, the election of officers taking place in January. Last month the old officers were all re-elected for a term of two years. During the summer months the meetings are held in the evenings. After all business is transacted a social hour is enjoyed, a very pleasant feature of the meetings, and this year we expect to read and discuss many interesting historical subjects.

We are not very strong in numbers, but are steadily increasing, and the society begins its second year with bright prospects. Our little band is zealous and willing to aid in every enterprise that may immortalize the Confederate heroes, sleeping among the bright flowers and tangled mosses of the Sunny South, or



PRESIDENTS OF MEMORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1. Mrs. W. J. Haydon,
Springfield, Missouri.
2. Mrs. William E. Lipscomb,
Manassas, Virginia.
3. Mrs. M. D. Bibb,
Montgomery, Alabama.
4. Mrs. Maria Cogswell,
Nevada, Missouri.
5. Mrs. H. Van L. Bird,
Petersburg, Virginia.
6. Mrs. Olivia J. Hatton,
Portsmouth, Virginia..

perchance, resting beneath the grasses and blue skies of the North-land. Noble heroes, not conquered, but undone.

BEAUREGARD H. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

BLANDFORD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, MEXICO, MISSOURI.

The Blandford Memorial Association, of Mexico, Missouri, has just entered upon its first year of existence with brilliant prospects. The Association was organized January 23rd, 1902, by Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant, of St. Louis, whose zeal and executive ability are accorded loving praise by all who know her. The name "Blandford" was bestowed by Mrs. Geo. A. Morris, who assisted Mrs. Valliant in organizing the Association. The work has been undertaken principally by young women, and in the short period of three months there has been an enrollment of forty-two names. We have sent five dollars to the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society, of St. Louis, for the Missouri Memorial window in "Old Blandford Church," at Petersburg, Virginia. We are pledged to assist in all memorial work feeling that we owe a sacred duty to the memory of the brave men, who died in defence of home and firesides.

NEVADA MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, NEVADA MISSOURI.

In Deepwood Cemetery there are buried about eighteen Confederate soldiers and for eight or ten years past several of our Confederate ladies and Confederate Veterans have been in the habit of meeting on the morning of Memorial Day and placing flowers on the graves of these soldiers who died for the Cause they believed to be right. So on Saturday, May 25, 1901, the wives and daughters of the Confederate Veterans met at the home of Mrs. R. J. McGowan to organize a Memorial Association. There were eighteen present and forty-two members enrolled. Mrs. T. G. Huston was unanimously elected President; Miss Anna Ingram, Vice-President; Mrs. Kathryn Clack, Treasurer; Mrs. Annie Lisle Stettmund, Secretary. At the

meeting it was decided to allow all Southern sympathizers to become members of the Association.

Most of our members are from Virginia and Kentucky, but some are the wives and daughters of those that went through the border war-fare between Missouri and Kansas which began long before the hostilities between the North and the South. The history of that struggle on the border can never be forgotten by those who participated in it.

On April 2, 1902, Mrs. Huston, our President, died. She was a grand and noble woman and a beautiful representative of our true Southern womanhood. At the next annual meeting, the remaining officers were re-elected and Mrs. M. Cogswell was chosen President. She is the daughter of Colonel Geo. Douglas, one of the pioneers of Western Missouri, and the wife of Captain H. Clay Cogswell, a true and determined defender of Southern Rights. He served in the Trans-Mississippi Department from the first battle of Springfield, Missouri, to the battle under Gen. Taylor on the banks of Red River in Louisiana.

On December 16, 1902, our Association joined the Confederate Southern Memorial Association and we are striving as far as it is in our power to assist in the grand work carried on by the women of the South, to erect monuments to the gallant defenders of the "Southern Cause." This Association has contributed to the Missouri Memorial window in "Old Blandford Church" at Petersburg, Virginia, and to the fund for a monument to our illustrious Chieftain, Jefferson Davis. One of our speakers has said, "The bravery of the Confederate soldiers on the field of battle has never been surpassed in the annals of the world, but great as this was the sublime courage with which after the war they took up the duties of civic life, after returning to their ruined and desolate homes, has commanded the respect and admiration of the world. The evening shades of life are falling for the survivors of that dreadful conflict and one by one they are being laid to rest in their last camping ground."

By the softening influence of time the hatred of bygone years is forgotten. The fires kindled by strife are dead and from the ashes has risen a desire in every heart that future generations may realize what a privilege is theirs to honor the heroes of the South.

MRS. ANNIE LISLE STETTMUND,
Corresponding Secretary.

STATE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.

Springfield and vicinity were the battlegrounds from the beginning to the ending of the greatest fratricidal war history has ever recorded, and after the battles were over, and the tattered remnants of that brilliant, eager and hope-inspired army that went to war from the South in 1861, had returned to desolate homes, they not only must rebuild and begin a new struggle for existence, but must gather up and give hallowed burial to the exposed remains of comrades who had fallen on the battlefields, or died in hospitals. All about were the uncovered bones of our dead, mutely appealing for a sacred resting place. On the 23rd day of November, 1866, in response to this silent but eloquent appeal, a few of us met in a private office in Springfield, and the result of this little gathering was that the Confederate Cemetery Association was formed. In 1869 a letter was written to Major T. W. Park, of Platte County, who was organizing a Confederate Reunion Association, requesting him to interest the surviving soldiers in the neglected condition of the graves of their comrades at Springfield. The letter was published in many of the State papers, and from that, a call for a meeting was issued at Springfield. The response to that call was beyond the most hopeful expectations; ways were devised to raise means for re-interring the bodies and earnest work was begun to raise funds for this sacred purpose. About three thousand dollars was raised in a few months, and a contract let for the removal of bodies from Wilson's Creek, Hartville, and the graves about Springfield. South of Springfield two and one-half miles, the government had located a cemetery, and the city of Springfield had located her cemetery close by. The Confederate Cemetery Association also decided to locate in that locality and bought three acres of ground close by the National Cemetery, the city owning a street between them. Five hundred and four bodies were re-interred in the Confederate Cemetery, a plain picket fence enclosed the grounds and cedar head-boards marked the graves. Very few bore the names of the silent sleepers beneath. Among the few identified were Colonel Benjamin Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel Weightman, Lieutenant Johnson and Colonel Austin, all from the battle ground at Wilson's Creek. In 1870 the ladies of St. Louis gave

an entertainment for the benefit of the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, and sent us the proceeds which amounted to \$500.00. This amount reached us in the shape of two hundred acres of wild land in Pulaski County which the Association held and paid taxes on until about ten years ago when it was sold for \$200.00 which was used in the erection of a sexton's house at the cemetery. After all the bodies had been found and re-interred, the Association, in 1872, changed its name to the Springfield Monument Association, having for its object the building of a monument to the memory of our dead, and the beautifying of the cemetery grounds. In 1872, we had under the auspices of the Monument Association the first decoration of graves, Colonel Richard H. Musser, being the orator. After that the Association rested a while and for want of funds and some lack of interest the cemetery fell into dilapidation. Single handed and alone Springfield had done a great work and as time passed by, the responses to appeals for help met with slow and small returns. Feeling the need of a wider field than our own locality for assistance, our Association sometime in the early eighties deeded our cemetery to the "Confederate Veterans' Association of Missouri." In 1882 at Sedalia, Missouri, during a meeting of the above Association, attention was called to the needs of the cemetery, which resulted in the building of a wall at a cost of nearly \$6,000.00. The city of Springfield donated the street which separated us from the National Cemetery and the government gave us permission to join fences and save the expense of one-fourth the wall.

Our Monument Association was appointed as Guardians and Custodians of the cemetery and we kept working along quietly hoping some day to be able to rear a shaft to the memory of our dead, and, when it seemed almost a hopeless task, several ladies of Springfield decided they would at least have headstones at the graves and with that object in view made a canvass of the town, which soon resulted in a neat marble headstone being placed at each grave.

About this time it was thought best to build a soldiers' home in the State, and we were asked to give up for the present the hope of having a monument in our cemetery and divert every dollar to the building of the home.

Through all the months and years of the struggle for the maintenance of the Home our Monument Association kept



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
[Unveiled 1901.
Springfield, Missouri.

bravely on, giving most of its earnings—and they were scant at times—to the Home, but always reserving enough to defray the expenses of Memorial Day and keeping the cemetery grounds in order.

After a time, some officers of the Home Association seemed to recognize the fact that faithful Springfield had silently and uncomplainingly done more than her share, and told our Association that if we would send one hundred dollars more we would not be asked again. We gladly complied with those terms and could hardly wait to send our check. We were free once more to work for our monument. Many of us who had started out in the early dawn of hopeful youth had grown gray in the cause and were getting hopeless and very little interest was evinced from that time on until we went into the State Association of Daughters of the Confederacy, with headquarters at St. Louis, they pledging at least five thousand dollars and that our monument be the first to be completed. From that time on a new impetus was given to the monument and being brought in close touch with many prominent and enthusiastic ex-Confederates and others interested we soon grew to feel that we would have the Monument, and as our success increased our ideas expanded and we worked for a bronze figure, to cost twelve thousand dollars, and we got it.

Of this amount we think the Springfield Association can justly claim to have raised about one-fifth.

On August 10th, 1901, our monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, the grounds of the cemetery having been put in good order, the wall pointed up, the cottage painted, and on summing up the amount our cemetery had cost, including the price of the monument, about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The object for which we were organized being now attained we will continue to work to beautify our cemetery, and having in April, 1901, joined the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, will assist in all worthy objects brought to our notice.

This year we will send one hundred dollars to the Jefferson Davis monument fund; twenty dollars to the Memorial Window in Old Blandford Church, Petersburg, Virginia; fifteen dollars to the Fort Smith, Arkansas, monument fund; and, although we hardly hope for the same enthusiasm and interest heretofore evinced when the object was so near our homes and our hearts,

we feel safe in promising all the assistance possible to the success of the grand and worthy objects for which the Confederate Southern Memorial Association is organized.

We can not close this interesting history of Woman's work in Springfield without a few words in recognition of the valuable assistance rendered by Mrs. W. J. Haydon, the present President of the State Monument Association. Mrs. W. J. Haydon, whose picture appears in this history, was born in Anderson County, Kentucky. Her parents were Jeremiah and Artemesia Ford. She was educated in Kentucky, completing her education in the Presbyterian College at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. She removed with her parents to Missouri in 1860, residing in Shelby County. She was married to the Hon. W. J. Haydon, of Mexico, Missouri, in 1867, and in 1868 they removed to Springfield, Missouri, where they have since resided. Mrs. Haydon was one among the first to engage in this noble work, and from that time to the present writing, she has never ceased. In every enterprise having for its object the raising of funds to complete the work she has been among the first.

In 1883 she called a meeting of the ladies of Springfield, and organized a monument association, she being elected President and serving five years. A cut of the monument erected by the help of this Association adorns one of the pages of this book. In 1902 she was elected President of the State Monument Association, which office she still holds; she went as a delegate to the Convention of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association at Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Haydon is a woman of large experience and executive ability, of a fine Christian character and a helper in all good works.

RETTA HUDNALL,
Secretary.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

The Confederate Memorial Society of Missouri was organized May 30, 1900. Many of its charter members were ladies who had partly engaged in memorial work since 1865. When the need of ministering to the wants and alleviating the sufferings of their soldiers ceased, they took up the holy duty of memorial work. This work has never languished through all these years, and when larger fields and greater scope for achievement was offered by the Confederate Southern Memorial Association they eagerly responded by forming a strictly Memorial Society and becoming a charter member of that body. This Society has taken the liveliest interest in organizing memorial societies throughout the State. Our President, Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant, effected the organization of the Jefferson City Society and was complimented by an honorary membership. The Blandford Society at Mexico also owes its being to her enthusiasm and zeal. Mrs. Celeste Pim, the enthusiastic Vice-President, is ever on the alert to assist in all memorial work. She is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and a descendant of the earliest French settlers. During the war she gave all the aid and comfort in her power to the cause of the South. In 1865 she married Dr. Louis Tousard Pim. He was a native of West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, but was identified with the South since childhood. He died in the City of St. Louis on the 24th of June, 1888. Mrs. Pim held the office of Treasurer for many years in the "Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri." With untiring zeal she assisted in the movement to erect a Home for Confederate soldiers at Higginsville, Missouri, and she contributed largely to the first Confederate monument at Springfield, Missouri. Mrs. Pim has two daughters, Mrs. Celeste P. Rose and Mrs. A. Hayden Kay, of St. Louis, and three sons, Dr. Louis T. Pim, Jr., Robert and Howard Pim. We cannot refrain from mentioning the original Memorial Society at Springfield—organized in 1865, thus becoming the nucleus of memorial work in the State of Missouri. These dear women ministered to the wounded and dying at Wilson's Creek, and it must always be borne in mind that Missouri was bounded on three sides by the enemy. It is with regret that we have to acknowledge that, while our society has been enabled to raise large sums of money

in St. Louis by amusing the people, we can not have any public celebration or speeches, in honor of our beloved President, Jefferson Davis, because the public is lacking in the necessary sentiment. Memorial work commends itself most persuasively to noble, generous spirits, especially memorials to those who gave their lives for the "Confederate Cause." Therefore, it is not surprising that when the Ladies' Memorial Association of Petersburg, Virginia, asked the assistance of every Camp and Association in re-habilitating "Old Blandford Church," our Society responded most lovingly. Five hundred dollars was pledged for a Missouri Memorial Window in that historic Church, and three hundred dollars for the Jefferson Davis monument. Our efforts to raise these sums have been crowned with great success, and the Society is rounding up its record year of organized existence with a large membership, fulfilled pledges, and the courage and ambition to press forward to yet greater achievements.

"Forgetting the things which are behind and reaching forth unto these things which are before, we press toward the mark for the prize of our high calling."

The State of Missouri sent \$1,205.23 to the Confederate Bazaar in Richmond, Va., in April, 1903, for the joint benefit of the Confederate Museum and the Jefferson Davis Monument fund. A large proportion of this generous sum was contributed by the Confederate Memorial Society of St. Louis.



NORTH CAROLINA



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Very soon after the conclusion of the war between the States, involving as it did, ruin to our country and bitter disappointment and humiliation to our people, the hearts and minds of the women of the South turned to the duty of caring for the bodies of our soldiers who lay on a hundred battle fields, or who were scattered in cemeteries rudely laid out near hospitals or the sites of former camps, in many cases exposed to desecration, or in danger of being confused with the Federal dead. The women of Raleigh were no laggards in this sacred task, and at a meeting held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, May 23rd, 1866, a society was formed called the "Wohe County Ladies' Memorial Association, the object of the Association being to protect and care for the graves of our Confederate soldiers. The remains of most of them were buried in the vicinity of Raleigh, chiefly on the grounds of the present Federal Cemetery which was confiscated by the United States authorities when in command at this point. This movement was led by such noble, tried and true spirits as Mrs. L. O. B. Branch, Mrs. John Devereaux, Mrs. George W. Mordecai, Mrs. H. W. Miller, Mrs. William R. Cox, Mrs. K. P. Battle, Mrs. E. Graham Hayand, Mrs. Annie Bushel, Mrs. Lucy Evans, Mrs. Drusy Lacey, Mrs. H. W. Husted, Mrs. John G. Williams, Mrs. Chas. E. Johnson, Mrs. W. G. Hill, Mrs. Ellen Mordecai, Mrs. Henry Mordecai, Mrs. T. H. Selby, Mrs. H. S. Smith, Miss Sophia Portridge, Mrs. May Speight, Miss Mildred Comesau, Miss Sallie Hayand and Miss Annie Lawrence. After prayer and an address by the late Rev. Dr. Lacey, the following officers were chosen. Mrs. L. O. B. Branch, President; Mrs. Henry Miller, First Vice-President; Mrs. Lucy B. Evans, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Robert Lines, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Mary Lacey, Fourth Vice-President; Miss Sophia Portridge, Secretary; Miss Minnie Mason, Treasurer; with

the following advisory Council. George W. Mordecai, P. F. Pescud, H. W. Husted, William Grines, B. C. Mouly, and Gen. W. R. Cox.

It was in the mind of Miss Sophia Portridge, a lady distinguished for her purity, refinement, and sympathetic nature, that the thought of organizing an association for the re-interment and future care of our dead Heroes first dawned, and it is to her influence and persistent exertions that the first Confederate Cemetery in the late Confederate States of which the writer has any knowledge was organized, and no mother ever nursed her first born with the care she gave to keeping the Cemetery in good order, and to making the Memorial Association a success. She loved and sympathized with every plan intended to alleviate the sorrows and pains of the sick soldiers during the war and when an improvised hospital was furnished near the old Fair Grounds, she was preëminent among the workers. Until the close of the war she was found in the hospitals, cheering and comforting the sick and the wounded, and when these died she saw that boards with their names were placed at the heads of their graves, and thus were the names of many preserved.

HOW THE LOT WAS SECURED.

Having no lot and no money to buy one, voluntary contributions were made by the ladies and Mrs. Henry Burgwyn and Messrs. George Mordecai, James B. Shepard, Francis Gilliam, Paul C. Comerin, P. F. Pescud, Father McNamara and Gen. Thomas Clingman became life members by paying one hundred dollars each. Besides these, contributions were made by our citizens generally, and many ladies became life members by paying one dollar, through the efforts of a committee comprising some of the most charming maidens then known in this city. The late George W. Mordecai, whom everybody loved and whose memory is and ever will be cherished by all who knew him, and Mr. P. F. Pescud, another patriotic and devoted citizen, were appointed to select and secure a suitable lot. After devoting an hour or two every day for some weeks to a survey of the suburbs, the premises now known as the "Ladies' Memorial Cemetery" was agreed upon. This land was owned by the late Henry Mordecai, and this gentleman knew that Mr. Pescud, as a member of the City Council, had for years advocated the necessity of a larger and more suitable cemetery than the old one on Horgelt Street,



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1895.
Raleigh, North Carolina.

and insisted that one should be secured and beautified. When therefore, in company with Mr. George Mordecai he asked Mr. Henry Mordecai to make a donation of as many acres as the ladies wanted, and as an inducement for such liberality agreed to raise a joint stock company to purchase his land adjoining and to convert it into a cemetery and park, the generous Mordecai replied: "Mr. Pescud, the Ladies' Memorial Association is welcome to as many acres of my land as is needed for such a sacred purpose without any consideration, and not only this, but concerning the enterprise you refer to, and which has been so long on your heart, I will aid you to the extent of my ability in the price of the land wanted for the purpose." With the assistance of Col. W. E. Anderson, then Cashier of the State National Bank, and who was for years the faithful Treasurer of the Association, the Oakwood Cemetery was soon organized. Hence to the Ladies' Memorial Association are our citizens indebted for that most beautiful park and cemetery, and to the lamented George W. Mordecai, whose abounding charity God only knows are they chiefly indebted for the adornments made therein. A part of nearly every day until his last fatal illness he spent in superintending the improvements of the grounds.

CONDITIONS OF THE GROUNDS WHEN DONATED.

The land was covered with native oaks and pines and was full of gulches. On the west side was a deep ravine and the cost of removing superfluous trees by the roots, grading, terracing, opening the walks and graves more than absorbed all the money raised, and a further call for funds had to be made. This was liberally responded to. The work of preparing the grounds was done by Mr. John Walters under the direction of Mr. P. F. Pescud.

DIS-INTERRING AND RE-INTERRING THE BODIES OF OUR DEAD.

The late Geo. W. Whiting* was chairman of the Committee to ascertain where our fallen heroes were buried and to have their remains dis-interred and removed to the Cemetery. He, assisted by Misses Blanche Brigg, Annie Lovejoy and Sue B. Pescud, remarked in pencil all the head-boards at the graves they found and prepared a list of the names written thereon. Before the graves were opened Mr. P. F. Pescud, aided by the ladies, received and superintended the re-interment of the remains, which work occu-

*The late George W. Whiting has long since passed away; he is at rest in the Confederate Cemetery, and a verse from one of his poems is engraved on the face of a Confederate Monument, which stands at the Northeast corner of the Cemetery.

pied several weeks. It is in this connection proper to mention that we were forced to re-inter the remains of our noble soldiers before the Cemetery was in readiness, because of the heartlessness of the wretch sent by the authorities at Washington City to prepare a Cemetery for the Federal dead in which confiscated ground most of our dead were buried. This said Nero sent insulting messages to the Memorial Association insisting on the removal of the Confederate dead before the cemetery was in readiness for the graves to be opened and finally threatened that if our dead were not removed in twenty-four hours their remains would be thrown in the public road.

It is needless to say this inhuman conduct and threat, coming from such a source, moved to activity every loyal citizen of the town and with commendable alacrity they responded to the call of the ladies and preparations were immediately begun for their removal to the Cemetery. This work was done almost entirely by the young men of the city who had fought side by side with their comrades. It was a "labor of love." They came with picks and wheel barrows determined never to cease until the last Southern soldier was removed to a place of safety. They were assisted in this work by our faithful women walking by their sides, cheering and encouraging them as they trudged the weary distance between the two cemeteries under a scorching summer sun. One good woman, seeing them almost overcome by the task, begged a cask of beer and walking by their side gave it out as she saw they needed it. Just here a touching little incident. One of the coffins had been a little strained at its joinings, by handling, allowing a long, half curled lock of fair hair to escape, which hung down as the coffin was lifted from the wagon. That the young men of this day may appreciate the value of the work done so cheerfully and yet with so much sadness of soul, we will state that when most of the coffins reached the cemetery they were sadly in need of repairs, others were half full of a most offensive fluid, as the coffins at the top leaked badly. In removing them from the wagons to the graves, the persons and clothing of those thus employed were thoroughly saturated, but such was the love of our noble boys for their late comrades in arms and so heartily did they sympathize with the ladies in their work, that none flinched or complained, though some were physically prostrated by excessive fatigue. The work of removing our dead from the spot where they were so obnox-



EX-PRESIDENTS OF MEMORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1. Mrs. Philip Williams,
Winchester, Virginia.
2. Mrs. E. D. Wright,
Vicksburg, Mississippi.
3. Mrs. Bettie Walters Flinn,
Danville, Virginia.
4. Mrs. Joseph B. Batchelor,
Raleigh, North Carolina.
5. Mrs. Thomas J. Hamilton,
Thomson, Georgia.
6. Mrs. M. R. Barbour,
Manassas, Virginia.

ious being accomplished, attention was now turned to gathering them from far off battlefields. The thirsty soil of Gettysburg drank in some of the best blood of North Carolina and from this place one hundred and thirty-seven bodies were brought home at one time, one hundred and thirty-seven graves, with open, hungry mouths, to receive a like number of bodies, was a scene rarely witnessed by human eyes. At this time the Ladies' Memorial Association was formally organized and work was begun putting the Cemetery in order. The walks were laid off, grass seed sown, flowers and shrubs planted, a handsome Confederate Monument was erected and a beautiful iron pavilion was placed in the center of the grounds, wooden headstones were exchanged for granite ones and the present system of marking them by numbers and recording both name and number in a register was adopted.

We have in our Cemetery handsome and imposing monuments to the following brave and distinguished men: Gen. George B. Anderson, Col. Harry Burgwyn, Col. Turner McLoud, Col. Randolph A. Shotnell and Capt. W. C. Stronch. In 1883 one hundred and seven Confederate dead were removed from the National Cemetery at Arlington and with all the solemnity befitting the occasion were laid to rest in their own native soil. At the rate of one per month the Veterans from our Soldiers' Home near the city are transferred to our "City of the Dead," which keep the number ever increasing. We now number about one thousand graves of as brave men as ever drew sword for their country. Lying side by side with our North Carolina dead are forty-six South Carolinians, forty-four Georgians, eight Alabamians, eight Mississippians, four Virginians, two Floridians, two Tennesseans, one Texan, hung by order of Kilpatrick for firing on the streets of Raleigh as his command approached the Capitol on the morning of the surrender), one Louisianan, one from Arkansas, three Confederate States Marines and one hundred and six unknown dead. The cemetery is divided into sections, and each State has allotted to it a certain portion. Granite head stones have been placed at the head of each grave on which are inscribed the name of the soldier, the State from which he came, and each for future reference has been renumbered. At a meeting of the Association held May 3d, 1867, it was decided that the 10th of May, being the anniversary of the death of the immortal Stonewall Jackson, should

be observed as "Memorial Day" and that the exercises should be public so far as to meet in the Capitol square and to proceed from thence to the Cemetery. The older members of the Association well remember the meeting in the room at the Capitol square of a number of faithful men and women who walked to the cemetery carrying their garlands and crosses of flowers, and closely followed and watched by several Federal officers detailed by the military authorities who then governed the State, to see that no procession was formed. "Indeed the threat was made that if the Ladies' Memorial Association, chiefly women and children did form a procession, it would be fired on without further warning." On this day there were no exercises of any kind, not even a prayer, and it demanded some courage and independence from those who walked under the dripping skies, through the ankle deep mud of the country road which is now "Oakwood Avenue" to fulfill this poor duty to the dead. Beautiful Oakwood did not then exist. The Confederate Cemetery was a solitary enclosure in the woods full of newly made graves, scarcely giving promise of the neatness and order which now marks the sacred spot.

October 4th, 1869, Mrs. L. O. B. Branch resigned the office of President, which she had exercised with great ability, contributing greatly to the success of the Association, and Mrs. T. H. Selby was elected in her place. Mrs. Selby died in 1870 and Mrs. H. T. Smith was elected. At her death Mrs. Robert Lewis became President. Since that time the Presidents have been Mrs. Robert H. Jones, Mrs. Leo D. Heorlt, Mrs. Joseph B. Batchelor and Mrs. Garland Jones, who now fills the office. At the annual meeting June 27th, 1883, it was moved by Mrs. W. S. Primrose and adopted by the Ladies' Memorial Association, that in the future, the subject of the oration on Memorial Day, be the war services of one of the generals or of some distinguished officer of North Carolina, or some notable event connected with the State's history, that the orator be chosen by the family of the officer, who should be selected as the subject, and that the orations be placed among the archives of the State as material for history. For seventeen years this rule has been observed and we now have a collection of most valuable orations delivered by some of the States' most gifted orators. In this length of time the lives of Generals Branch, Pender, Ramseur, Grimes, Pettigrew, Hill, Whiting, Daniels, Ransom, Anderson, Cling-

ham, Laerenthorpe, McRae and Gordon have been subjects. Also addresses on the "Junior Reserves" and "Private Soldiers" of North Carolina, the "Immortal 26th Regiment" and "The events that led up to the war and the first year of the war."

At the first annual meeting of the Association held in the Commons Hall in the Spring of 1867, a large assemblage of our citizens were addressed by that gallant gentleman and unusually gifted orator, the late Major Seaton Gates. Since then the following orators have had the honor to address the Association: Capt. J. J. Davis, Maj. W. M. Robbins, Gen. M. W. Ransom, Col. Robt. H. Cowon, Gen. Wade Hampton, Col. W. F. Green, Gen. W. R. Cox, Capt. Samuel A. Ashe, Capt. Samuel T. Wilkins, Capt. E. R. Stamps, Col. Thomas C. Fuller, Col. Ed. Graham Hayand, Col. Wharton J. Green, Maj. John W. Moore, Col. L. L. Polk, Col. W. H. H. Cowles, Col. H. A. London, Governor A. M. Scoles, Judge W. R. Bennett, Honorable B. H. Bunn, Judge A. C. Avery, Judge W. A. Montgomery, Hon. Febius H. Busbee, Capt. C. B. Denson, Col. Edmond Jones, Col. A. M. Woddell, Maj. Graham Daves, and Judge Duncan McRae. The pastors of the several churches of the city have alternately acted as Chaplains and some of the most distinguished gentlemen of the city have gallantly acted as Chief Marshal.

On May 7th, 1893, at the annual meeting of the Association an auxiliary was formed comprising the young ladies of the city with the following officers and members: Miss Margie Busbee (now Mrs. William Shipp), President; Miss Mabel Hale, Vice-President; Miss Allie Gates, Secretary; Miss Helen McRae, Treasurer. Members: Misses Mary and Elizabeth Daniels, Annie Busbee, Lizzie Jackson, Nannie Jones, Florence Jones, Lorie Parks, Nannie Craig, Ethel Bogley, Blanche Blake, Kate Stronck, Mary Shipp, Mamie Cowper, Maggie Cowper, Louise Busbee, Sophie Busbee, Nellie Heart, Mildred Badger, Lula Ellington, Lizzie Ellington, Elizabeth Hinsdale, and Margaret Hinsdale. The Association feels quite satisfied to leave its work in the hands of these worthy young women feeling sure the trust will be sacredly guarded. Mrs. Joseph B. Batchelor was elected President of the Ladies' Memorial Association. During her term of office, which lasted eight years, little work of importance was undertaken, the formative period of the Association having passed. But interest in the work was kept alive and has increased and much was done at the cemetery in

the way of beautifying the grounds and planting trees and flowers. Mrs. Batchelor resigned her office, April 17th, 1893, and Mrs. Garland Jones was elected to fill her place, and Mrs. F. A. Olds as Secretary. On April 8, 1897, Mrs. Olds resigned and Miss Annie S. Devereaux was elected to fill her place, which position she still holds and serves with fidelity and love. Since Mrs. Jones assumed the duties of President, the work of the Association has been continued. All the records of the Association, including a list of the names of all the dead in the cemetery, have been carefully copied and deposited in the citizens' book in the vault. The graves of the dead brought here from Arlington have been marked by suitable stones and the nucleus of an endowment has been placed at interest. Some slight changes have been made in the details of Memorial Day exercises which it is hoped will make these services more solemn and dignified and more truly in harmony with the feelings of those most vitally interested. It is the hope and the prayer of the older members of the Ladies' Memorial Association that this work be not allowed to die with the passing away of its founders of that generation, which knew the birth of the "storm beaten nation," and which mourns its fall, and whose hearts cherish the fadeless glories of the Confederate flag; but that the younger women to whom these glories are only a tradition will keep alive the memory of the men who died for the "Southern Cause," but who died not in vain, for they died for a great principle and their blood sends a message down through all time. "The reward is in heaven—and their works do follow them." Our Confederate Cemetery is the exclusive property of the Ladies' Memorial Association and within the enclosure the President of the Ladies' Memorial Association has absolute authority in all matters. We have no appropriation and never appeal to the public for aid, but depend entirely on the annual dues of the few faithful and devoted members for support. Death has sadly thinned our ranks, until now only about seventy-five of the noble band of women who organized this association remain and from this number about sixty-three dollars are annually collected. Out of this amount the Cemetery is kept in order and the necessary expenses of Memorial Day are borne.

To keep in good condition a lot of two and one-half acres containing about one thousand graves necessarily requires some expenditure of money. The hedges and shrubbery are to be

kept trimmed and in order, underbrush cleared away, young trees to supply the fast decaying forest, are every year set out, and such flowers as are suitable for the place are kept growing. From May until October the grass is cut once a month. A mound of beautiful growing flowers has been made of a once unsightly spot. The walks that had been badly mashed have been graded, crushed gravel having been used for the purpose and about eight thousand bricks used in draining them. The pavillion has been repaired and repainted. In fact a great deal of much needed work is done every year at the cemetery, and much remains to be done before we can make the last resting place of our fallen heroes the beautiful spot we would have it.

The history of the "Wohe County Memorial Association" is perhaps one of the most interesting in North Carolina as under its auspices much outside work has been accomplished. It was through its efforts the Soldiers' Home was built and through its efforts the magnificent monument that stands at the Western gate of the Capitol was erected, the Monument Association, having been formed of members of the Memorial Association. When the remains of our beloved President Davis were carried through the State for re-interment in Richmond, the Memorial Association, acting with a Committee of Confederate Veterans, had the honor of receiving and caring for them as they lay in State in the rotunda of the Capitol, at which time, leaving at a late hour, the Governor of the State, was not authorized to invite State troops to be present. The President of the Association sent out invitations to each military organization to attend. Several companies accepted the invitation and were handsomely entertained at the Yorbrough House by the Association.

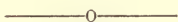
Since the organization of the "Daughters of the Confederacy" in this city, the Memorial Association has always united with the Daughters in all patriotic work and under their united effort a great deal has been accomplished, both for the Soldiers' Home and the Confederate Veterans. The very successful Bazaar held in our city a few years ago for the Veterans was under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association and the Daughters of the Confederacy. The President endeavors conscientiously to keep up the good work commenced by her predecessors and for this purpose, with the exception of the necessary expense of Memorial Day, all of the annual dues of the patriotic, faithful members of the Association are expended. Very few of the

charter members of this Association are left, most of them have crossed over the river to their reward and after a few more partings, and after a few more tears, those who survive will likewise pass over to meet them and other loved ones who are waiting and watching at the "beautiful gate." The present officers of the Ladies' Memorial Association are: Mrs. Garland Jones, President; Miss Annie L. Devereaux, Secretary; Mrs. John S. Pullen, Treasurer. Vice-Presidents: Mrs. A. M. McPheeters, Mrs. Armistead Jones, Mrs. Walter Clarke, Mrs. C. B. Denson, Mrs. W. H. Hughes, Mrs. John Hinsdale, Mrs. Charles Root, Mrs. E. E. Moffit, Mrs. Margaret Shipp, Mrs. Walter Montgomery, Miss Kate McRemmon.

Advisory Board: Dr. P. E. Hines, Col. Thos. S. Kenon, Mr. W. S. Primrose, Hon. Richard H. Battle, Capt. Saml. A. Ashe, Mr. W. H. Hughes, Mr. R. S. Gray, Mr. A. B. Stronch, Mr. Marshall De Lacy Hayand. With the co-operation of the patriotic citizens of this city the ladies of the Memorial Association will continue as they have done to discharge their duties with the fidelity that has ever characterized their management.

In this volume will be found the picture of Mrs. Joseph B. Batchelor, a woman deserving of special mention for her fine qualities of head and heart. Mrs. Batchelor died in 1900, she was greatly beloved, her friends were numerous in all sections of the country.

Miss Sophia Partridge, the founder of the Ladies' Memorial Association, passed away about twenty-five years ago, but her spirit is still with us, and the beautiful work inaugurated by her is still carried on with loving care.



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

When the dark clouds of war spread over this beautiful Southland of ours in 1861, the women of the South enlisted in a cause from which there is no discharge. Young and old, gray haired matron, as well as blushing womanhood, were enrolled in a cause that is written upon the heart of every truly loyal Southern woman. 'Tis true we marched not forth in martial line, but we taught to the world the beautiful lesson of patient



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1888.
Washington, North Carolina.

endurance and unyielding faith, and by our hope and sympathy inspired a great principle within the bosom of every Confederate Soldier, which can never die.

'Tis said that Stephen D. Lee was asked after his surrender at Vicksburg, why did not the Southern people give up, he replied, "The women of the South would never agree to it." Gen. Lee said, "If it had not been for the devotion of the Southern women the war would not have lasted over two years."

"The brightest star upon our shield,
Undimmed without a stain,
Is that, we refused to yield—
Refused alas—in vain."

Ours was a fight of watching, cheering, weeping and praying, and when all was lost, we sat alone in our defeat and with "a sorrow which never flitting" still is written on the tablets of the heart. Our greatest victory began at Appomattox a "scene upon which no Confederate Soldier ever enters without uncovered head and no truly Southern woman except on bended knee." When husband and father lay down shield and buckler near the apple tree and with parole placed next to the heart, under the threadbare and faded old gray jacket, as they returned to our desolate home, then and there we gained our greatest victory—that of heroic patience. We sing no loud oratorios of victory, we celebrate no national jubilees, we sing of our great suffering in a low minor strain. We wreath no graves with victor's laurels, but mournfully mingle the laurels with cypress and deck their last resting place. When the end came, did we sit with folded hands? Nay, with uncomplaining fortitude, we "accepted the situation" and though our once beautiful town that had nestled so peacefully upon the historic banks of the Pamlico, lay now a blackened ruin, the tall chimneys like lone sentinels stood guard over once happy homes. We cheerfully went, some of us, from cushioned parlors to hard washboards; from pleasant homes to distant cities, to live among strangers, thereby supporting aged mothers and sometimes, crippled fathers. The silken gown was exchanged for the homespun dress, and fair hands became the bent and wrinkled hands of toil. So we then began our struggles and have thus fought a valiant battle, until within almost every Southern home dwells a heroine. While thus engaged had we forgotten our dead? Oh, no, with the cry of need daily in our ears, many without homes, no

churches in which to worship our God, we could not reach beyond; but were utterly powerless financially.

The women of Beaufort County, North Carolina, are multi-millionaires in self-sacrifice and devotion to that which they conceive to be right. True to their nature, they cling to their loved and lost, with a devotion that is undying; out of such love sprang the Memorial Association of Beaufort County, which was organized at Washington, N. C., in September, 1893, with the following officers: Mrs. Bryan Grimes, President; Mrs. J. G. Bragaw, Vice-President; Miss Maggie Sparrow, Secretary; and Miss E. M. B. Hoyt, Treasurer. Since the President was a non-resident of the town, the arduous work of the Association fell upon the Vice-President and most faithfully did she perform her duty. To her untiring zeal is due much of the success. She continued in office until God's finger touched her and she slept. Our dead were in every cemetery of the town, so on every Memorial Day, a march was made to every grave; and right here I must call a few names of that faithful company: Mrs. J. G. Bragaw, Mrs. Frank Havens, Mrs. Sarah Redding, Mrs. Nat. Harding, Mrs. Charles Gallagher, Mrs. Richard Lewis, Mrs. C. M. Payne, Mrs. Sallie Gallagher, Mrs. Charles Thomas, Mrs. Oliver Jarvis, Mrs. Christine Jarvis, Mrs. Mary MacDonald, Misses Sallie Midgett, Sallie Cowell, Mattie Fowle, Bettie Hoyt, Eleanor and Mary Moules, Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Joseph Saunders, Mrs. T. J. Harding, Mrs. W. B. Morton, Mrs. Margaret Arthur Call, and others. Through rain and heat, many old and feeble, they marched just in the rear of the military; they never faltered and no grave was neglected. Some years ago, as we passed down the street in one of the marches, on Memorial Day an ex-Confederate remarked to another, "I saw endurance and fortitude during the war but that is about as good marching as I have ever seen." As prosperity began to smile upon us we desired something more lasting than flowers. We wanted to erect a monument to those who live in fame, but not in life. We began to solicit contributions and many of the merchants and citizens responded liberally. We gave dinners and other entertainments; with the aid of the young ladies and gentlemen we held a concert and realized over two hundred dollars, the largest amount raised at one time here since the war, up to that time, thus showing that if you want to touch the hearts of Beaufort County, speak of her heroes. The Memorial

Associations throughout the whole South have done a noble and grand work.

We love the old South, we love her for the victories she has won and the history she has made, which is not only the admiration of her own country, but also beyond the seas. We stood by her in her suffering, and with her have worked up from defeat to prosperity. Dixie land now blossoms like a rose, she has trampled disaster under her feet. The busy hum of the Confederate Soldier's hammer has made music as she rose from her ashes. Our more fortunate brothers have erected costly monuments of stone and enduring brass to immortalize the ashes of their dead, while we, in most cases, have only been able to erect ours in tender hearts and sacred memory. A granite shaft surmounted by the statue of a private soldier stands upon a beautiful plat in the center of Oakdale Cemetery. In this plat we inter the sacred dust of Veterans, if so requested. The monument cost \$2,250.00. When the corner stone was laid, May 10, 1888, Governor Daniel Fowle, a native of our city, was the orator; General Lewis was the Chief Marshal; F. H. Busbee, Grandmaster of Masons, officiated. Here the dogwood pitches her white tent in the Springtime and daises whiten hill and dale with fragrant snow. Blue birds and robins trill their love songs in woodland bower. Gentle winds from Pamlico's gentle bosom sing soft requiem.

White-winged angels sing a lullaby
O'er the sacred dust where heroes lie,
With folded wings and bending low
They sweetly sing where flowers grow
Above our sleeping dead.

After the completion of the monument, the Confederate dead in surrounding cemeteries were interred at the monument. The remains of seventeen of Georgia's soldiers, who were killed in defence of the city, September 1863, were tenderly placed under its welcome shadow through the tender ministrations of Mrs. W. H. Call.

Charter Members: Mrs. J. G. Bragaw, Mrs. M. E. Brady, Mrs. H. O. Handy, Mrs. A. B. Foreman, Mrs. J. B. Hoyt, Mrs. Charles Gallagher, Misses Annie Gallagher, E. M. B. Hoyt, Sallie Midgett, Annie Demille, E. S. Sparrow, Caddie Sparrow, Mamie Cowell, M. J. Sparrow, Sallie Cowell.

Ere I close, let me lay a spray of Mignonette for love's sake, upon the grave of one who may truthfully be called the father

of the Memorial Association in our city, the late Maj. Thos. J. Sparrow. Like the fragrance of the Mignonette his devotion to this sacred cause still lingers with us. His tender loving heart always beat responsively to the call of the care-worn and needy, as he looked into the seamed and wrinkled faces of his old comrades; he wanted to help them, and to the women of our patriotic old city he came with his burden. Love took it gladly, he knew where to go and to whom to come. To his memory and the company he commanded we have named our Chapter of the Children of the Confederacy, The Washington Gray Chapter—the first chapter organized in the State of North Carolina and the third in the South.

The dear old flag is furled,
The eleven stars are shining still,
Upon the field of azure blue,
The crimson bars we loved so well,
The rainbow claims their scarlet hue;
The dove of peace has perched once more
Upon our shields, and days of yore
Live over in our hearts again.

MARGARET ARTHUR CALL,
Secretary.



MRS. AMARINTHA SNOWDEN,
Charleston, South Carolina.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



SOUTH CAROLINA



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

On May 14th, 1866, a meeting of the Ladies of Charleston was held in the parlor of the Mills House, for the purpose of organizing an Association to perpetuate the martyrdom of the Confederate dead. The Rev. Dr. Backman was requested to act as Chairman of the meeting and commenced the ceremonies with an earnest prayer and the reading of the 31st Psalm, followed by a very chaste and appropriate address, reviewing the object for which the Association was about to be organized. After organization, officers were elected, President, Vice-President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Directresses. Mrs. Mary Amarintha Snowden, who had been at the head of the Soldiers' Relief Association of Charleston during the war, was chosen as President, which position she held until her death in February, 1898. It was resolved, "That the Ladies of this Association visit the graves of the Confederate dead on the 16th of June, the anniversary of the Battle of Secessionville on James Island, near Charleston." At the second meeting it was resolved, "That the Ladies' Memorial Association of Charleston, inspired by a sacred love for their honored dead, most respectfully invite the ladies of every town and village throughout the State to unite with them on the 16th of June in assembling at the graves of Confederate dead, wherever one should sleep, from the mountains to the seaboard, for the purpose of strewing with garlands, accompanied with suitable exercises, the cherished resting places of the brave and noble martyrs of the State. Every paper in the State was requested to publish the above resolutions, and to call special attention to them. The day was generally observed throughout the State. Business was suspended in the city and several thousands of the citizens attended the ceremonies at Magnolia Cemetery.

After an oration, and during the singing of an ode composed for the occasion, the graves were solemnly decorated. In 1867 it was impossible to follow the program of the previous year, it being inadvisable in the position of our public affairs; it was therefore resolved, "That all addresses, odes, and so forth be omitted, the graves of our noble dead to be quietly and unobtrusively decorated, so as to prevent all excuse for interference or collision with what would prove annoying."

June being so late in the season it was determined to change the day for Memorial services to the 10th of May, the anniversary of the death of "Stonewall Jackson." The Board of Trustees of Magnolia Cemetery had given, during the war, a plat of ground where soldiers who were killed or had died in or near Charleston were interred. It was the desire of our Association to place a suitable monument in the center of this holy spot. In 1869 designs were called for and the corner stone of the monument was laid on "Memorial Day," in 1870. The Legislature of South Carolina came liberally to the aid of the Association and gave \$1000.00—and a large quantity of granite and marble, left from the building of the State House in Columbia. By the time the Association was ready to receive it the government of the State had passed into the hands of those who had no sympathy with the objects of the Association. To overcome this obstacle required the unwearied perseverance of the President of this Association, and she finally extorted from Governor Scott an order for the delivery of a part of the material which the Legislature had granted. It is from the material thus obtained that more than 800 headstones and the granite base which forms the pedestal of that monument which now stands in the center of the Soldier's Plat have been erected. The Confederate Dead who fell at Gettysburg early attracted the attention of this Association. Those who fell and who lay in the battlefields of Virginia and Maryland we felt reposed among friends and sympathizers, but it was not so with those who fell in Pennsylvania. There the graves were regarded as those of rebels and traitors, and it was earnestly desired to bring home the soldiers of South Carolina who lay on the field of Gettysburg. Here was a new case calling for the active energy of the President. She visited Gettysburg, where she found a gentleman, Mr. Weaver, who had looked with a friendly eye upon the Southern soldiers and who had taken such notes that the graves



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.
Unveiled 1882,
Charleston, South Carolina.

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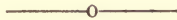
could be identified. Some of the soldiers were interred on the field of battle and the owners of the ground refused to give up the bodies unless they were paid for. The perseverance of the President, and it should be added, of the farmer's wife, finally obtained his consent to their removal. A large number were lying in a field since set apart as a Union Cemetery, and it was necessary to obtain permission for their removal. This was obtained after some delay. Before the work of disinterment could be effected Mr. Weaver died, but his son, Dr. R. B. Weaver, superintended the removal and interment of more than eighty South Carolinians. The remains arrived in Charleston, and on the 10th of May, 1871, were buried in Magnolia Cemetery.

Headstones were also placed over the remains of thirty Confederate Marines buried in the Seamen's burying ground on the Ashley River. The monument, the corner stone of which had been laid in 1870, was not ready for unveiling until the Fall of 1882, when it was unveiled with suitable ceremonies. This association paid \$1,000 to the Trustees of Magnolia Cemetery, they agreeing to secure in perpetuity the proper care and attention to those honored graves. It has always responded to all calls for aid in the raising of monuments to the dead of South Carolina, and assisted in rescuing from oblivion the neglected graves of our Confederate soldiers who died in prison at Johnson's Island. A contribution was sent in 1892 to the Jefferson Davis Monument fund, and one to the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Virginia.

At first the wreaths were made at a Public Hall by the citizens generally, but for some years they have been made at the Confederate Home, by the young ladies of the Confederate Home College, assisted by pupils from the Public Schools, and by some of the "United Daughters of the Confederacy." Evergreens and moss are furnished free by friends, and wagons are lent for conveyance of wreaths and crosses to the cemetery. No fees are collected, but boxes are held at the gate of the Cemetery, by two maimed veterans, for contributions. The Veterans attend in a body, escorted by most of the volunteer military companies of the City, the Cadets of the South Carolina Military Institute, and of the Porter Military Academy, headed by a brass band. After the delivery of a prayer, the reading of an ode, an oration, and the firing of a salute, just before the setting of the sun "in a spot overlooking the waters which were never parted by a

hostile keel so long as an artillery-man remained with his port fire behind the guns which guarded them; and in sight of Fort Sumter, the once battered and ragged fortress, which, though often assaulted was never carried by storm," the graves are decorated to the strains of martial music. The solemn and beautiful exercises being ended, the large concourse departs, leaving the honored dead crowned with the tokens of an undying remembrance. Our Association consists now of the officers and directresses, many of whom we can not expect to have with us very much longer, but as our ranks are thinned we bring in some "daughter or granddaughter," thereby hoping to preserve our identity as an Association, and to keep up the honored custom and sacred duty of repairing once a year to lay garlands on the graves of the martyrs of the Southern Cause.

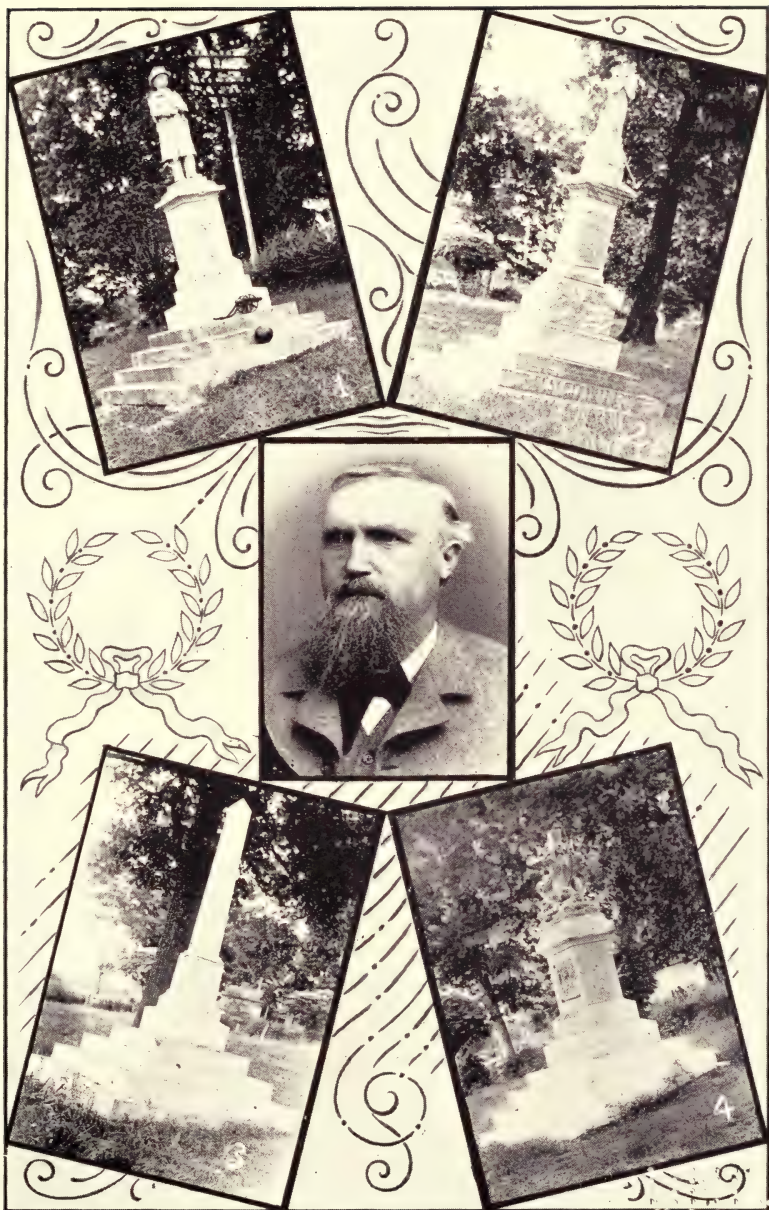
ALICE A. GAILLARD PALMER,
President.



LADIES' CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, FORT MILL, SOUTH CAROLINA.

While heaven and earth were yet the requiem ringing, and wires throughout the world flashing the mournful message:—"The great executive of the Southern Confederacy has been released from martyrdom and his broken spirit, now healed in glory, basks in the Eternal rest of God," citizens assembled to revere and honor his great memory, the Veterans forming an Association in his name—likewise, at the same time, a few patriotic, sympathetic women banded together to aid, with heart and hand, in all the interests and endeavors of the "Jefferson Davis Memorial Association." It was the impulse of the hour, not one realizing it was a thread on history's page she was weaving. Our first records were lost, unfortunately. In two years our membership increased to thirty-two; resolutions were adopted and a new basis of government formed. An Executive Committee of five were added to the controlling board. Our by-laws constitute the usual formula. In 1901 we were incorporated in the Confederated Southern Memorial Association.

Miss Nan Thornwell, Miss Bessie White and Mrs. W. A. Watson have each served as Secretary and Treasurer. There has been but one President, and she has gently and efficiently guided this band of earnest women. Long may she fill the chair she so



1. Confederate Monument.

2. Woman's Monument.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL E. WHITE.

3. Slave Monument.

4. Catawba Indian Monument.

Fort Mill, South Carolina.

gracefully and lovingly occupies. By death and removals our list is shortened and to-day our roll numbers but twenty-five. The governing board is composed as follows: Mrs. J. B. Mack, President; Mrs. S. E. White, first Vice-President; Mrs. J. M. Spratt, second Vice-President; Mrs. R. F. Grier, third Vice-President; Mrs. J. W. Ardery, fourth Vice-President; Mrs. L. P. Fulp, Secretary and Treasurer.

While in 1897 quite a large chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was formed here, to the Ladies' Memorial Association belongs the sacred privilege of leading the multitude in the annual Memorial Day services in honor of our heroic dead, the host who in valor sleep, whose wondrous deeds we keep as trophies of a stirring past in the shrine of our hearts held fast. To the day when all shall be crowned, a victor of true renown, for each "a crown shall wear because of the cross they bear."

In 1890 the first monument to the soldiers of 61-65 was erected in Confederate Park by the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Five years later, through the veneration and love of our esteemed townsman and comrade, Capt. Samuel E. White, a monument to the women of the Confederacy, stood side by side with the soldiers' shaft, on whose tablet many local names of "heroines in the strife" are written in gilt engraving for all time, that while the Confederacy was young in years, no age shall dim the memory of our holy love. Col. Jno. P. Thomas, of Columbia, South Carolina, was the orator of the occasion. A copy of the united thanks of our Association was read, calling forth modest depreciation of his worth from the magnanimous donor. It is added to the fame of Capt. Samuel E. White as a builder, that he is the first to crystallize into enduring marble, the Southerners' debt of gratitude to those faithful slaves who, in keeping the trust laid upon them to guard the homes, the property and honor of their masters who were serving the South on the field—will ever deserve forbearance from the people of the South. At the unveiling of this monument to the Faithful Slaves, Mr. Polk Miller of Richmond, Va., made a unique and inspiring address in eulogy of the slaves.

Our Park, which has been thus dedicated, has passed into memorial ground of an honored antiquity, for in 1900 Capt. Saml. E. White and Mr. Jno. M. Spratt erected a fourth monument, dedicated to the "Catawba Indians," which is a handsome and fitting testimonial to their friendly relations with the white race, many of whom served as "high privates" in the Confederate

ranks. Capt. Saml. E. White deserves to appear in this history in recognition of his beautiful tribute, to the "Women of the Confederacy," for his testimonial to the Faithful Slaves and his devotion to Southern memories. It is to be regretted that a description of these unique monuments does not accompany the sketch.

In April, 1903, the Ladies' Memorial Association was called on to mourn the death of their first Vice-President, Mrs. Saml. E. White. Her death was sudden, and expressions of sympathy were forwarded to her bereaved husband and family by old and young, rich and poor, who thus paid tribute to the loveliness of her character, the gentleness of her disposition and purity of her life. The ladies of the Memorial Association of Fort Mill, in paying tribute to her memory, say: "She was our first Vice-President and the most ardent and influential member of the Association. Her wise counsel, prudent forethought and prompt liberality made her our moving spirit and popular leader. Sad indeed are our hearts, when we feel that no more will we have her dear presence with us and no more hear her sweet words of wise, loving counsel. By inheritance her veins were filled with patriotic blood, and so she ably seconded her husband's efforts in erecting the monuments to the Soldiers, the Women, the Faithful Slaves and the Catawba Indians that adorn Confederate Park, and very much of the beauty and grace of the marble, as well as of the eloquent and thrilling inscriptions, are the products of her taste and fluent pen. May Eternity set her seal on all that is held highest in perpetuating the brave, the noble, the faithful and the good, meeting a just reward of recompense for the bonds of the flesh, and in Heaven may their praise eternal fill the everlasting city of our God."

'Till earth and sea shall be no more,
Let marble and brass their deeds enshrine,
The laurel and cypress their memory entwine.
Our heart and tongue cease not to tell,
Of those who live and those who fell.

MRS. L. P. FULP,
Secretary.



TENNESSEE



BETHEL CEMETERY AND LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The Ladies' Memorial Association had its origin in the natural and affectionate desire of the Southern women of Knoxville, that the graves of the Confederate soldiers who are buried here should not be neglected. The Federal Government had collected the remains of the Union soldiers from all parts of Northern East Tennessee into the beautiful National Cemetery in North Knoxville, which with praiseworthy munificence it carefully keeps and adorns.

Sixteen hundred or more Confederate soldiers, representing every Confederate State, including Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, died in hospitals or fell in battle in the vicinity of Knoxville. Many of them were buried in the County Cemetery. The graves of others were mere trenches, shallow and hastily made in the environs of the city. Fortunately a death and burial record was preserved, and when after the war the ladies of the Memorial Association began their work of love, they were able in most instances to identify the dead. The Association was organized on the 13th day of May, 1868, in the old Union Bank building, on Main street.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

Mrs. I. L. French, Mrs. J. A. Rayl, Mrs. W. M. Beorden, Mrs. H. L. McClung, Mrs. W. M. House, Mrs. E. Fletcher, Mrs. J. M. Boyd, Mrs. M. Buckwell, Mrs. W. Morrow, Mrs. M. L. Rogers, Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. L. C. Shepard, Mrs. W. P. Elliott, Mrs. L. Gillespie, Miss R. O'Conner, Miss E. Ledgewick, Miss Anna Peed, Misses Fannie Moses, Lucy Alexander, Fannie Alexander, Amanda White, Mary Ault, Missie Ault, Fannie House, Hattie Craig, Miss McClung, E. McClung, Lizzie Welcker, Sophie Park, Ella Cocke, Sophie Kennedy.

THE FIRST OFFICERS.

President, Mrs. H. L. McClung; Vice-President, Miss Fannie Alexander; Secretary, Miss Sophie Park; Treasurer, Miss R. O'Connor. The primary purpose of its founders was to collect the remains of the Confederate soldiers, and to watch over and protect the graves. In pursuance of this design, very soon after the organization was effected, the Association made application to the County Court of Knox County to be allowed the custody of that portion of the public cemetery in which so many Confederate soldiers were buried. The request was readily granted.

THE CHARTER.

On October 7, 1872, a charter was granted to the Ladies' Memorial Association by the Chancery Court of Knox County. The charter members were: Mrs. Jos. L. Gaines, Miss Moody White, Miss Sophie Kennedy, Mrs. W. P. Elliott and Mrs. L. C. Shepard. January 30, 1873, a deed was executed by Knox County to the Ladies' Memorial Association of that part of the County Cemetery containing the graves of Confederate soldiers, and since that time it has been known as "Bethel Cemetery." During all the time since the establishment of the Association the ladies have, with unfailing devotion, diligently prosecuted their noble purpose. The premises have been enclosed, a house erected, and a tenant and watchman secured. To the full extent of the limited means at the command of the Association, the grounds have been improved and adorned. Every year, upon Memorial Day, the graves have been decorated with flowers, and without ostentation or parade appropriate exercises have been held in honor of the dead and of the cause for which they died. About the year 1882 the Association had increased in strength to an extent which, in the opinion of its members, justified them in undertaking to erect a monument. They had long cherished this design but had not, until this time, felt assured of their ability to accomplish it. At first they met with but little encouragement. Southern men had not much to give. They were rebuilding their homes and broken fortunes. But they were willing and the ladies were patient and persevering. The fund grew gradually but surely and at last it was completed, and on the 21st day of May, 1891, more than twenty-six years after the end of the war, they laid the corner-stone of a monument which shall be a visible token to posterity of the

love and veneration of the people of the South for the brave men who gave their lives to a sacred cause.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

The following account of the laying of the corner-stone of the monument appeared in the Knoxville Daily Tribune of May 22, 1891: "Yesterday was Confederate Memorial Day. Yesterday afternoon, amid hundreds of tear-stained eyes, in Bethel Cemetery, the corner-stone of the monument to Tennessee Confederate Dead was laid with appropriate ceremonies. A long line of battle scarred veterans, whose eyes beamed with that gallantry, bravery and loyalty that characterized their career in the war, surrounded the scene to cast a flower in loving remembrance on the urn of the sacred tomb of their dead comrades. With tender touch, dainty hands distributed the beautiful and fragrant flowers along the lines of soldiers' graves, while with soft step they gently trod on the sacred city of the dead. Many and many were the flowers that fell to the earth wet with tears as a mother, sister, daughter and wife's heart bled as she mourned the loss of the dead hero who slept so sweetly beneath her feet. One felt like removing his hat and bowing his head in reverence as he walked over the flower-strewn grounds. J. W. L. Frierson acted as master of ceremonies. The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone was conducted by Mr. Frank A. Moses.

"The Ladies' Memorial Association was assisted in the exercises and ceremonies by the 'Fred Ault Bivouac Zollicoffer Camp.' The ceremonies were opened with an eloquent and sincere prayer by Rev. Carter Helm Jones, after the assembly call had been sounded on a bugle by Mr. H. S. Jones. The male chorus, composed of Messrs. Charles Neal, Fred Ault, Tom Davis and Arthur E. Davis, assisted by Mr. J. W. Williams, rendered most beautifully the popular old air, 'Oft in the Stilly Night.' This was followed by the most touching and able oration of Rev. W. C. Grace, which is produced below in full. As the oration was being delivered many eyes were wet with tears.

"*Ladies, Members of the Confederate Memorial Association, and Gentlemen, Veterans of the 'Lost Cause.'*—I desire to thank you for the kind invitation given me to participate in the exercises of this day, and to contribute whatever of interest I may be able to this occasion. To you, ladies, especially this must be an hour of supreme satisfaction. The toils and sacrifices of weary years are about to fructify in the consummation of your

long cherished purpose to erect a monument to the memory of those who perished in the cause they believed to be just. For more than twenty years past, I am told, your steadfast purpose has been to accomplish this result; cold indeed would be the heart that could not rejoice with you at this auspicious moment when your hopes are about to be realized. We are not here this afternoon to say one word or to do a single deed intended to awaken bitter recollections, nor to tear open a fresh wound which the balm of years has healed. Years have elapsed since the booming of Fort Sanders' cannon, and the heavy tread of contending soldiery, the animosities engendered then should be buried now. We come here to do an act of simple justice; to lay in the earth this stone, upon which a shaft of marble shall stand to help preserve from oblivion, and perhaps calumny, the memory of the heroic dead who lie buried around it; to perpetuate the memory of men and deeds of valor of which any nation may well be proud.

"I am persuaded that you will not find anywhere to-day, and especially in this enlightened Christian community, any one so base as to with-hold his sympathy from you. I rejoice to believe that the sentiment of a noble and patriotic people, of whatever section of our great country they may be, will approve your devotion and your act. There is nothing which makes me feel prouder of being an American citizen than the fact that the true and noble of every section of our common country are doing what they can to destroy sectional strife and to recognize the sincerity and honesty of their late enemies. In my intercourse with the true soldier of both armies, I find they entertain profound respect for one another. When you hear any man traducing the character and uttering bitter maledictions against 'the cowardly knaves' of the other army, you may set it down as a fact that he is one who never looked down the sights of a shining gun-barrel into the blazing eyes of an advancing foe, nor saw the flash of a sabre as it gleamed in the hands of his enemy in actual combat. Such vituperation is the peculiar province of the microscopic politician who has no virtues to commend him to the suffrage of his constituency and can thrive only on the food of vultures. The true Federal soldier feels it would be a disgrace to have been successfully resisted for four long years and frequently defeated by a half-fed, badly uniformed and badly equipped army of subalterns



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1892.
Knoxville, Tennessee.

and cowards, and the Confederate soldiers would feel equally mortified to have been overcome by an army, however numerous, that possessed none of the elements of true manhood. The truth is both armies were Americans, and the deeds of daring, the prowess of each alike are the heritage of our country.

“The sword of Lee should be as much the pride of the nation as that of Grant. The historian will soon recognize the principles for which both armies contended and will ascribe to each the sincere motives by which it was controlled. Already, as the clouds of war have rolled away and the blindness of passion has subsided, leaving the perspective clear, the world begins to see more definitely the position occupied by the two opposing forces, and I believe the day will come when it will be admitted that the North was contending for the Union even if the Constitution must be sacrificed, and the South was contending for the Constitution even though the Union should perish, each division regarding its principle the most vital. It is not difficult to understand how the two political schools originated. One who has carefully read the proceedings of the Convention held in Philadelphia in 1787, where the Constitution was framed, will readily understand the difficulties confronting them. They first endeavored to so amend the articles of confederation, under which the colonies had been united during the revolutionary war, so as to make the strong government desired by many. And when it was agreed to cast this aside and frame an entirely new constitution, great difficulty was experienced in formulating such articles as would be acceptable to those who were in love with the liberal privileges granted the states under the articles of the Confederation and also to meet the approval of those who were in favor of a more compact government. In every State of the Union there was a strong party opposed to the Constitution, led by men whose patriotism was unquestioned. Patrick Henry opposed its ratification by the assembly of his State with his gigantic powers. The annulling to some extent of State Rights and basing the sovereignty too absolutely on the popular will were his chief objections to the instrument, ‘despotism forms a centralization of power on the one hand and anarchy incident to the instability of democracy on the other,’ were the prominent features presented. There were politicians in those days, just as there are now. In order to get the approval of the legislature and the indorsement of the people of the nine States,

which was necessary to make the Constitution valid, great stress was laid on those parts referring to the privileges of the States where that motion was approved by the people. In other sections great emphasis was laid on those portions referring to the authority of the general government for the same reason. Thus originated two political parties, and in the very beginning of the government the doctrine of States Rights was taught, which was supported by many of the ablest men the nation had produced.

"Therefore the Southern soldier believed his allegiance was due, first to his State and then to the general government. He believed this with all his heart, and so when his State called for his service he responded, believing it to be a sacred duty to do so. Taking this view of his position no one can justly charge him with treason. He can never consent to be called a traitor, or that his children should be taught to regard him as such, for it would be untrue. His opinions were honestly held and his convictions so true he was willing to seal them with his blood. Surrendering to the decision of these issues as determined by the result of the war, like a true man he proposed to abide by it. These differences he regards forever settled, and I am persuaded that the soldier from Mississippi or Louisiana to-day would give his life in defence of his country as freely as the one from Massachusetts or Maine. Legends and facts connected with the resolution, where our forefathers fought for liberty, were as familiar at the hearthstones of South Carolina as to those of New Hampshire, and the inborn love of our common country was developed as sedulously by the mothers of Virginia as of Vermont. These lessons were lasting, and people reared under their influence were filled with patriotism from their cradle. Such were Lee, Johnston and Stonewall Jackson, and such were the men who were with them in the bivouac and on the battle-fields. The luster of such names will adorn the history of any nation, and their honor and bravery united with that of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan with the men who followed them will go down to posterity as the common heritage of a united people. Here, in the presence of these nameless graves this afternoon some of the tenderest memories of our lives are awakened—memories that are dear because they are embalmed in suffering and sacrifice. There, in that grave, perhaps is the dust of a noble boy who went out from the bosom of a happy Georgia home.

"His fond mother blessed him and looked up above,
Commending to Heaven the child of her love;
What anguish was hers her mortal tongue may not say,
When he passed from her sight in the Jacket of Gray.

"But her country called him—she would not repine,
Tho' costly the sacrifice placed on its shrine.
Her heart's dearest hopes on its altar she lay,
When she sent out her boy in the Jacket of Gray.

"Following with brave hearts and unfaltering steps the banner of his gallant leader he rushes on the bristling bayonets of Fort Sanders and goes down to death in the face of a gallant foe. Through the almost angel ministry of womanly hands, by unremitted labor and unstinted sacrifice this cemetery has been prepared; and by the agency of these hands,

"He was laid to rest in his cold, narrow bed;
They may grave on the marble they placed o'er his head,
As the proudest of tributes their sad hearts can pay,
He never disgraced the Jacket of Gray."

"Who then will forbid that these hands which have toiled, and these hearts which have prayed, may to-day unitedly scatter these flowers as tokens of love upon the bosom of this lifeless dust and bid it sleep?

"What need of question now, if he were wrong or right?
He knows ere this whose cause was just in God, the Father's sight,
He wields no warlike weapons now, returns no foeman's thrust;
Who but a coward would revile an honored soldier's dust?"

"It would be a contradiction of a woman's nature untrue to the memory of those she so nobly encouraged in the days 'that tried men's souls.' Thousands of veterans to-day remember times, goaded almost to despair by galling wounds, by bitter cold and by tormenting hunger, they were nerved to heroic endurance of all these by the recollection that mother, sister or sweetheart would expect to hear that their soldier boy faltered not even in the face of death. I myself have seen the snow and the frozen ground crimson with the blood of men with naked feet marching boldly in the line of duty. It is right that you should preserve and perpetuate the memory of such heroism. Patriotism everywhere will commend you for it. In conclusion will you allow me to express the hope that soon your cherished purpose will materialize in the beautiful monument contemplated. This will do what love and marble can to preserve unsullied the names and motives of the heroes who died for the cause they loved.

When in the years to come the children of future generations passing this way shall say to their fathers: 'What mean you by these stones?' let them be told the truth concerning the cause for which these soldiers died, and let no one cast foul aspersions on their names. May this monument stand like a veteran sentinel, who keeps vigil day and night over these graves, quietly saying to those who are buried here:

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
 Dear as the blood ye gave;
 No impious footstep here shall tread,
 The herbage of your grave;
 Nor shall your glory be forgot,
 While fame her record keeps,
 Or honor points the hallowed spot,
 Where valour proudly sleeps.
 This marble minstrels' voiceless stone,
 In deathless song shall tell,
 When many a vanished age hath flown,
 The story how ye fell;
 Nor wreck, nor change nor winter's blight,
 Nor time's remorseless doom
 Shall dim one ray of glorious light
 That gilds your deathless tomb."

THE CORNER-STONE.

Mr. F. A. Moses then stepped forward and conducted the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone. He concluded the ceremonies by saying: "According to an ancient and honorable custom, we deposit in this box the following articles. May the monument to be raised on this foundation remain unimpaired through ages to come."

Names and history of Ladies' Memorial Association.
 Constitution and By-Laws of "Fred Ault Bivouac and
 Zollicoffer Camp."

Two Confederate Flags. Confederate Money.

Speech of Judge Turney on the Civil War.

Pamphlets of Knoxville Confederate newspapers.

Knoxville daily papers. Programme of the ceremonies.

Confederate postage Stamps. Photograph of Generals.

List of Confederate soldiers buried in Bethel Cemetery, six hundred
 unknown dead killed at Fort Sanders.

Copy of pension law of Tennessee.

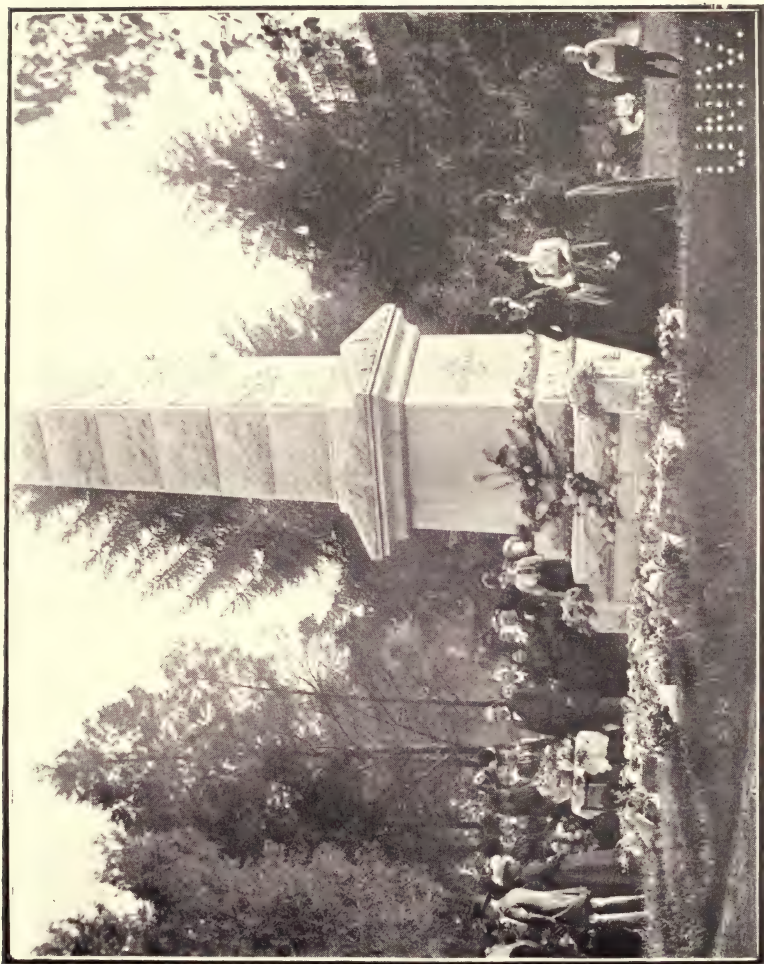
Minie balls and bullets from battle-field of Chickamauga.

Photographic views of Knoxville.

History of battle of Fort Sanders.

Roll of "Fred Ault Bivouac, Zollicoffer Camp," and all soldiers on
 Tennessee Division. Minutes first annual Convention United Con-
 federate Veterans. Cut of monument to be built. Knoxville City
 Directory.

Oration of Rev. W. C. Grace, D. D., delivered upon this occasion.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled Memorial Day, 1892.
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. George M. White, a venerable lady of eighty-one years, deposited the articles in a copper box as the list was read. After the box was closed and hermetically sealed, Mr. Moses delivered it to Mrs. White, and spoke as follows: "This box, which contains the relics and souvenirs of times that are past and hopes that are dead, will now be deposited beneath this corner-stone. This duty is assigned to one who never shirks any duty imposed upon her, or sacrifice required of her—one of those noble, true-hearted Southern mothers who, when the tocsin of war sounded, with tears in their eyes, love and patriotism in their hearts and prayers on their lips sent sons out to battle for home and country. May God's richest blessings rest upon her and all like her." After the box was deposited in the receptacle, the services were concluded. The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone were then concluded with a beautiful prayer by Rev. G. W. Brewer. "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," by the male chorus was one of the sweetest and most appropriate features of the ceremonies. The following is a list of the present officers and members of the Ladies' Memorial Association:

Officers—Miss Missie Ault, President; Mrs. J. R. Mitchell, Vice-President; Mrs. O. N. Payne, Secretary; Mrs. B. P. Elliott, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Moody White, Treasurer. Members—Miss Missie Ault, Miss L. Jourohmon, Mrs. O. N. Payne, Mrs. P. W. Lambright, Mrs. J. W. McTeer, Mrs. B. P. Elliott, Mrs. F. S. Moses, Mrs. J. E. Wilcox, Mrs. C. W. Dabney, Mrs. S. M. Churchwell, Mrs. Ned Akers, Mrs. T. L. Moses, Mrs. E. S. McClung, Mrs. A. P. White, Mrs. W. Hawn, Mrs. J. M. Michie, Mrs. J. A. McKeldin, Mrs. J. W. Caldwell, Mrs. C. O. Ward, Mrs. C. S. Newman, Mrs. T. S. Webb, Mrs. G. P. McTeer, Mrs. W. Caswell, Mrs. Mary Plant, Mrs. S. L. Goodrich, Mrs. Mary Carter, Mrs. Mary Lloyd, Mrs. W. C. Fulcher, Mrs. A. Allison, Mrs. Rep Jones, Mrs. J. H. Crozier, Mrs. J. W. Glenn, Miss Orr, Mrs. Breck, Mrs. C. W. Charlton, Mrs. H. E. Cleage, Mrs. T. S. Devant, Mrs. H. Hudgins, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Sam McKinney, Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. Tom Caldwell, Mrs. A. K. Seldon, Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. C. Brownlow, Miss Ida Hood, Miss Catherine Castul, Miss Moody White, Mrs. R. Page, Mrs. F. Sammons, Mrs. Sophie Hunter, Mrs. Lucy Finnegan, Mrs. Flippen, Mrs. A. J. Campbell, Mrs. J. McGuive, Mrs. Andrew R. Humes, Mrs. Lizzie Turner, Mrs. G. R. McCormick, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Camood, Mrs. James Hall, Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. J.

L. Boyd, Mrs. J. M. Boyd, Mrs. Iva Boyd, Miss R. Davis, Mrs. W. B. Lockett, Sr., Mrs. Luckey, Miss Sallie Jackson, Mrs. Tapley Portlock, Mrs. John McGrath, Mrs. Henry Heavener, Mrs. Lizzie Hicks, Mrs. Litten Thomas, Mrs. W. C. McCoy, Mrs. Maggie Gillespie, Miss Mattie Camden, Mrs. C. Deaderick, Mrs. Lewis Hall, Mrs. R. A. Keller, Mrs. J. A. McNichols, Mrs. H. L. Mizner, Mrs. Eliza Postle, Mrs. C. W. Steel, Mrs. C. O. Word, Mrs. Andrew Navem, Mrs. N. B. Haynes, Miss Pattie Boyd, Mrs. Klutz, Mrs. Kern, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Mrs. Joe Porter, Mrs. A. P. White, Mrs. C. C. Hill, Mrs. Sam McLillian, Mrs. Geo. Henderson, Miss Mamie Henderson, Mrs. Laura Snift, Miss Rose Badget, Mrs. Laura Lewis, Mrs. M. Buckwell, Mrs. Charles O'Lutz, Mrs. Daniel Briscoe, Mrs. William Hazen, Mrs. George W. White, Mrs. Alice D. Roberts, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Gibson, Mrs. Susie Howard McCalla, Miss Margaret Lewis McCalla. The officers at present: Mrs. Wm. Caswell, President; Miss Missie Ault, Vice-President; Mrs. Mary Lloyd, Secretary; Mrs. S. P. Hunter, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Moody White, Treasurer; Mrs. J. T. McTeer, Chairman of Executive Committee. The names of many ladies who have assisted in the noble work do not appear in the list. Some have changed their residence and some have passed away. Among the latter we especially recollect Mrs. L. C. Sheppard, a noble woman, to whose untiring efforts much of the success of the Association is due.

THE MONUMENT.

The contract for the erection of the monument was awarded to a Knoxville firm, Messrs. Geo. W. Callahan & Bros., and right well have they discharged their duty. They have not only erected a monument which is an honor to the brave men who sleep under its shadow and an ornament to the city of the dead in which it stands, but they have liberally contributed to the cost of its construction, and have done what they could to make it what it is. The statue was designed by Mr. Lloyd Branson of Knoxville, and is remarkable for its expression of quiet courage and disciplined enthusiasm. Mr. Branson has been exceedingly fortunate in this statue, and it will be a monument to his genius as well as to the brave souls whose death it commemorates. The pedestal and shaft on which the heroic statue stands is exactly the correct height to show the figure of the Confederate private as he stands at "parade rest" to advantage.

The shaft of the monument is twelve feet square at the base and forty-eight feet high. On the north side is the inscription:

Our
Confederate
Dead.

On the South of it is a longer inscription, which reads thus:

This Shaft
Placed here with reverent hands, May 19, 1892,
By the Ladies' Memorial Association of Knoxville, Tennessee,
Commemorates
The heroic courage and the unshaken constancy
of more than 1,600 soldiers of the South,
Who, in the great war between the States, 1861 to 1865,
Were inspired
By the holiness of a patriotic and impersonal love,
And in the mountain passes of Tennessee, whether on stricken
field or in hospital ward,
Gave ungrudgingly their lives to their country.

"And their deeds, proud deeds shall remain for us,
And their names, dear names without stain for us,
And the glories they won shall not wane for us,
In legend and lay,
Our heroes in gray
Though dead, shall live over again for us."

On the East side is this poetry:

"Forgotten! No! We can not all forget,
Or when we do, farewell to honor's face,
To hope's sweet tendence, valor's unpaid debt,
And every noblest grace
Which nursed in love might still benignly bloom
Above a nation's tomb."

The entire monument is constructed of Tennessee gray marble quarried almost withing sight of the place where it now stands. The contract price was \$4,500, a very low estimate indeed for a monument which will compare favorably with any Confederate monument. The money was raised by the Ladies' Memorial Association, with the assistance of their friends, by means of suppers, festivals, etc., and by subscriptions ranging from 25 cents to \$250.00. We are glad to note that among the liberal subscribers were several gallant ex-Federal soldiers, who by these and many similar acts have shown their respect for their former foes and have endeared themselves to the ladies of the Memorial Association and all friends of the Confederate Soldier. As the monument neared completion it was decided that the unveiling should take place on Thursday, May 19, 1892, Memorial Day. A joint meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association, Felix K

Zollicoffer Camp and Fred Ault Bivouac was held, and an Executive Committee was appointed, which was charged with the duty of making all arrangements for the ceremonies of unveiling the monument. The committee was composed of J. W. S. Frierson, Miss Missie Ault, Mrs. J. T. McTeer, Mrs. J. W. Caldwell, John F. Howe, Chas. Ducloux, C. H. Thomas, F. A. Moses, E. W. Crozier, J. L. Rhea, M. J. Condon, J. W. Green, Rev. Carter Helm Jones and Hayne Davis.

Appropriate sub-committees were appointed, composed of members of the Executive Committee and others, who aided materially in making the occasion the grand success it was. Major General Wm. B. Bate, United States Senator from Tennessee, was invited to deliver the address, and General E. Kirby Smith of Sewanee, Tennessee, was appointed Chief Marshal of the occasion. A staff, composed of prominent Confederate soldiers, was selected for General Smith. The day set for the occasion was everything to be desired except for the prevalence of a high wind which interfered with the carrying out of some features of the programme. The following account of the exercises of the day is compiled from the city papers of the next day:

From the Daily Journal.

Memorial Day dawned bright and clear. It was a model day in every particular. The morning trains brought into the city floral tributes from every little town, both up and down the road. Flowers came in abundance, most beautiful ones, but not more beautiful than that memory in which the fallen heroes were held by those who gathered at the cemetery to do them homage. The time for all the programme events had been moved up just one hour. Shortly before two o'clock the procession began to form on Main street, and but a few minutes later Gen. E. Kirby Smith, accompanied by his staff, came in sight on Gay street. All down that thoroughfare to the court house General Smith was compelled to raise his hat to the crowds upon the sidewalks who sought to do him honor. What a picturesque sight too he was as he rode his bay charger down the streets. How different he appeared to those old citizens who saw him when he was here "on business" during the recent "ball game." Then he was a dashing, brave general, in the very prime of life. Yesterday he appeared as the brave and dashing citizen once General, but time has not dealt lightly with him. He has passed through many winters, and their snows have fallen upon him not without

leaving their trace. A sparely built, square shouldered, thin faced gentleman, with a pair of keen eyes that shine like diamonds in their expression of his words, snow-white hair and flowing beard, that is General E. Kirby Smith. Past the procession on Main street he rode with uncovered head. The heads of all these veterans were also bared, and as if one man they cheered him to the echo. At 2:15 o'clock the procession began to move, Chief Atkins and Lieutenant Reeder, with a detachment of police, led the way. Then followed General Smith and staff. Next came Knoxville's pride, the city band, under the leadership of Prof. E. W. Crozier. From their instruments came the notes of that beautiful old musical number, "The Officer's Funeral," which was especially arranged for them by Prof. Knobe of this city. Following the band of music were two carriages containing the gentlemen to take part in the exercises at the Cemetery, Gen. Bate, Dr. Jos. Park, Col. Jas. E. Carter. Behind them came on foot the members of the Fred Ault Bivouac, Zollicoffer Camp, J. E. B. Stuart's Camp Sons of Confederate Veterans, with their many guests from other towns to the number of four hundred. On the breasts of many were handsome badges showing to what command they belonged, but on each were pretty red badges, each of which bore a picture of the monument to be unveiled, furnished by the Committee of Arrangements. Following behind the veterans and their sons, who have but recently banded themselves together, came a procession of carriages that took full twenty-five minutes to pass a given point, the carriages containing members of the Ladies' Memorial Association, to whom is due all credit for the erection of the monument, a number of representative citizens of Knoxville with their wives and children and guests from the surrounding territory to this city. It was a few minutes after 3 o'clock when the exercises at the Cemetery began. Around the speaker's stand stood thousands with their upturned faces. The brass howitzer that stood outside the gate had thundered forth its peal of thunder. After the band had beautifully rendered "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," Col. J. W. S. Frierson, Chairman of Executive Committee, announced Rev. Jas. Park, who offered up a most beautiful prayer to Almighty God. During the course of his invocation he said: "Almighty God, we are gathered here for a patriotic purpose. Our minds revert to those troublous times of carnage and blood, times that tried men's souls, with gratitude

for the manly pride and heroism displayed on the battlefield for our country. We beseech thee, Oh God! to let Thy benediction rest upon the Veterans of the Confederate Army who are here to-day to dedicate the memorial to the honor of the dead. Let thy blessings rest upon the mothers and sisters of those who wore the gray, who have spent their efforts in erecting this monument to the memory of the Confederate Dead." "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" was next rendered by the band, after which Hon. H. H. Taylor stepped forward to deliver the address of welcome. It was as follows:

"The Ladies' Memorial Association of Bethel Cemetery have commissioned me to extend to you a cordial welcome to these sacred precincts, to invite you to join with them in the exercises about to take place, and to enjoy with them the full fruition of their long and anxious labors of love to the heroic dead who rest about this monument. It is now a quarter of a century ago since this labor of love and duty was commenced, and many a sainted member of the old band has fallen by the way, but the long night has passed and the noontide of their hopes and prayers realized. The Association has been greatly aided in its labors by Federals as well as by Confederates, and to-day these noble women, with hearts full of gratitude to all, bid me extend to every one a most heartfelt welcome. Twenty-one years ago I had the honor to deliver the first memorial address ever delivered in this country. In that address I quoted from the sweet singer of South Carolina these couplets:

"Sleep sweetly in your humble graves,
Ye martyrs of a fallen cause!
Though no marble monument,
Crave the pilgrim here to pause.
In seeds of laurel in the earth
The blossom of your fame in bloom,
And somewhere waiting for its birth,
The shaft is in the stone."

Thanks to the devotion and energies of the ladies of this Association and to the beneficence of the many generous men of the community who so liberally contributed to the good work, we are able to proclaim the completion of the monument and show that the sentiment of the sweet couplets of twenty-two years has been reversed; that a monument does now 'crave the pilgrim here to pause;' that to-day the shaft is not in the stone, but the stone in the shaft. Again I welcome you to the grounds and to participation in the further exercises of the hour."

The next event on the programme was the unveiling of the monument, but this ceremony, which had been delegated to the beautiful little Miss Moody McTeer, necessarily had to be dispensed with, for nature herself had torn the veil from the Confederate soldier, who stands at "parade rest" at the top of the high marble column. The band struck up that inspiring piece of music to Southern men, "Dixie." The minute guns roared during the playing of Dixie, and the enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded, yells followed one another in rapid succession. Then Col. James E. Carter arose, and in a brief speech introduced Gen. W. B. Bate, U. S. Senator from Tennessee. Said Col. Carter: "I am here to introduce Gen. Bate. As a leader in the Confederate Army none were braver. He had the unbounded confidence of his men and led them to many victories. As Governor of our historic State he left an untarnished record. After serving two terms he was called to the more exalted position, one that was approved by all the State. As United States Senator he had the respect and esteem, not only of his State, but his fellow Senators. As a citizen and a man he holds the warmest place in our hearts, in every walk of life as a man and citizen, as a husband and a father. This is the man I introduce to you to-day as the orator of this auspicious occasion."

This Association continues to increase in number. In 1897 a marble wall was placed around the cemetery.

MOODY WHITE,
Secretary pro tem.

On January 13th, 1902, the Ladies' Memorial Association was called to mourn the death of Miss Sophia Moody White, one of its most active and faithful members. The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Association:

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas: In the Providence, of God, the angel of death has entered our ranks and taken from our little band of workers, one of our noblest, most loyal members, in the recent, unexpected demise of Sophia Moody White, and

Whereas: Our Society deeply deplores the death of this true, Christian woman, and most zealous adherent to the cause of the Southern Confederacy:

Be it *Resolved*, That bowing to the will of the all-wise Father, who doeth all things for the good of His children, we pray for

His grace to aid us, and His hand to guide us, as hitherto He aided and guided our dear friend in her work among us.

Resolved, That in the death of Sophia Moody White, our beloved friend and co-worker in the Ladies' Memorial Association, each member of our Society feels a sense of keen, personal loss and that the Association has sustained the loss of one of its truest, most cherished members, one who was ever ready, in word and work, to aid in the noble cause of keeping green the memory of the heroic dead whose lives were freely sacrificed upon their country's hallowed altar.

Resolved, That a page of the minutes be dedicated to a memorial of our friend and lamented fellow-worker, and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

SOPHIE H. HUNTER,
KATHERINE H. NEWMAN,
IVA McM. BOYD,
Committee.

SOUTHERN MOTHERS, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Early in the summer of 1861, a call was made to the ladies of Memphis to meet at the residence of Mrs. LeRoy Pope, to organize a society to assist the soldiers then being enlisted for the defence of the South. Many ladies responded, and the "Southern Mothers" were organized, with Mrs. S. C. Law, President (the aunt of General J. B. Gordon), Mrs. W. S. Pickett, Vice-President; Mrs. Lockhard, Treasurer, and Mrs. LeRoy Pope, Secretary.

The intention was to go to the camps near the city and see to the wants of the sick soldiers.

A short time afterward General Hindman, of Arkansas, on his homeward journey from Richmond, telegraphed to some gentleman of the city, that he had thirty soldiers who were too ill to travel and whom he was unwilling to take back to Arkansas, and he asked that some provision be made for them. Sunday at midnight, the President, Mrs. Law, was aroused and asked if the "Southern Mothers" could meet the emergency, she replied, "yes." Mr. James Flaherty, whose wife was a member of the society was notified, also Mr. Oliver Greenlaw. The latter gave the use of a large vacant store. Mr. Flaherty



SOUTHERN MOTHERS,
Memphis, Tennessee.

1. Mrs. J. W. Fowler.
3. Mrs. Emily Ball.

2. Mrs. J. H. Humphreys.
4. Mrs. Mary E. Pope.

supplied beds, mattresses and feather pillows. The ladies made sheets, pillow cases and hospital shirts. They appointed Dr. Curry as surgeon. When General Hindman arrived at noon complete provision for his sick men awaited them and before night thirty men were lying in fresh, clean beds, and the "Southern Mothers" Hospital was opened. Here we worked all summer, until the number of sick soldiers, asking for our help, demanded larger accommodations, and a store in the East end of the Irving Block was offered us. In this building we cared for over two thousand men, with a mortality of less than $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. The entire country came to our aid with provisions, clothing and money, and the men were well cared for. In response to our request President Davis appointed Dr. Curry "Surgeon of the Army," in recognition of the work which was being done. Federal prisoners were cared for as well as our own sick and wounded. The first man who died was buried in a lot in Elmwood, donated by Col. Lenow. Mr. Holst, Mrs. Flaherty and Mrs. Pope buried the dead soldier. As we were unable to get a clergyman, Mrs. Pope read the Service of the Dead at the grave. The next soldier who died was buried by the Rev. Dr. White, of Calvary Church. One of our brave Confederate soldiers who died in Missouri, at his own request, was sent to Mrs. Pope for burial. She buried him in her own lot in Winchester Cemetery. One evening in planting flowers over his grave night over-took her. She started up, to find a strange man gazing at her. Seldom had this brave woman known such fear, being alone with her little girl. The man advanced, called her by name, saying that he had seen her often in the Hospital, and had remained late to escort her home, in honor of the good Southern Mothers. In the prosecution of our work we met with unvarying appreciation from our citizens. We could narrate incidents sufficient to fill a volume. On one occasion, when a soldier was about to leave the hospital, a soldier in the next cot whispered to us that the man had no socks. We secured a pair from our well filled wardrobe and gave them to him, he blushed and said: "I brought no socks here." We told him how they came to us and he then put them on. A week later we received from that Confederate soldier a hundred dollar bill for our treasury, marked: "The price of a pair of socks." Finding the work growing beyond the management of this more than spartan band, the hospital was turned over to the government, a short time before Memphis

fell, and we continued to nurse in the military hospital. When Memphis was surrounded the sick were taken to the City Hospital, then outside the city limits where the Sisters of St. Agnes cared for them. We received a message from the Sisters, asking us to get them some dainties for the sick. From our pantries in the Irving Block we obtained what could be taken in a carriage. The next day when we called to procure more, we found a Federal soldier at the door, and were refused admittance. Our old hospital was turned into a prison. Here those of us who remained in the city, continued our labors, feeding the Southern prisoners to the very limit of our slender resources. Some of us, I am afraid at times assisted them to escape. Those who escaped always came to us, and of course, we did not give them up to the Federal authorities, but did the best we could to get them outside the lines.

The Southern Mothers Association is now but a name, only a few of the noble women being left who originally joined their forces to soothe with womanly help and sympathy, the sick and dying, a task that naturally comes easy to women, and in this case doubly so, as we watched over the friends of our dear Southland.

The Southern Mothers had but one President, and, as we laid her gently to rest in Elmwood Cemetery only a little hill dividing her grave from those of the soldiers, whom she loved and nursed so tenderly, we resolved never to have another President.

Mrs. Fanny Barker Galloway, one of this faithful band of women, died recently in Memphis at the age of eighty-one years. She was a devoted Confederate and practical in her manifestations of patriotism. Herself childless, she reared and educated twenty orphan children of Confederate parentage and left them provided for at death. The Legislature of the State of Tennessee, was petitioned by the Ladies Memorial Association, to to change the date of Memorial Day, and to fix upon June 3rd, the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States of America, as Confederate Memorial Day for the State. In this patriotic movement, Hon. T. J. Collier, a member of the House of Representatives, assisted. The measure finally passed and became a legal enactment. Mr. Collier is the son of a distinguished Confederate Veteran and he feels a justifiable pride in having been the medium of procuring the passage of this bill, thus affording an opportunity to



SOUTHERN MOTHERS,
Memphis, Tennessee.

1. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Cummings.

2. Mrs. Phœbe Frazer Edmonds.

3. Mrs. America Weaver Bruce.

4. Mrs. S. C. Law.

the loyal and devoted people of the State to honor the name of the South's greatest Chieftain, Jefferson Davis, whose name and memory should never be allowed to die. During the past year two of this noble band were called to their final reward—Mrs. America Weaver Bruce and Mrs. Phoebe A. Edmunds. The following is taken from the *Memphis Scimitar*: “Mrs Edmunds was born in North Carolina eighty-five years ago, but has lived in Memphis for the greater part of her life. She was greatly beloved by all who knew her. She took great interest in Confederate Memorial work and was thoroughly Southern in her sympathies. She was one of the original “Southern Mothers,” whose noble self-sacrificing work in the interest of the sick and wounded Confederates made them a notable body of women. Of these there are now since the death of Mrs. Edmunds only seven left. The memory of their noble work, however, will be alive for years in the hearts of the Memphis people long after they have passed away.”

Seven only now remain, their heads wreathed with the snowy garlands of age, their hearts bound by the ties of common purpose and experience. A unique Spartan group, their strong, yet maternal faces, reflecting a charming womanliness combined with un-faltering courage. It is a source of regret that all of their pictures do not appear. They are types of a race that is vanished from the world's stage.

The surviving members are here named: Mrs. J. H. Humphreys, Mrs. Mary E. Pope, Mrs. Emily Ball, Mrs. H. A. Fowler, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Cummings, Mrs. M. E. Wormley, Miss Bettie Yancy. These ladies reside in Memphis, Tennessee, and, although advanced in years, are still active in the daily pursuits of life and are deeply interested in all that tends to preserve the memories of the valor and heroic fortitude of the Confederate soldier.

MRS. J. H. HUMPHREYS.

LADIES' CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

"Blest ashes!—keep the dust the mother loves,
As she in solemn grandeur keeps their shields,—
The dead who died with victory in their ears,
Who never knew their daring issue failed!—
Rest lightly, as a curtain spun of mist,—
Let no rude zephyr tell the story there,—
Unto the dead, whom all the world has crowned,—
Who never felt the woe the vanquished feel!"

More than thirty years ago, some of the women who had nursed and ministered to the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers in the Irving Block and in their own homes in Memphis, met at Elmwood to put flowers on the graves of our soldiers, who are buried in the Confederate lot.

They and their children continued this ceremony each year, without a single omission, the only bond being a loving interest in the Cause, until May 16th, 1889, when believing that they could do more work if organized, they became a formal body under the charter of the Confederate Historical Association, which was one of the earliest organized after the close of the war, and incidentally, the only Confederate Association of which President Davis was an active member. Since which time, the Ladies Confederate Memorial Association have continued their annual Memorial services, acting as auxiliary to the Confederate Historical Association.

This faithful band of women has shown upon its rolls, most of the prominent names well known to Memphis, especially of the old régime, and has, on several occasions, held a membership of two hundred, but the work and the tastes of the women who compose it, have made of it a quiet, dignified body, of whom the outside world does not often hear, but strong and faithful to the purposes of its being; the fitting observance of Memorial Day, the building of monuments and the placing of headstones, and responding, when practicable to calls for help from other Associations who are trying to do rescue work in reclaiming Confederate graves, in preservation of records, and establishing the truth of history.

Changes and death have reduced the ranks, but each spring, they close up with renewed tenderness one toward another, and meet, to weave their more than one thousand evergreen wreaths, that each white headstone may be remembered, and the monu-



MRS. FANNIE BARKER GALLOWAY,
(Southern Mothers)
Memphis, Tennessee.

ment twined with garlands. At the close of the services on Memorial Day, just before "Company A—United Confederate Veterans" fires its military salute and "taps" are sounded, these wreaths are placed by a hundred and fifty little children, who march two by two, led by a young ensign bearing a Confederate flag, directed by Mrs. Thomas Day, who has made this work of marshalling the children a labor of love, for the past ten years.

The Association has numbered among its Presidents, Mrs. Charles W. Frazer, Mrs. Luke E. Wright, Mrs. Kellar Anderson, Mrs. Mary E. Wormley, Mrs. J. C. McDavitt, Mrs. Hugh L. Bedford and Mrs. C. B. Bryan (now presiding). Mrs. Charles W. Frazer was its organizer and first President, and two daughters of Admiral Semmes, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Bryan, have served the Association in that capacity. A sketch of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of Memphis, would be incomplete without a mention of its efficient Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Moyston, who has filled this position by unanimous election, for many years, consecutively.

Modest and unostentatious in its methods, but always alert to any call for the perpetuation of Southern memories, a glance over the records of the Association, shows the following contributions:

To The Battle Abbey Fund.....	\$850.00
To The Jefferson Davis Monument Association.....	500.00
To Confederate Bazaar at Richmond.....	250.00
To Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Richmond.....	160.00
To Sam Davis Monument.....	150.00

Believing that the memories and personal experiences of women who have lived and served through the stormy period of '61 to '65, however homely or thrilling, may be of interest to the future historian of our people, as well as to the rising generation, it has been the custom of this Association to hold social meetings through the winter, on the first Monday afternoon of each month, at which meetings, a story or incident of the war recollections of one of the members is read, as the others gather around the cheerful open fires, for these meetings are always held in the homes of the members. The Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, which is a child of the original Southern Mothers' Association, holds in its

membership all of the remaining Southern Mothers, and sometimes, through direct descent, four generations are represented at these meetings. In some instances, where age or feebleness prevent, the usual story is told, rather than written, notes of which are taken by one of the younger members without the knowledge of the reciter however, whose sparkling eyes and impassioned speech, relieved now and then by a reminiscent laugh, are conclusive evidences that "There's Life in the Old Land Yet!" Under such an environment, as under no other, the storehouse of memory is opened, and every incident is carefully preserved, after enjoyment by the faithful circle, from the thrilling adventures of "running the blockade" down to the humorously pathetic history of the old army mule, whose grave is yearly decorated in loving commemoration. Some of the papers are sketches of childish recollection, rich in atmosphere and legend, that can be found in no other quarter. It is the purpose of the Association to gather these stories in book form at some future day, as a legacy to its children, the younger members of the organization. With feelings of pride, this Association records that it was one of the charter members of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, which was organized several years ago by our patriotic President, Mrs. W. J. Behan, for it realizes that only by Confederation can its tender work of years, which no like organization can afford to lose, be perpetuated and its archives be preserved, distinct and separate. Though other and newer bodies of women may take up a similar work (for there is room for all of them) and spread a strong and helpful influence along the lines of history, patriotism and the building of monuments, to these thinning bands, proven, tried by fire in the leaden hail of war, and to their children after them, belongs the ceremonial of this purely Memorial work. Sweet be the sleep of our low-tented heroes,—dreamless, calm and sweet!—for while all time shall last, these sentinels of peace shall stand, the vestals of an altar, old as God, whose living flame is love!



TEXAS



SUL ROSS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. WACO, TEXAS.

Ruskin says, "every nation's vice or virtue is written in its art; the soldiership of early Greece; the sensuality of late Italy; the visionary religion of Tuscany; the splendid human energy of Venice." To this we will add the unequalled heroism of our Southland, and for this purpose the Ross Memorial and Fountain Association has been organized, and will erect an equestrian statue of Governor Ross, around which will flow pure water from mythological figures, to allay the thirst of man and beast, and will forever remind posterity of the purity that adorned the life of L. S. Ross. It will be in the park that the fragrance of flowers will rise in incense to his memory and to the memories of every one who has assisted in erecting, "this marble minstrel who will sing to eternal tune." There will not only be songs of heroism, but of gratitude. For it will be beneath the cool shade and soft strains of music that the tired clerks, workmen and dusty travelers, will send forth their grateful melodies until angels will draw aside the curtains and the bended heavens will stop to listen. Thus a voice will be heard saying, "To build with stone is well, but with flesh better, temples not made with hands, but riveted of hearts, and that kind of marble crimson veined is indeed eternal." It was Mrs. Sterling Robertson, nee Miss Lorena Westbrook, who first suggested that a statue be erected in honor of Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Indian warrior, Confederate soldier and ex-Governor of Texas.

The Texas "Sul" Ross Memorial Association was organized in 1902, Mrs. Sterling C. Robertson was re-elected President the second year; the women of Texas are enthusiastic over the erection of this statue. At the name of Lawrence Sullivan Ross, every man's heart is thrilled with love and admiration, for there is reflected on the canvas of the past a panoramic view

of his heroic deeds, and acts of mercy. If L. S. Ross, the man we all delight to honor, could lean from the battlements of heaven, we would hear the echo of his voice saying: Prepare to meet that last enemy! Take the sword of the spirit (which is the Bible) put on the breast-plate of faith, and helmet of salvation, and on the wings of our Saviour's love rise upward to God and heaven, light and glory, happiness and eternity." Mrs. Robertson's noble and patriotic work is already assured of success. It seems indeed incredible that one gentle, delicate woman could accomplish a deed at once so noble and so colossal. Her work is to secure a lasting memento of the great hero all Texans delight to honor, and at the base of the statue (equestrian shaft of General Ross) will be a drinking fountain for both man and beast. Mrs. Robertson's enthusiasm has enlisted the aid and support of all influential and patriotic Texans, men, women, and children of both high and low degree; and she now believes that the statue will be unveiled before the close of 1904.

A SKETCH OF LAWRENCE SULLIVAN ROSS.

It would take the pen of Sir Walter Scott to portray the chivalry of our Bruces, Douglasses, Wallaces and Ravenwoods for there is a romantic legend connected with almost every mountain gorge and flowered plain in Texas. Lawrence Sullivan Ross was born in Bentonsport, Iowa, in 1838. His father moved to Texas in 1839, and many were the thrilling adventures related in his presence during his childhood. We cannot be surprised to see our soldier of twenty years of age with 135 friendly Indians charging into a Comanche village. Look! He is surrounded by twenty-five warriors; hear their yell of victory as they see him fall, and the glittering scalping knife over his head. A signal of retreat is sounded and the fiendish work is left undone. In this battle of the Wichita Mountains, young Ross won his laurels and shed his first blood for Texas. It was his gallantry on this battlefield that called forth the following eulogy from General Sam Houston. "I am satisfied with the same opportunities you will rival, if not excel, the greatest exploits of McCullough or Jas. R. Hays. Continue to repel, pursue and punish every body of Indians coming into the State and the people will not withhold the praise." General Winfield Scott in an autograph letter complimented him and tendered him his assistance. Captain Ross proved himself worthy of their



GEN'L LAWRENCE SULLIVAN ROSS,
Waco, Texas.

friendship. He surprised Peta Nocona on Pease River; killed the chieftain and captured his wife (the long lost Cynthia Ann Parker). This battle of Pease River prevented many depredations during the Civil War. As soon as Texas seceded Captain Ross joined his brother's company as a private, but he was soon elected Major. In Arkansas he protected General Price's retreat with such gallantry, that he was promoted Colonel.

After bearing his escutcheon of honor untarnished from many battle-fields in Mississippi, we find him charging the fire breathing, death dealing battery Robinett. The ramparts are reached and guns silenced, but two hundred brave Texans lay in a space of three hundred yards. Then the Confederate army began to retreat, Colonel Ross went to the assistance of General Moore who was commanded to hold the bridge over Natchez River. Our hero saw the salvation of the army was hanging on a pivot. The Federals with ten times as many men had possession of the bridge. Colonel Ross drove them back again and again, until the last wagon had passed in safety. In commenting on his conduct, General Maury says, "During the battle of Natchez Colonel Ross commanded his brigade and evinced such conspicuous gallantry, that when called upon to report to the war department the name of the officers especially distinguished there, and at Corinth, I reported the name of Colonel L. S. Ross to Gen. Cooper." Other letters were written by Generals J. E. Johnston, and S. D. Lee. Colonel Ross then received his Commission as Brigadier General. There was no one in all that galaxy of glory who wore the wreathed stars during the war more deserving the honor, than Lawrence Sullivan Ross. It devolved on Gen. Ross to cover General Hood's gloomy retreat. The Texans knew that the hand of fate had written the epitaph of the Confederacy above the hopes of her people, yet the last call of the bugle found them as ready to mount as did the first, when cheered by the smiles of wives and lovers. Like Napoleon, General Ross had never taught his drummer boy to beat a retreat, but now the testing time of his soul had come, for the death knell of the Confederacy was sounded in the bugle notes, yet the sudden, slow retreat was crowned with victories to the world. The South was not conquered, but over-powered. In the last charge near Murfreesboro, General Ross captured three hundred and fifty prisoners and a train of commissary supplies. After our

hero returned home he battled with adversity as he did with the enemy, and his victories were as brilliant as those of Yazoo City, Liverpool and Latartia. For five years he was sheriff of McLennan County. It was there that Texas needed such men as Lawrence Sullivan Ross, for Anarchy reigned supreme, Mercy shrieked and Justice hid her face.

Like Cincinnatus, he was called from his farm to fill the highest office of his State. The prosperity of Texas during his administration speaks in more eloquent terms than inspired words of his devotion to duty and the love of our Southland. Governor Ross was engaged in one hundred and thirty-five battles and skirmishes, captured twenty stands of colors and had seven horses shot from under him. He was as loyal to his friends as to his country. An extract from a letter of B. P. Simmons will give an insight into the loving, tender character of our hero. "When I was wounded at Corinth, General Ross placed me on his own horse, and carried me out of danger. God bless him." Before his nomination for Governor, Colonel John Henry Brown said, "Why may not his thousands of friends present his name for the position of chief magistrate of the state he has so nobly defended? His friends claim the right to mention his name. Ask the people of the frontier, ask his neighbors, ask the thirty thousand ex-soldiers who knew his deeds, and see what they say. They will send up one grand shout for Ross." Hundreds of similar eulogies could be produced. Does not his name deserve a place in history with Stonewall Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, Henry of Navarre and Sir Philip Sidney? We know that it does and will bring our tribute of love in branches of laurel and twine them around his sacred memory.

MRS. C. A. WESTBROOK,
Lorena, Texas.

"A TEXAS HERO."

Ah! all the world loves a hero.
There's never a heart so craven
That hath not in its confines
Some secret, obscure haven
Where bravery is rewarded
And there's love for a noble deed;
And homage for true heroes,
Of whatever faith or creed.

Of the bravery of the Spartans,
All hearts thrill with the story;
But the Southland hath its heroes
Surpassing these in glory.
Far away back in the thirties,
Texas was the far West, still,
O'er her broad extended prairies
The wild Indian roamed at will.

Hardly dared the pale-face venture
In this realm of savage men,
And the screams of frightened women
Rent the air oft and again,
As their homes were devastated,
Or, perchance, some loved one slain,
Or their little children kidnapped,
Breaking mothers' hearts in twain.

But the women and the children
In those perilous days of yore,
Found in Ross such a protector
As they'd never known before.
In his youth the Indian-fighter,
Brave of heart and strong of arm,
With his bold scouts ever ready
At the tocsin's first alarm.

When the Red-men became hostile
On the war-path bent their way,
When Ross met them with his army,
'Twas for them a sad, sad day.
Hardly was the Indian vanquished,
'Till the war of civil strife
Called Ross out again to battle,
From his happy pastoral life.

Here again his noble courage
Made him leader among men,
First a private; at the war's close
He was Major General then.
Manner gentle as a woman,
Heart as tender as a child,
Hardly could you guess his courage
Did you hear his voice so mild.

But in battle could see him,
Bravest patriot! beardless boy,
You'd have thought some god was fighting,
As they fought of old at Troy.
Then the threatening war-cloud vanished,
Leaving ruin in its train,
And the South her broken hearth-stones,
Must rebuild with might and main.

General Ross, like Cincinnatus,
Then returned unto his farm,
But a numerous band of robbers
Caused the country new alarm.
Peace and safety had departed,
Treasure, life was common loss,
All hearts turned then for deliverance,
To the hero, General Ross.

Then the robber-band was routed,
As the Indian was before,
And in fair McLennan County
Peace and safety dwelt once more.
Then the Gubernatorial honors
Called a man that place to fill,
And the warrior as the Governor,
Was the glorious hero still.

After this a great school called him
There to fill the executive chair,
And his labors there for Texas,
Did with his whole life compare.
Then there came a time of darkness,
On a still and solemn night,
Gently as a falling snow-flake
His great spirit took its flight.

And there's now one duty left us,
We who call fair Texas home—
Rear now to his glorious mem'ry
A great shaft of Texas stone.
Let it tell to future children
Of this land of sun and flowers,
That this bravest, best of heroes,
Lived for this grand State of ours.

KITTIE ELLIS HILL.

Waco, Texas, December 5, 1903.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1878.
Danville, Virginia.



VIRGINIA



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

On the fifth of June, 1872, a number of young ladies of Danville formed an Association for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the beloved and honored Confederate Dead. The membership comprised about forty unmarried ladies. The organization was styled, The Ladies' Memorial Association of Danville, Virginia, and the officers were as follows: President, Miss Bettie Walters (afterwards Mrs. C. M. Flinn); Vice-President, Miss Nannie Wiseman; Secretary, Miss Alice Shelton (now Mrs. F. J. Burton); Treasurer, Miss Ella Yates (now Mrs. A. M. Aiken). The founder of the Association was Miss Augusta Yates. All of the officers continue to hold the same offices with the exception of the beloved and faithful President, Mrs. C. M. Flinn, who died November 22nd, 1901. At a subsequent meeting of the Association Mrs. A. M. Aiken was elected President and Miss Augusta Yates, Treasurer. Being organized at a time when the whole South was groaning beneath a burden of financial distress and mercantile stagnation, it required the exercise of determination and perseverance, to raise sufficient money for the desired object. After five years the Association was in a position to give the contract for the obelisk to Mr. Maurice J. Soner, of New York. He furnished the bronze medallions of General Robert E. Lee and General Thomas J. Jackson ("Stonewall" Jackson), and transferred the contract for the granite work to Mr. M. Hayes, of Richmond, Virginia. It is made of Virginia granite from the quarries near Richmond, and the faces which bear inscriptions are polished to the smoothness of plate glass. It is erected upon an eminence in the Southeastern portion of Green Hill Cemetery, at the end of the main avenue leading from Lee street, and in full view of all trains on the Southern Railway. The mound upon which it

stands is six feet high. Its base is a solid block of granite seven feet square and fourteen inches high. The height of the shaft above the base is twenty-five feet. It weighs sixteen tons and cost two thousand dollars. The devices and inscriptions upon it are as follows:

North face—

(Medallion of General Robert E. Lee in bronze).
General Robert E. Lee.
Confederate Dead.
Memorial Tribute.
Of Virginia's Daughters
To the Fallen Brave.
Danville, Virginia.

South face—

(Medallion of "Stonewall" Jackson in bronze).
General Thomas J. Jackson.
They Died
as men who nobly contend for the cause of Truth and Right.
"They softly lie and sweetly sleep."

West face—

Patriots.
Know that these fell
In the effort
To establish just government
and
Perpetuate Constitutional Liberty.
Who thus die
Will live in lofty example.

East face—

Quidquid ex his amavimus,
Quidquid mirati sumus,
Manet mansurumque est in
Animis hominum, in
Æternitate temporem fama rerum.

This is quoted from Tacitus (Agricola), and may be freely translated thus:

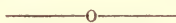
"Whatsoever we have found to love in these men—whatsoever we have held in veneration—still lives in the memory of man and will endure through the eternal ages, in the roll of glorious achievements." The unveiling of the monument took place on Tuesday, September 3rd, 1878. In respect to the occasion all the business houses in the town were closed and the principal streets were handsomely decorated with flags, mottoes and festoons. The occasion attracted crowds of visitors from the surrounding country, as well as from the neighboring cities and towns in Virginia and North Carolina. In addition to the



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1882.
Front Royal, Virginia.

Danville military and masonic and other benevolent orders the procession included the military of Knights Templar of Lynchburg. The Mayor and members of the common council, the clergy, and Judge of the Corporation Court, Captain John S. Wise, who delivered the oration on the occasion, and other distinguished invited guests occupied carriages at the head of the procession, of which Captain Harry Harding was Chief Marshal. Cornet bands from Lynchburg, Virginia, and Salem, North Carolina, supplied the music. At the monument the ceremonies were opened with prayer by Reverend Alexander Martin, D. D., after which Colonel Thomas S. Flournoy introduced the orator of the day, Captain Wise, who delivered an eloquent and touching address. Taken altogether this was probably the grandest pageant ever witnessed in Danville and was highly gratifying to the Ladies' Memorial Association. The chief work done by the Association during the past several years has been the observance of Memorial Day, when with an abundance of flowers they beautify their section in Green Hill Cemetery.

AUGUSTA YATES.



WARREN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA.

The Warren Memorial Association of Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia, was organized in 1868 with an original membership of sixty-one ladies and is one of the oldest of our memorial societies.

The locality which we represent is limited in material resources, but rich in memories of our great struggle for Southern Independence, this vicinity having been the scene of some of the most gallant exploits of that stirring period.

Thus we are deeply interested in preserving the records and traditions pertaining to those heroes who fought and died in defence of their dearest principles.

Our Association has by individual efforts raised and expended thousands of dollars in collecting and re-interring the remains of our dead soldiers—known and unknown. We have secured and beautified an ideal resting place for these; have caused marble stones, inscribed with their names, to be erected over the graves of those who could be identified; while over a large

central mound where sleep one hundred and sixty unknown patriots, we have reared a handsome shaft in commemoration of their unselfish heroism.

Although our body has decreased in numbers by the death or removal of some of the older members it was never more devoted or earnest in its efforts than now.

Aware that we, too, before the lapse of many years must cease from our labors, we are anxious that the succeeding generation should be stimulated to continue the pious work we have begun. To this end we are drawing our auxiliary committees from the younger members of the community, thus giving them a personal interest in the work, and training them in the methods required for its successful accomplishment.

This is but one phase of what has been accomplished by our Association. Aside from preserving the relics and memories of the past, we are discharging the duties usually devolving upon the "Daughters of the Confederacy" by aiding the Camp of Confederate Veterans located here. This Camp is a weak one, growing less able every year to maintain itself. We raise an annual amount for its benefit, helping to pay rental of a hall for their use where their archives may be kept, and assisting the poorer members to pay their fees which they could not do otherwise. In fact our Association might be called the "conservatory" of the Veterans' Camp, and of all relating to the honor of our cherished "Confederacy."

As an evidence of the confidence reposed in our Association by the Confederate Veterans, we wish to state that the beautiful monument erected here three years ago in loving memory of seven of "Mosby's men," who were massacred by order of General Custer, has been solemnly committed to our care, by the surviving members of that command, and on every Memorial Day we decorate this monument with flowers and wreaths of evergreen.

The officers serving at present are:

Mrs. S. M. Davis-Roy, President; Miss Lucy R. Buck, Vice-President; Mrs. Robert Brockett, Second Vice-President; Mrs. W. C. Weaver, Secretary.

I trust that this brief record may be worthy of a place in the annals of our Confederation and that all our Councils shall be guided by Divine Wisdom.

MRS. S. M. DAVIS-ROY,
President.



TO THE MEMORY OF THE V. M. I. CADETS.
Unveiled 1903, Lexington, Virginia.

NEW MARKET MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

"Sleeping, but glorious,
Dead in Fame's portal,
Dead, but victorious,
Dead, but immortal."

JAMES BARRON HOPE.

Since the glorious victory of the V. M. I. Cadets at New Market, May 15th, 1864, it has been the sad pleasure of the women of the Virginia Military Institute to decorate the graves of these heroes. Only a few were doing this work so it was decided to form an association and give all a chance to do them honor. Our efforts met with success. A meeting was called on May 28th, 1897, at Mrs. G. D. Letcher's, at which time officers were elected and sixty-one members enrolled.

Officers: Miss Margaret W. Freeland, President; Mrs. Thomas Semmes, First Vice-President; Mrs. Robert Marr, Second Vice-President; Miss Rosa Brooke, Secretary.

The officers of said Association asked the Board of Visitors to let the day be made a more notable one, which they granted, with directions that the following ceremonies, which are most beautiful and impressive, be carried out.

That hereafter, as in the past, the 15th of May in each year be observed as Memorial Day. Suspension of all Academic duties, and in the afternoon in place of Battalion Parade, the cadets be marched to the Cadet Cemetery and fire three volleys over the graves. Ranks are then broken; the band plays, at which time the First Class form in column of twos and place flowers on the graves; then the entire Corps of Cadets and the Citizens of Lexington place their flowers on the graves of the heroic dead. Eight guns are fired in commemoration of the number killed, with Minute guns during the ceremony.

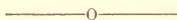
The monument which was unveiled on June 23rd, 1903, is largely due to the untiring efforts of the ladies of the New Market Memorial Association, and the V. M. I. Alumni Committee of which Mr. G. D. Letcher was Chairman; they wrote to all the Alumni asking aid. Among the ladies especial credit is due Miss Margaret W. Freeland, who unaided raised nearly one thousand dollars, and inspired the V. M. I. Alumni Association to carry the work forward. Mrs. R. A. Marr threw her energy and enthusiasm into the movement and personally raised considerable funds. The Chairman of the Alumni Committee

wrote to Sir Moses Ezekiel, the famous Sculptor, who was one of the Cadets in the battle, and he gave his time and work, which amounted to seven thousand dollars, in his magnificent work of "Virginia Mourning Her Dead," which he had kept in plaster all these years. This statue in bronze is placed on the Parade Ground in front of Jackson Memorial Hall. The Roster Roll is on bronze tablets, on which are the names of those engaged in the battle.

Every cadet in that Batallion which faced death in the terrible charge, that won the victory, made without faltering or losing step under murderous fire, which cut down about a fourth in killed and wounded—every cadet in it was a hero, and in this design a hero's monument awaits him.

This is perhaps the only monument in the history of the world's wars commemorating a victory won by a battalion of boys, and it is characteristic of the heroism and devotion of the entire South.

"They gave us great glory,
What more could they give?
They left us a story,
A story to live."



LADIES' RELIEF HOSPITAL, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

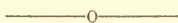
The President of this noble institution, born of the war, was Mrs. Lucy Mina Otey of this city, a woman of strong character and charming personality. Here indeed, she has left behind a splendid record of her usefulness and gentle deeds. Where in the whole South, is her name not known and mentioned with reverence and love. For four years she devoted herself with a zeal and energy that never wavered to the care and comfort of our poor, weary, sick and wounded soldiers. Endowed with administrative talents at once rare and wonderful, and which might have reflected credit and honor upon one of the sterner sex, she took charge of the Hospital in its infancy in the year 1862, and when it was but a struggling institution, dependent solely upon public charity, and in the face of difficulties that would have appalled and discouraged one of weaker resolution, she succeeded in attracting to it the special notice and favor of the Government, and establishing for it a name



MRS. LUCY MINA OTEY,
President Ladies' Relief Hospital, 1862,
Lynchburg, Virginia.

and fame replete with glory of noble deeds, and sweet womanly charities. Truly, a debt of gratitude was created throughout the Confederacy, for her unwearied and tender care of sons, husbands, fathers and brothers, who in the helplessness of disease and suffering were consigned to her charge, and some of whom she soothed through the valley of the shadow of death, when there was no mother near to smooth their pillow, and no sister's hand to wipe the cold dew from their dying brows. With a courage and cheerfulness, that amounted to Spartan heroism, she gave up her family of sons, and her son-in-law, Capt. John Stewart Walker, to the active service of her beloved Southland. Full of patriotism, fortitude and courage, she bade each of them, "Fight first, last and all the time for the glorious flag of your Country, never surrender, but in death or victory."

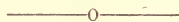
With noble fortitude and endurance, she continued her labors at the Hospital until Southern arms were at last laid down and Southern hands folded before the conqueror. When the struggle ended, only four remained of the seven gallant sons she had given to her country's service—three noble lives were sacrificed on the altar of duty—yet she was never heard to utter a murmur, her Christian courage was equal to her patriotism. In her church she was conspicuous for the zeal and energy with which she nursed every scheme, having for its object the advancement and welfare of the Zion she loved. Prominent in all benevolent enterprises and social reforms, she left a name eminently associated with whatever pertained to the good of her race, to Temperance, Patriotism and Charity. Mrs. Lucy Mina Otey was the widow of Captain John M. Otey.



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Soon after the war, the Ladies of Lynchburg, organized a Memorial Association; the object dear to the hearts of every Southern woman, was the care of the graves of the Confederate Soldiers, who died here, or who were brought from distant battlefields. Mrs. Lucy Mina Otey conceived the noble purpose of securing an appropriate place, and setting it apart for the last resting place of Soldiers of the Confederate Army. A handsome monument was erected in the early seventies by the ladies

interested in this movement, many of whom have long since past to their reward. This monument stands in the center of the soldiers' section, marking the graves of the fallen heroes, from Maryland and Missouri, to Texas and Florida. Three thousand soldiers sleep here, and the Memorial Association, of which Mrs. Kirkwood Otey is President, and Mrs. John H. Lewis, Secretary and Treasurer, will have head stones placed over many of these before the annual Memorial Day. We trust that the States will take up this work, as assistance should be rendered now, as we fear the lessening of interest in the hearts and minds of those who were not participants. We commend this thought to the Legislators of the different States, that they may have an interest in this work, and the Memorial Association would soon be enabled to complete this noble work, of preserving and protecting the graves of men, from very Southern State.



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, MANASSAS, VIRGINIA.

The "Ladies' Memorial Association" of Manassas was organized May 25th, 1867, with Mrs. Sara Fewell, President; Mrs. Hannah Lindsley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. B. D. Merchant, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Sallie Johnson, Treasurer; and Miss Mollie Weedon, Sub-Treasurer. Articles of a constitution, were drawn up and adopted. The object of the society being to care for the Confederate Dead and to instruct children as to the sacred duty of remembering and caring for the graves of the loved and lost—of the land we love; and the duty of each officer, or any one who might hereafter become a member, should be, to urge others to become members. Miss Mary Lipscomb, paid the first dollar to the Association, making her an Annual Member. The first of July following, the pupils of "Clover Hill School," taught by Mrs. H. Lindsley, gave an entertainment, and turned \$30.00 into the Treasury, and by the united voice of the officers, the scholars were made "Life Members." The following is a list of their names: Annie M. Johnson, Howison Hooe, Eliza A. Corbett, Virginia Merchant, Maggie Foley, George W. Weedon, Joseph B. Johnson, Isabella Corbett, Sallie Cannon, Willie Merchant, Mary Foley, Fannie Fewell, Martha Warren, John Fitzgerald, Rebecca Mankin, Michael



MRS. KIRKWOOD OTEY,
President Ladies' Memorial Association,
Lynchburg, Virginia.

Fitzgerald, Charles E. Brawner, and Ernest Lindsley. The same month there were added to our number as Life Members: Mrs. Emily E. Johnson, Mrs. Jane Merchant, Miss Josephine S. T. Cockrell, Mrs. Elmina Cockrell, Mrs. B. D. Merchant, and Judge Charles E. Sinclair. At this time, the late W. S. Fewell, Esq., donated to the Association, one acre of land to be used as a "Confederate Cemetery." The "Constitution" of the organization, calling for an "Advisory Board," the following gentlemen were elected: W. S. Fewell, Dr. Carter Berkley, Lewis Butler, F. A. Weedon, J. J. Cockrell and William C. Merchant. At the first regular meeting a letter of thanks was received by the Association from General Robert E. Lee for conferring upon him an "Honorary Membership." This letter is treasured among the archives of the Association.

May 25th, 1868, Mr. J. J. Cockrell was made "General Superintendent of the Cemetery and Memorial Affairs," and under his supervision during the following year, the ground was plowed and harrowed and graded with two wide avenues, crossing each other in the center, dividing the acre into four squares, with two wide gateways, surmounted with arches, with the inscriptions, "Confederate Cemetery," painted in large, shaded letters. The lot was inclosed with a paling or picket fence, painted white and tipped with black; there were two hundred and fifty bodies removed and re-interred there; the remains of soldiers who had died in camp, hospitals or adjacent farmhouses, during the fall of '61 and the winter of '62. No remains were brought here from the battle-field, they were cared for by the Groveton Association of Prince William County. Mr. J. J. Cockrell tendered to the Board of Officers his resignation April 16th, 1869, and Mr. C. H. A. Weedon was appointed in his stead.

During the summer of this year the young ladies and gentlemen of Manassas and vicinity formed a Dramatic Club, known as the "Memorial Aid Society," their object being to raise funds to help the "Memorial Association" in their laborious undertaking; and after a series of entertainments given in Manassas, Dumfries and Occoquan, they turned over to the Treasurer of the Association sixty-three dollars and thirty-five cents (\$63.35). The members of this "Aid Society" who were not connected with the Association as "Life Members," were: Dr. J. W. Hornbaker, Robert Waters, W. H. Wigginton, J. R.

Brawner, George W. Johnson, Miss Annie Weir, Miss Cattie Hickerson, Bertie Weir, Lizzie Weir and Mary Weir. By the unanimous vote of the Association, these were made "Life Members." Under the supervision of Superintendent C. H. A. Weedon, the headboards for marking the graves were set, painted white with name and regiment in black letters, wherever they could be ascertained. When a stone was found with a letter or inscription, the stone was moved and reset in place of a new headboard. Over one-half were marked "Unknown."

A large circular mound was built in the center of the lot where the avenues were intersected with three terraces on which to plant flowers, a border three feet wide, and a walkway were made around the entire cemetery, next to the fence; the border was also intended for flowers, and the ladies of the Association planted many there. Among the donations of shade trees that were planted were six white pines by Mr. Moses Hixon, a gray-haired father, who had lost a son in battle. He brought them in his arms and planted them with his own hands; to-day there is only one standing uninjured.

The Cemetery up to this time had cost \$626.16. Money raised by entertainments, life-member fees, donations, and one dinner given by a number of gentlemen on July 21st, 1868. As an organization or society, the ladies of Manassas have had a great deal to contend with; their homes and the surrounding country left a barren waste by the devastating hand of war—nothing but blackened chimneys marked the site of once happy homes. The necessity of re-building was a heavy burden on the impoverished people, yet under many difficulties they never ceased in their efforts to perpetuate the memory of those who had "passed over the river" and were resting under the shade of the trees.

In 1873 a bill passed the General Assembly of Virginia (introduced by George C. Round, of Prince William County), and called "House Bill 94," that "Hannah L. Johnson, Harriet Hixon, Sallie E. Johnson, Josie S. T. Brawner, Mollie H. Weedon and the life members associated with them, are hereby incorporated under the name and style of Ladies' Memorial Association of Manassas, and shall be invested with perpetual succession and in all respects shall be invested with rights and privileges conferred and subject to the restrictions and regulations prescribed for corporations in the Code of Virginia. The said Association shall have power to receive donations, and to hold

any land, heretofore or hereafter conveyed to them, for the purpose of maintaining a cemetery for the Confederate Dead, with power to remove, bury and properly care for the same, and with power to dispose of any land conveyed to them not necessary for the purpose aforementioned, and to appropriate the proceeds thereof, to effect the objects of the Association as herein before named."

During the year of 1874, the officers of the Association found that their beautiful fence and arches were beginning to decay—that the palings in several places along the railroad had to be replaced. In April of this year the Association was approached with a proposition from the Town Council of Manassas for the control of the vacant ground, or, in other words, the whole Cemetery, to direct how it should be beautified and fenced, as they proposed to purchase the land lying between the Memorial Cemetery and the County road for a Citizens' Cemetery, if the Association would give up to them the control of the Confederate Cemetery, as they wished to beautify them alike. A meeting was called as "per request," but the proposition was unanimously rejected. The Spring of 1876 found the Cemetery inclosure in a dilapidated condition, the whole line of fence along the railroad was gone. Acting with the advice of the Chairman of the Advisory Board (Mr. William S. Fewell) the Association sold two family lots to citizens and replaced the palings with a "White Oak" plank fence.

May 25th, 1879, found the Cemetery without any enclosure—palings and planks all gone, and the Association seeing the necessity of something more substantial than wood, appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions in different sections of the State and elsewhere, to enclose it with a stone wall or iron fence; it was thought that a wall would cost less, as suitable stone could be obtained from the Brown Stone Quarries near by.

May 25th, 1882, the Constitution was amended, and Article III. made to read "Application for membership shall be submitted in writing," and many new Life Members were added to the organization. The following is a list:

Mrs. C. H. Whittington, Hon. E. E. Meredith, Mrs. W. E. Lipscomb, Mrs. J. Wilkins, Mrs. Maggie Barber, R. W. Merchant, J. B. Thornton, Inez White, B. B. Merchant, William C. Merchant, J. J. Cockrell, Mrs. T. S. Read, J. R. Tillet, Dr. C. C. Barbour, J. C. Weems, Mrs. J. C. Weems, Charles H. Whittington, L. A. Larkin, H. N. Brawner, L. Butler, William C.

Fewell, W. H. Francis, Judge W. E. Lipscomb, J. J. Davis, Augusta A. Hornbaker, F. M. Houchens, C. L. Hynson, G. G. Galleher, Ella Broders, H. F. Lynn, W. W. Thornton, F. A. Weedon.

In 1883 the stone wall was commenced and nearly completed when the work was stopped for want of funds.

At a special meeting of the Association, March 2nd, 1887, it was resolved that instead of completing the wall that was begun, all the bodies now in the cemetery and as many more as may be found, shall be put in one place and a monument be erected over them, and a substantial iron fence put around it."

Early in the year of 1888 a monument of Brown stone was commenced, the corner-stone of which was laid with Masonic ceremonies.

In June of this year the Association received an appropriation from the Legislature of Virginia of \$1,000.00. At a meeting of the Association, May 22nd, 1899, it was "resolved that the third Article of the Constitution be so amended that persons could become life members by the payment of one dollar," and that the Daughters of the Confederacy should become members to the number of fifteen, the said Daughters having expended the sum of \$15.00 on the Cemetery grounds; the following members of the Daughters of the Confederacy were received as life members, on payment of one dollar.

Mrs. Jennie Wolfe, Mrs. Lucy Arrington, Miss Maud Johnson, Miss Selina Wolfe, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Miss Thedo Waters, Miss Florence Kinchelo, Mrs. Sylvia Meredith, Miss Lizzie Larkin, Miss Lillie Hixon, Misses Clara and Bertie Lam, Miss Effie Nelson, Miss Florence Herrell, Mrs. Contee Meredith, Mrs. Susan Hutchinson.

During the year 1889, our efforts were crowned with success, the monument to the Confederate Dead was unveiled on August 31st, 1889. The orators on that memorable occasion were Gen. W. Henry Fitz Lee (the son of our immortal Robert E. Lee), and Major John Daniel, of Lynchburg, Virginia, at present representing his district in the United States Senate. These distinguished Veterans, with Generals Payne, Scott, Blackwell and others, added much to the impressive ceremony by their presence, and stirring, patriotic addresses.

For the last two years, 1902 and 1903, the Association has received an appropriation from the State of fifty dollars each year to be expended in caring for the Cemetery. The first



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,

Unveiled 1889.

Manassas, Virginia.

thing to be considered was to enclose the two sides opening into the Citizens' Cemetery so as to prevent the grounds from being driven over and used as a "Parking Place" for vehicles, in time of funerals, so now we have an artistic iron post fence, the posts eight feet apart and connected with one rail of iron piping, and adds much to the looks of the place, the other two sides—one lying along the railroad and Western side, are enclosed with a woven wire fence, but the Association hopes sometime in the near future to be able to put a substantial iron fence in lieu of the wire. The monument is built of brown building stone with four marble tablets—only one half of the ground is occupied, and the monument is built on one half of that; at a recent meeting it was agreed that one half of the other half, making one-fourth of an acre—be set apart and reserved for the resting place of any ex-Confederate soldier who might wish to be buried there. The Association hopes by some means to raise funds to place a bronze figure of a soldier "at rest" on his arms on the apex of the monument.

Each returning spring they, together with the Ewell Camp of Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy, repair to the cemetery and strew the graves with flowers. The Daughters of the Confederacy have erected a "Rustic Speakers' Stand" near the monument, and they try to have some gifted orator each Memorial Day to remind the aged and show forth to the young what the occupants of these honored graves laid down their lives for.

The following is a list of names who have been officers of the

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF MANASSAS.

Presidents.—Mrs. Sarah Fewell, Mrs. Hannah L. Johnson, Mrs. Theresa Read, Mrs. J. C. Weems, Mrs. C. C. Barber, Mrs. B. D. Merchant, Miss Lizzie Larkin, Mrs. Thurston Wolfe, Mrs. William E. Lipscomb.

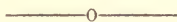
Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. B. D. Merchant, Mrs. Harriet Hixon, Mrs. Hannah L. Johnson, Mrs. W. E. Lipscomb, Miss Sallie E. Johnson, Mrs. J. C. Weems, Mrs. Maggie Barbour, Miss Florence Kinchelo, Mrs. C. C. Barber, Miss Lizzie Larkin.

Recording Secretaries.—Hannah L. Lindsley, Sallie E. Johnson, J. S. T. Brawner, Mrs. J. C. Weems, Mrs. L. A. Larkin, Maud M. Johnson.

Corresponding Secretaries.—Mrs. B. D. Merchant, Sallie E. Johnson, Maggie Foley, Mrs. C. C. Barbour, Mrs. C. E. Brawner, Miss Lillie Hixon, Mrs. T. Wolfe.

Treasurers.—Sallie E. Johnson, M. H. Weedon, C. E. Brawner, H. Hixon, Mrs. S. Hutchinson, G. W. Johnson.

Officers for the present year are: Mrs. W. E. Lipscomb, President; Miss Flora Kincheloe, Vice-President; Mrs. W. Hutchinson, Treasurer; Miss Maud Johnson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Jennie Ashby Wolfe, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George Johnson, Historian.



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Petersburg, Virginia, was organized May 6th, 1866. The women of Petersburg, in a measure recovering from the sorrows of a war, to which they gave their all, on this date met together to devise means to perpetuate their gratitude and admiration for those who died defending homes and loved ones.

The Association was organized and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Wm. T. Joynes; Six Vice-Presidents; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Stephen Fenn; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John Wyche; Treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Keiley.

After election of officers the following was resolved:

First. That any lady might become a member by paying 50 cents a month. Honorary member of either sex, without the right to vote, on payment of \$10.00.

Second. That we invite the co-operation of friends in the country and elsewhere, suggesting that they form similar societies.

Third. That our efforts shall not be confined to the dead of our city alone; but information will be sought and aid extended whenever necessary to do like honor to all the noble martyrs to this cause, who are buried around us.

Fourth. That a committee be appointed to visit every burial spot within our reach to mark more distinctly the names which are rapidly being obliterated.

These committees were appointed and acted on this resolution. At a meeting held May 30th, was discussed the proper celebration of the 9th of June, the anniversary of the noble defence of our city by the Reserves, many of whom fell on that day. By a unanimous vote it was decided to make this, the 9th of June, a permanent Memorial Day.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,
Unveiled 1890.
Petersburg, Virginia.

At a meeting on the 6th of June, a resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we will collect the bones of our brave soldiers, now bleaching before Fort Steadman, and, as a part of the Memorial Day service, inter them within the enclosure of "Old Blandford Church Cemetery," with all that honor and love due from us to those heroes, who helped to defend our homes.

Captain Pegram made an address and Reverend J. C. Granberry offered the prayer..

The following ladies were chosen to direct the four divisions of the Association so that not one grave should be neglected: Mrs. W. S. Simpson, Jr., Mrs. R. G. Pegram, Mrs. David Callendar and Mrs. David Dugger.

These graves were scattered all around the city.

At a meeting in the following October it was resolved to ask the Common Council of our city to appropriate, free of charge to the Association, as much ground in "Old Blandford Cemetery" as might be necessary in which to bury the dead scattered around our city; thus gathering in one spot our beloved dead that they might in the future be cared for by this Association. This petition when presented was granted, and under the shade of the trees of this hallowed spot sleep 25,000 heroes.

After the labor of gathering from field and forest these remains, the next work of the Association was the erection of an Arch at the entrance of the grounds, on the front of which is inscribed "Our Confederate Dead," and on the opposite side: "Waiting the Reveille." Several years after a granite shaft was completed and dedicated to the Confederate Dead.

This monument, which was unveiled on June 9th, 1890, was reared by the efforts of devoted women, and speaks most eloquently to all the South, that the ashes of its sons resting within the shadow of this battle-crowned city, are ever guarded by tender hearts.

The monument stands admirably located on Memorial Hill facing northward, in the bosom of whose grassy slopes sleep the heroes whose memory it honors. Looking to the southeast in full view, is Reve's farm, where, in June, '64, grey-haired sires and chivalric youths of our city heroically yielded life for altars and homes. Half a mile nearer in the same direction is "the Crater," the field of combat that gave additional lustre to the fame of Petersburg's defence, while a few hundred yards

away, almost in a direct line with its east face, yet remain the ruins of Fort Steadman, the scene of Lee's last and splendid effort to relieve our beleagured city.

The site itself was often swept by shot and shell, and it was also the objective point of assaulting Federal columns on the morning of June 30th, 1864. The monument, foundation and super-structure is of Virginia granite, taken from the Asylum quarry near this city. The monument, square in form, is in seven sections above the ground. "A heavy base and two sub-bases, graduating in size and aggregating five feet in height; a die with projecting cap six feet; a shaft with beveled edges twelve and a half feet, and cap-stone one foot, making the total height of the Memorial column about twenty-five feet.

On the four faces of the die are polished tablets bearing inscriptions, and on the north side of the front of the monument, the second base bears in large capital letters in relief, "Confederate Dead." On the third or upper base is inscribed the couplet:

"Plant the fair column o'er the vacant grave;
A hero's honor let a hero have."

On this face of the die is emblazoned the coat of arms of Virginia, above on the die projection, "1861-'65," and the cap-stone bears the legend "Gloria Victis."

The Southern tablet has the names of the States composing the Confederacy and on the base under it: "Erected by the Petersburg Ladies' Memorial Association." A beautiful shield inscribed, "The Crater, July 30th, 1864," adorns the east front. The west face, next the city, has the names of the patriots who fell on the 9th of June, 1864. The statue of the soldier is of bronze, the figure of a Confederate soldier, six feet high, "accounted as a private of infantry, a full cartridge box, lightly filled haversack, rolled blanket, canteen and old slouch hat" that in the days gone by waved the measure of the yell of "Johnny Reb."—the fiercest war-cry that ever smote a foeman's ear.

A handsome granite curbing encloses the grassy area in the center of which the monument stands. The cost of the whole approximates \$4,000.

The officers of this association are: President, Mrs. H. Van L. Bird; Vice-President, Mrs. David Callendar; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Richard Gill; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Shelton



OLD BLANDFORD CHURCH.

"Old Blandford Church, erected 1735, now being restored by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Petersburg, Virginia, and made a memorial chapel to the 25,000 Confederate heroes who rest within the same inclosure."

Chieves; Treasurer, Mrs. T. I. Gills, Jr.; Treasurer Blandford Memorial fund, Mrs. C. E. Kirkham.

This Association numbers sixty-five members, and has, with unfaltering devotion, despite the poverty that came with the close of the war, and the cruel period of reconstruction, year by year made its pilgrimage to these sacred graves, decorated the sod with beautiful flowers of spring, and by religious ceremonies and fervid oratory endeavored to keep alive unto their children and children's children the holy recollections of the Confederate Cause. It has done, in the language of Scripture, "what it could," and the soldiers' section of Blandford Cemetery for thirty-six years has received at the hands of the Association the tender care which is always due to the brave at the hands of the fair.

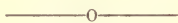
The last work of the Association conceived at the beginning of this 20th Century is the making of a Mortuary Memorial Chapel of "Old Blandford Church."

The Association has restored to its original plan this old structure, which will be for every Southern State a non-sectarian mortuary memorial chapel, carrying down to ages yet to come the story of a nation's birth and early death. This work has been done by the members of the Association, the Veterans of Petersburg, and their sons and daughters; but around this spot lie thousands of the heroes of every one of the Confederate States, from Maryland to the Lone Star of Texas, and, knowing of the love that our sons and daughters bear to our dead heroes, this memorial would not be complete without their sympathy and co-operation, and therefore, it is asked that each State place a memorial window in this church. Virginia and Missouri have each contributed a window, and the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, Louisiana, also has contributed a window, dedicated to the "Members of the Washington Artillery, who gave their lives for the Confederate Cause." This window will have for its central decoration, the great Apostle St. Paul, surmounted by the badge of the Washington Artillery, with its motto: "Try Us," substituted for the usual Seal of State.

We ask the endorsement of the Camps of Confederate Veterans and their recommendation to the Memorial Associations, Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy, and kindred organizations of this Southern land, that each remaining State contribute a memorial window to be placed in this old church to commemorate the mighty deeds wrought in their behalf.

Here, where the great struggle was fought to its close; where thousands of our soldiers fell and are buried; let this old church, rejuvenated and re-adorned, stand a silent sentinel over these countless graves, and when the sons and the daughters of the Confederacy, from whatever State they may come, wend their steps toward this shrine and view their handiwork, a melancholy pride will fill their hearts for duty well performed to those who fought for constitutional liberty and law.

In holding our last annual memorial service, on the ninth of June, we were gratified to note the fact, one most creditable, not only to the people of our city, but to the whole of our dear Southland, that thirty-seven years after the first struggle for Southern independence, popular interest in the annual Confederate Memorial Day celebration, so far from diminishing, is steadily increasing. The younger generation, proud of their heritage, have taken up the work begun by their parents, of keeping green the graves of the Confederate Dead.



LADIES' MEMORIAL AID ASSOCIATION, PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

Probably the first organization for nursing the Confederate soldiers originated in Portsmouth, Virginia, in the spring of 1861. Soon after the arrival of the Southern troops the numerous camps around the city were attacked with various diseases. The accounts of the sad condition of these brave men who had sacrificed so much in our behalf, aroused the women of Portsmouth to make an effort to ameliorate their condition. A meeting of the most prominent ladies of the community resulted in the formation of a society to nurse the sick Confederate soldiers from the Southern States. The following is a verbatim copy of the circular sent out to solicit aid from our citizens:

“THE SISTERS OF MERCY.”

“The ladies of Portsmouth, desirous to do all that they can to ameliorate the condition of the sick strangers who have so nobly left their homes and come to the defence of Virginia, have formed themselves into a society called ‘The Sisters of Mercy.’ They will nurse the sick either at the hospital or at any other place in the city, to which they may be conveyed; will



MRS. ELIZA BILISOLY,
Portsmouth, Virginia.

prepare nourishment, and do all in their power to promote the comfort and health of their patients.

“Managers—Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Mrs. A. L. Bilisoly, Mrs. Fanny Tomes, Mrs. J. C. White, Mrs. Mary A. Tatem, Mrs. Abbie K. Staples, Mrs. Elizabeth Bourdette, Mrs. M. W. Armistead, Mrs. W. C. Smith, Mrs. Pinner, Mrs. C. A. Grice, Mrs. E. Coybell, Mrs. Bettie Parrish and Mrs. H. C. Orr.”

This appeal met with a generous response from all classes of society, and the ladies went to work with skill, energy and devotion to make the affair a success. Many of the sick soldiers were boarding at the Ocean House, and the first few weeks after the society was organized the ladies devoted their time to nursing these men. They were unfortunate in this attempt, and after losing two patients they determined to open a house exclusively under their own control, which should combine the comforts of a home with the care and attention of a well-kept hospital. In accordance with this plan, they made efforts to secure a suitable building and arranged matters to place the society on a working basis. The American House, a large unfurnished building formerly used as a hotel, was placed at their disposal, and with busy hands and warm hearts the ladies went rapidly to work.

All the essentials necessary to a comfortable home were soon collected. The officers of the Georgia regiments gave substantial aid by detaching men to assist in the heavier work of nursing. On the 8th of June, 1861, “The Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy” was ready for the first installment of sick Confederates.

The work was arranged systematically, and it has often been said, that at no time during the war, was more devoted work carried out more quietly and unostentatiously. To each day of the week two managers were appointed, whose duty it was to provide the meals for that day, see that the sick were well attended, visit patients, give such care as they needed, superintend the servants, provide tempting dishes for those whose appetites could not take the usual nourishment, in fact, from early morn until 9 p. m., become house mothers to that suffering band so far away from their homes and loved ones. The town was divided into districts, and to each manager certain streets were assigned and from contributors on those streets the meals for that day were furnished. In this manner most of the meals were provided by the housekeepers ready cooked. Several ladies sending breakfast, many more dinner and others supper. The

merchants sent uncooked provisions, the Commissary furnished the sick with rations. Those of our ladies whose circumstances did not allow them to contribute, were glad to help the cause by cooking the provisions thus provided. In this manner a large amount of well-cooked nourishment was always ready. Such breakfasts, such dinners, such suppers as found their way to that American House, could only be found in Southern homes in ante-bellum times. Each contributor seemed to vie with the others as to who should send most and best. Those were the early days of the Confederacy. Hope sat at every hearth-stone, smiling faces and bright eyes talked of war, but knew it not. The days of fat bacon, black-eyed peas and rye coffee were yet in the dim future; but when the darkness came, the same hearts and hands were found just as earnest, just as faithful, just as devoted, and to none in history can a higher place be given than to the women of the South. From the 8th of June, 1861, when the first sick soldier was admitted, until the evacuation of Portsmouth in May, 1862, the hospital was successfully carried on. The number of patients received was large and the death rate remarkably small; the list before me containing the names of one hundred and forty-nine admissions up to August 1st, 1861. In March, 1862, the ladies were requested by Dr. Blacknoll to transfer their labors to the U. S. Naval Hospital at that time being used by the Confederate authorities as a Government Hospital. After some debate and hesitation, the Society decided to agree to his request. The American House was given up and the organization bestowed its attention on the sick at this hospital. When the evacuation of Portsmouth occurred six wounded soldiers were left to the care of these ladies, who removed them to private houses and nursed them until their recovery.

During the dark days of Federal occupancy the needy wives and children of our absent soldiers were supplied with food and other necessities from the scanty stores of this brave and devoted band. After the surrender, the society found its "occupation gone," but its spirit still lived. On the 12th of June, 1866, these faithful women met together and organized "The Ladies' Memorial Aid Association of Portsmouth, Virginia," whose object was to care for and decorate the graves of the Confederate soldiers in the three cemeteries near this city; to erect a suitable monument to their memory, and specially to aid the indigent

widows and orphans, of those who had given their lives in defence of the South. Those enrolled were: President, Mrs. J. A. Bilisoly; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. James C. White, Mrs. E. Coybell; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. H. Wilson; Recording Secretary, Miss Ida Cocke.

Managers: Mrs. James W. Cooke, Mrs. Mary A. Tatem, Mrs. Charles Jenkins, Mrs. Lemuel Cleaves, Mrs. W. L. Reed, Mrs. Caroline Sherwood, Mrs. A. L. Bilisoly, Mrs. Miles Minter, Mrs. Abbie K. Staples, Mrs. Caroline Moore, Mrs. Moss Armistead, Mrs. Virginia Edwards, Miss Emma Hodges, Miss Mary Bennett, Miss Nannie Murdaugh. In addition to these Managers (or as they would now be called Executive Committee), there was a large list of contributors and quite a number who became life members. The Association has had under its care thirty-two widows (whose needs have always been carefully supplied), and over sixty-five orphans whom it has educated as well as fed and clothed, until they were able to provide for themselves. In fact it is impossible to give even a faint outline of its labor of love, during these forty-two years of ceaseless activity. In all this time there has never been an interruption either in its organization or its systematic benevolence and nobly is it still fulfilling its mission. From June 12th, 1866, when "The Ladies' Memorial Aid Association" was organized, until May 24th, 1895, each year the public has beheld only one phase of its work, the well-known demonstration, Portsmouth Memorial Day being originated, sustained and exclusively managed by this Association until the organization of Stonewall Camp, Confederate Veterans, since which time this work has been shared between them.

The Ladies' Memorial Aid Association was the only organization in the town engaged in patriotic work until the 8th of May, 1875, when a number of gentlemen of the City of Portsmouth and County of Norfolk met together and formed The Portsmouth and Norfolk County Monument Association, an association as expressed in their organization to perpetuate the memory and the deeds of the gallant men who fell while battling for "Virginia's rights."

With energies as alert as usual the Ladies' Memorial Aid Association worked heartily in this cause in every way possible assisting the Monument Association to raise means for the monument and also appropriating in addition quite a large sum from the society's funds.

December 14th, 1876, the corner-stone of our Confederate monument was laid at the intersection of the two most prominent streets in the city.

From the speech made at the laying of the corner-stone this extract fully shows how the work done by the Ladies' Memorial Aid Association was acknowledged:

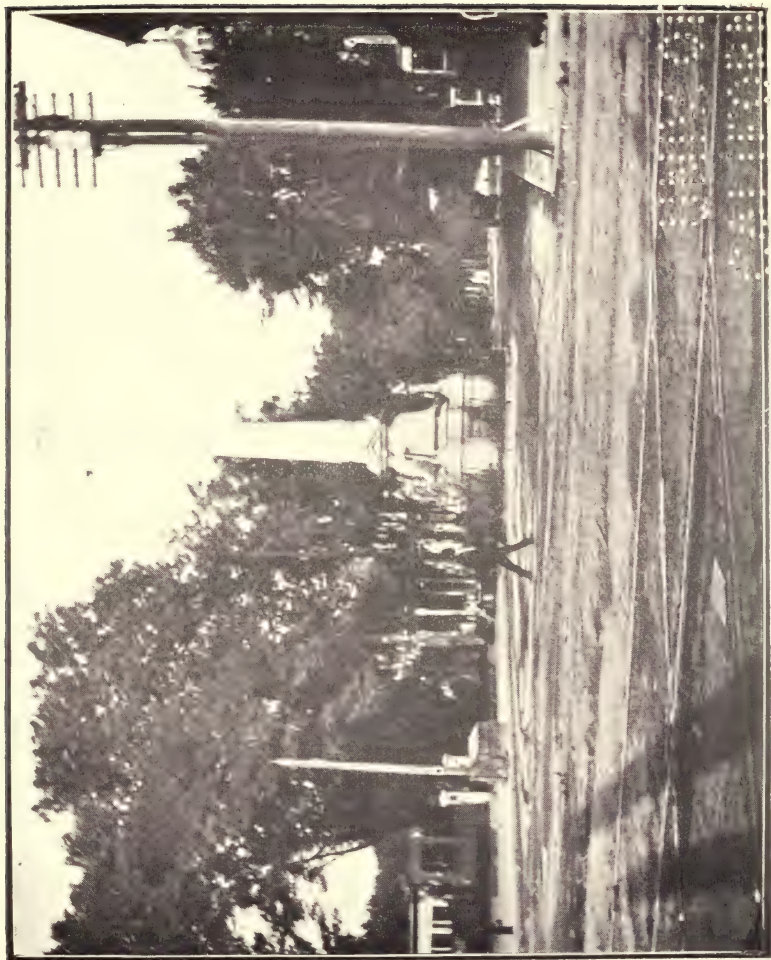
"For if we of the sterner sex prove recreant to our trust, the women, the fair women of our Southern land, who have already taken upon themselves the task of aiding in the work, will accomplish that which should be our privilege and the pride of every citizen of Virginia."

We were a poor people still in 1876, but no means were left untried to realize our cherished scheme, and at last, on June 15th, 1881, the cap stone was raised and the fair hands which had worked so nobly to contribute this beautiful tribute in memory of our dead assisted in placing it in position.

As the years roll by the Ladies' Memorial Aid Association each year lovingly and reverently decorate with choicest blossoms, this the proud memorial to our Confederate Dead, and which is also a testimonial to the faithful labors of those who lived through and bore the storm and stress of the battle day, men and women alike, veterans of the Confederacy.

Until the organization of Stonewall Camp Confederate Veterans in 1888, the Association ministered to the wants of destitute and sick soldiers and buried many of those who died. The City Council in 1870 presented to the Association a lot in the City Cemetery for this purpose. Some years after the organization of the Camp a committee of the Association was appointed in response to a request from the Camp to act as almoners of their bounty. This help to the long work done by the Association was much appreciated and is still carried on whenever occasion requires.

All save two of the original members have passed away, but the younger ones joined the Association and are faithfully carrying on the work. The present managers are: President, Mrs. Olivia J. Hatton; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Mary Moore and Mrs. J. Phillips; Treasurer, Miss Julia Brooks; Secretary, Miss Mary A. Bingley; Historian, Miss V. S. Staples. Members: Mrs. O. V. Smith, Mrs. K. McAlpine, Mrs. Yates McAlpine Wilson, Mrs. A. P. Grice, Mrs. Sarah Manning, Mrs. Edgar Nash, Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Mrs. E. A. Jack, Miss L. Jack, Miss F. Cuthriel, Miss Annie Emmerson.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,

Unveiled 1893;

Portsmouth, Virginia.

1771

1772

1773

1774

1775

1776

1777

1778

1779

1780

1781

1782

1783

1784

There is also a Junior Association composed of young ladies, daughters of Confederate Veterans. The Junior Memorial Aid Association was organized on the 9th of May, 1875, under the supervision of a committee from the older association. They are active and in every way are ready to assist the older organization especially on Memorial Day.

The following is a list of the officers and members of the Junior Association:

President, Miss Janey Peters; Vice-President, Miss Clara Ashton; Treasurer, Miss Fanny Langhorne; Secretary, Miss Carrie Barlow. Members: Marie Hume, Jennie Watts, Fanny Slater, Retta Beatton, Winifred Watts, Pauline Bilisoly, Katy Bilisoly, Eliza Benson Bilisoly, Lulie Hudgins, Lucrece Schroeder, Essie Wilson, Sarah K. Wilson, Susie Grice, Mrs. Clayton Threaddraft.

The following is an extract from the *Virginian Pilot* of May 22nd, 1901:

"The Ladies' Memorial Aid Association has just completed the erection of new marble headstones over the graves in the Stranger Confederate lot in Cedar Grove Cemetery. It has for a long time been part of the love-inspired work of the Society to care for the graves of soldiers who died here as strangers. Only six bodies lie buried in this lot. The graves are those of Private Charles E. Smith of Company I, Fourth Regiment Georgia Infantry, died May 8th, 1861; Private Young W. H. Smith, Company I, Fourth Regiment Georgia Volunteers, died May 11th, 1861; an Unknown Georgia Private; Albert Johnson, Isle of Wight County, Virginia; David Krantz, Valley of Virginia; J. R. Hughes, Petersburg, Virginia; all privates.

"The Memorial Association some months ago started a movement for the purchase of suitable marble slabs. Money was raised by private subscription, and the work finished in time for Confederate Memorial Day. The society had great difficulty in finding the names and regiments of the soldiers and the initials of another being unknown, although members of the Association remembered that three of the men were of some Georgia regiment. Letters were written to a number of prominent Georgians, including General J. B. Gordon and Wm. A. Wright, Comptroller General of the State.

"The latter inserted a card in the *Atlanta Constitution* which brought the desired information in regard to the Smiths. C. A. Greer, of Oglethorpe, Macon County, Georgia, wrote to Comp-

troller Wright, that the Smiths were brothers from his county and members of the Macon County Volunteers. Comptroller Wright in a letter to the Memorial Association said: 'In behalf of the family of these two gallant soldiers, who appear to have been the first soldiers who died in Portsmouth in April, in 1861, and also in behalf of the Confederate Veterans of this State, I desire to convey to you our sincerest appreciation of your efforts to properly mark the graves of these two soldiers.'

"In the same lot has also been erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association and friends a handsome marble urn in memory of the Sisters of Mercy. The urn presents a handsome appearance and is suitably inscribed."

Friday, May 15th, 1903, was a notable day in the history of the Ladies' Memorial Aid Association of Portsmouth, for on that day the Association saw fulfilled the promise made to themselves in the second clause of their constitution in June 1866, which was to erect a suitable monument to the Confederate soldiers of Portsmouth. So imperative was the call for help from the living that they laid aside all thought of erecting in their own name and on their own lot a memorial exclusively their own.

But each year the list of beneficiaries grew smaller and the demands less urgent until at last in the early Spring of 1903, the Association felt justified in carrying out their long-delayed plan. A simple shaft of granite especially adapted to its purpose, "A Memorial Stone" was erected in the center of the soldier's lot. When unveiled that lovely May day in the presence of a large concourse of our citizens, every member of the Association radiant with joy felt that at last they could show to the world "here in simple unostentation we set our seal to the work of forty-two years." The pathos of the beautiful occasion was enhanced by the presence of one of the surviving members of the original Sisters of Mercy.

VIRGINIA S. STAPLES.

HOLLYWOOD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The Hollywood Memorial Association of Richmond, Virginia was formally organized May 3, 1866 and chartered January 19, 1891. It was formed to care for and preserve from neglect, the graves of about twelve thousand Confederate soldiers, the majority of whom had died from wounds and disease in the hospitals of Richmond. Memorial Day was at once inaugurated by this Association and promptly adopted by other Southern Associations. In spite of the impoverished condition of the people \$26,620.00 was raised. The grounds of this part of Hollywood Cemetery, covering sixteen acres, were entirely unimproved and the whole of the sum raised and more was needed to clear the grounds, pave, drain, grade walks, mark each grave and erect a Memorial Pile of Virginia granite. A few years later three thousand bodies were removed from Gettysburg and about a thousand more from the battlefields around Richmond. These sixteen thousand graves represent every State of the Confederacy, and when the Sister States were called to help some years later in repairing the graves from the ravages of time and inevitable neglect, they turned not away but sent from many Southern hearts substantial aid with ready sympathy in the work of this Association. Since May, 1880, when the Association was re-organized to May, 1901, \$8,946.00 had been raised and expended in the care of these grounds. Sixteen acres is a large area to keep in order with limited means, and it has been done in this instance, only with the careful expenditure and constant watchfulness, by the loving hearts to whom was entrusted the especial part of this work. The membership fee of one dollar a year is inadequate for the absolutely necessary expenses in caring for the grounds, and a movement is now on foot to secure an annual appropriation of the State Treasury for this purpose. It seems only proper that each Southern State should recognize in this manner, the debt due those who laid their lives down in defence of her rights and her honor. In 1891 the Hollywood Memorial Association instituted the custom of holding a mass meeting on the evening of the Annual meeting. The objects of this mass meeting are to inform the public of the year's work, to keep alive interest in the objects of the Association, and to instruct the young people

of the city in the causes and history of the war by an address from either a veteran or one competent for the work. The same year was begun the custom of holding Memorial Services in each of the various churches in turn the Sunday before Memorial Day. These services are of a strictly religious character and these three Memorials of the Confederacy held in the month of May, and instituted by the Hollywood Memorial Association, have done much to excite the interest and enthusiasm of the younger generation and to implant in their hearts a love that will never die for those heroes who suffered defeat and death with a nobility of spirit that victory could never have given.

In 1892 this association formed a branch Association composed of boys and girls known as the Junior Hollywood Memorial Association. It was the first Junior Association of this character in the city, it is a body of reliable workers and from it must come the future of this Association. In 1893 the Hollywood Memorial Association appealed to the City of Richmond for the house occupied by President Davis during the war to be used as a Confederate Museum. By forming a new society to conform to some legal technicalities in the city charter, the Hollywood Memorial Association as the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, received the house, and the necessary amount to make the Museum fireproof, and to complete the monument in this city to the Private Soldier and Sailor, was promptly raised. The present effort is not only to keep clean the hills and slopes of the soldiers' section in Hollywood, but to lend a helping hand in rearing a monument to President Davis that will attest through coming generations the loyalty of women of the South to her chosen Representative. The principal work of this association during the last thirty-six years may be briefly stated as follows:

- 1st. The inauguration of Memorial Day in 1866 which led to the institution of Memorial Day, there being authentic proof that the suggestion which led to a National observance of the day was received from a visit to Hollywood on Memorial Day by a party of prominent Northern people.

- 2d. The raising and expenditure of \$26,620.00 in erecting a monument of Virginia granite marking twelve thousand graves, making beautiful the sixteen acres known as the soldier's section in Hollywood and keeping this ground in order for thirty-six years.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,

Unveiled 1869.

Richmond, Virginia.

[illegible]

3d. Removing four thousand bodies from Gettysburg and other battlefields to Hollywood.

4th. Establishing a Confederate Museum in this city.

5th. The organization of three other societies viz: Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Junior Hollywood Memorial Association, and Memorial Association at Appomattox.

6th. Institution of an annual Confederate Mass Meeting on May 3d.

7th. Institution of Memorial Sunday.

The effort not yet successful, but never to be abandoned until it does succeed of securing an annual appropriation from the State of Virginia to be expended by the various Memorial Associations in the State in preserving the Confederate Cemeteries not otherwise provided for, and thus securing for all time, the preservation of these sacred spots. This Association is careful to note this effort, because it is hoped that other Southern States following Virginia in this as in other efforts to preserve the truth of history, may make similar appropriations for their Confederate Cemeteries and thus record in their legislative enactments the intention of the Southern States, to do for their sons who died to defend State Sovereignty and Constitutional freedom, what a national government has done to preserve the graves of those who died defending their conception of the Union.

Recently the General Assembly of Virginia has passed an "Act" authorizing an annual appropriation for the care and preserving of Confederate graves and cemeteries in the State of Virginia not otherwise provided for. For the final success of this movement the Association is deeply indebted to Mrs. E. C. Minor, who was for so many years its faithful and efficient Corresponding Secretary.

That the Hollywood Memorial Association has made an impress on the life of this people cannot be questioned, for since its organization it has led in every movement in this city that pertained to perpetuating the memory of the Confederacy. The officers of the Hollywood Memorial Association are: Mrs. Joseph Bryan, President; Mrs. J. Taylor, Miss Baughman, Miss Boykin, Mrs. James B. Pace, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Maxwell T. Clarke, Treasurer; Miss Mary G. Crenshaw, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. Calvin Stewart, Corresponding Secretary. It is with reverent

pride in the noble women who have given to its work of their best, that this history is published.

MARY G. CRENSHAW,
Recording Secretary.

JUNIOR HOLLYWOOD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Ten years ago the Hollywood Memorial Association, having been organized as a working band of Confederate women in 1866, found their ranks beginning to thin by the age and death of its members, and decided to organize an auxiliary formed of the youths, both boys and girls thus keeping up the working ranks of a Cause that must not die in our Southland. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. P. H. Starke, May 7th, 1892, at which meeting Mrs. E. D. Hotchkiss presided, the outcome of this meeting being the organization of the present body called the "Juniors." Thirty-seven names were enrolled with the following officers: President, Miss May Greer Baughman; Vice-President, Miss Elv. Maury Werth; Secretary, Miss Norma Stewart Walker; Treasurer, Master W. Douglas Gordon. This Association grew rapidly and in 1892 had a membership of 290. In 1893 the Juniors were asked to assist in the Confederate Bazaar, which was held in Richmond, for the joint purpose of completing "Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument," and to put the Jefferson Davis mansion in proper condition, to be used as a museum. The "Solid South" table, which they had charge of on this occasion met with unusual success, the amount turned into the treasury being the large sum of \$2,102.03. The next work was the removal of fifty-two Confederate soldiers from Drewry's Bluff. This work was ably superintended by Mr. Richard Wilson. In many of the graves were only found a few bones, in others a belt buckle or some brass buttons. The remains were all carefully laid in separate pieces of oil-cloth. Tenderly they were re-interred in dear old Hollywood with military honors. The Senior Association each year has been assisted by the Juniors, and under the able leadership of Mrs. E. D. Hotchkiss, Honorary Vice-President, the Juniors have increased their ranks to three hundred and ninety-five. Many of the children in this work, after reaching manhood and womanhood, dropped out, leaving the faithful few who

worked with ever increasing zeal. The Juniors were given the task of decorating Lee and Howitzer Monuments on Memorial Day. In 1899 added to their charge was the officers' section, lying in a remote part of the cemetery, and found to need much attention. This section has been beautifully put in order, new headstones put where old ones had fallen down, and the section outlined by granite curbing. On Memorial Day this section is always tastefully decorated in flowers and Confederate flags, each member taking especial pride and pleasure in this work. Miss May Baughman, who has from its start, worked faithfully in this Association, made four handsome bunting flags, two being hand-embroidered. These flags are the principal decoration used on General R. E. Lee's monument on Memorial Day. The program for the annual mass meeting of the Hollywood Memorial Association is arranged altogether by the Juniors. On Stonewall Jackson's birthday, 22nd of January, they always give a Silver Tea, thus bringing together socially all Confederate Organizations, and also increasing the fund in the Treasury.

The day before Memorial Day they gather at the Soldiers' Home to make wreaths and garlands to use in decorating monuments and sections. The old veterans cheerfully and gallantly assist in this work. June 1899, the Society met with a heavy loss in the death of their honored President, Mrs. Norma Stewart Hume, who had grown up as a little girl in their midst, afterwards becoming their President. Mrs. N. V. Randolph was then urged to take the leadership of the Juniors. Mrs. Randolph, was of course, an active worker in the Senior Association, but loving to encourage and in every way help the young, she cheerfully and grandly pushed forward the work. The organization seemed to take new life under her leadership. Mrs. Randolph, after getting them well started to work, felt that it was important that the President be one of the younger members, and at the ensuing election in 1901, declined re-nomination. Miss Elizabeth Townes was then elected President, Miss Annie Gray, First Vice-President; Miss May Baughman, Second Vice-President; Miss Anna Boykin, Third Vice-President; Mrs. W. M. Wade, Recording Secretary; Miss Lucy Clair Atkinson, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Bessie Hill, Treasurer. These officers were re-elected in 1902. The past year under Miss Townes has been a very successful one, much work having been accomplished. The Confederate Bazaar, which will be held

in April 1903, will find the Juniors in the front rank of workers again. This year the Juniors joined by invitation the Confederated Southern Memorial Association. The Hollywood Memorial Association also extended an invitation to the Juniors to unite with them and form one organization. After due deliberation they decided to decline. While appreciating the wish of the Seniors, it was considered best to continue working as a separate Association, the members pledging themselves to assist the mother organization in any and every way. It is a distinct association, worthy to be the heirs in honor of its mother—the Hollywood Memorial Association, and may her mantle fall on the shoulders of her child—the Junior Hollywood Memorial Association.

MRS. W. M. WADE,
Recording Secretary.

OAKWOOD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

On the 19th of April, 1866, a little band gathered in the old Third Presbyterian Church, and after a devout prayer by the Rev. Dr. Proctor, Oakwood Memorial Association was founded. This organization had for its object the caring for the graves, and perpetuating the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, whose remains, to the number of over 16,000, rest within the confines of Oakwood Cemetery. The dead from the following States: Maryland, 19; Virginia, 1,138; North Carolina, 1,417; South Carolina, 510; Georgia, 1,696; Florida, 345; Alabama, 928; Mississippi, 398; Louisiana, 149; Texas, 193; Arkansas, 33; Tennessee, 134; Kentucky, 20; Recorded and State not given, 1,148; Unknown, 8,000; Total, 16,128. Many of the dear women founding that noble organization have long since entered into their eternal rest, but their younger sisters, their daughters and grand-daughters, prove now that their principles and teaching fell on fertile ground, for in all these long years which have elapsed, the Association has been steadily growing, and to-day it is one of the most active Confederate Memorial Associations in the South.

May 10th, 1866 was chosen as the inaugural memorial celebration, and it will show how eager the Association was to begin the service of honoring the brave Confederate Dead in

Oakwood, if I can copy a line or two from our old record, now in the keeping of the Confederate Museum: "About 9 A. M. the exercises began; opened by prayer, in old St. John's Church, by Dr. Price, an address followed by Dr. Norwood, after which the procession numbering 500 people, walking two and two, their arms loaded with spring's sweetest flowers, walked out to Oakwood, where several other addresses were listened to, as was also a letter from General Robert E. Lee." The graves of the Confederate soldiers were then tearfully strewn with evergreens and flowers. Ah! these graves were then so newly made. Many a hand trembled, and many a sob came from those broken hearted women that first Memorial Day. June 26th, 1866, such names as President Davis and wife, General Robert E. Lee and wife, Joseph E. Johnston and wife and Mrs. T. J. Jackson were added to Oakwood Memorial Association's list. Mrs. Mary H. Smith of sainted memory was the first President. May 24, 1866, Oakwood Memorial Association made a proposition for a union with Hollywood Association (Hollywood Association was organized May 3, 1866), the proposition was duly presented by Dr. Edwards, and Hollywood rejected it. All hope of uniting the two Memorial Associations was then forever given up and Oakwood Memorial Association went to work in deed and in truth. Head-boards and foot-boards were placed over each grave, neatly marked with name, state and regiment, etc. Money was scarce; but with self-denial and industry this task was soon accomplished, Legislatures of Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi helping nobly in this cause. On July 4, 1866 the young men of the Eastern part of the city volunteered to work in Confederate section in Oakwood. The grounds were much improved and many flowers planted and general interest seemed to be growing in the younger set.

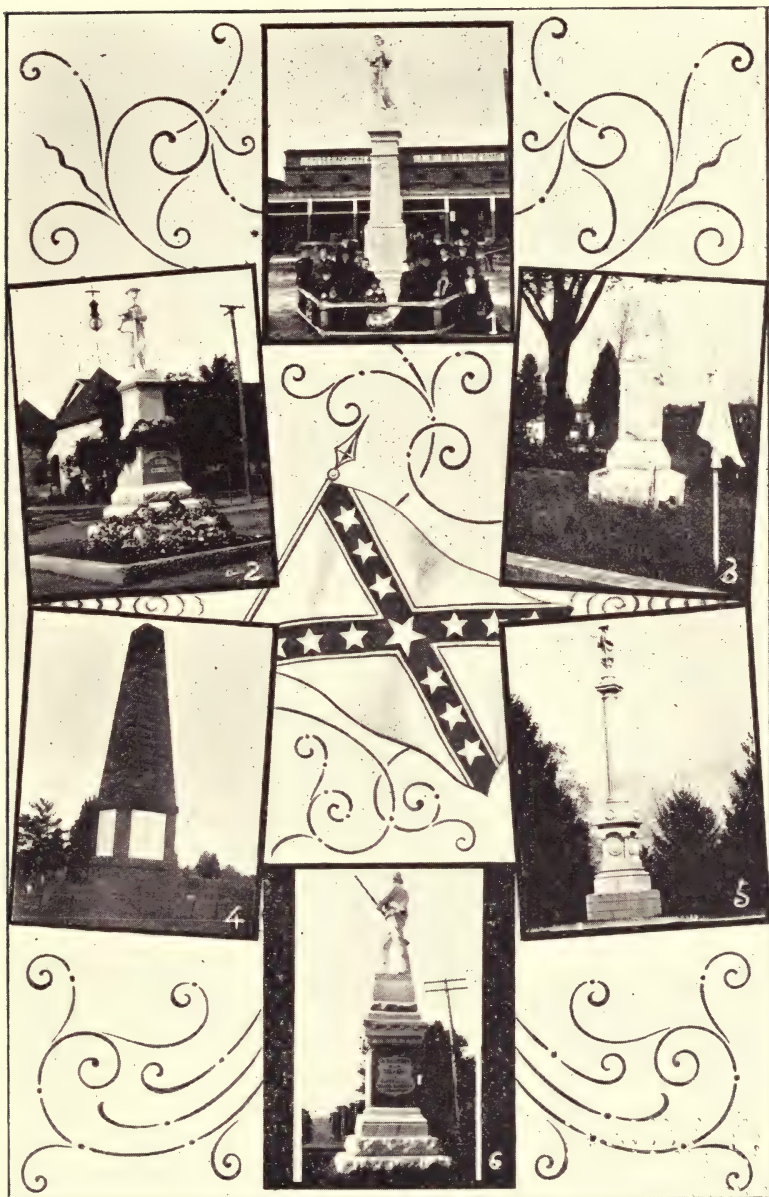
February 1867 the city of Galveston gave Oakwood Memorial Association \$382.66; the Association now sees her debts all paid, and with undaunted zeal, these loving hearts prepare to further honor her beloved dead by placing a monument to their memory, to stand a perpetual memorial of their glorious deeds. The corner stone of the monument was laid May 24th, 1868, and on Memorial Day, 1872, the beautiful shaft of granite was unveiled. The work of decay is, however, going on all this while on the wooden head and foot boards; they had in 1887 become an unsightly spectacle, and as no funds were in hand to put new head boards, Oakwood Memorial Association

reluctantly consented to have the decayed, wooden boards removed, and maps of the ground were made by the City Engineer, graves located and numbered in a chart, and soon thereafter a fund was started for replacing the wooden head boards with granite head and footstones, which will stand the ravages of time and weather. At this writing, we are still working to raise money for this object, Virginia Legislature has again and again been petitioned for help, so far in vain*

In 1877, the beloved first President, Mrs. Smith died. Mrs. A. Y. Stokes succeeded her as President, working with much zeal for the good of the cause; she was succeeded by Mrs. Henry Christian as President. It was during this admirable administration that the Junior Oakwood Memorial Association was organized, March 23, 1896, Mrs. Alice Fitz, as the energetic President. This Junior Organization has been the comfort and pride of the Senior Association. Miss Bodeker was made President of the Senior Association, March 4, 1897. March 7, 1900, Mrs. Stephen Beveridge was elected President. She has ever had the loving support of both branches of the Association, and in this brief history it is impossible to tell how the Virginia Legislature has been petitioned, by-laws revised, new members added, etc., and how each year with the coming of flowers and the glad song of bird, we weave wreaths and garlands, and lay them upon the still bosoms of our sleeping heroes.

Truly can it be said that our work is not being neglected in the hands of the present Association. The Juniors, so young and hopeful, and so eager, have joined in heartily; and it was from them came the suggestion that Oakwood Memorial Association have a memorial service at some church on Sunday preceding Memorial Day. The idea was grasped at once, and all its possibilities for good recognized, and our first Memorial service in church was held Sunday evening, May 6, 1900. The church was filled with the old veterans, and they had not then the form and front of grim visaged war, but a softened, sweetened expression, as they listened to the man of God, a son of an old Confederate veteran, Rev. Ashby Jones. Now our Memorial service is a fixed factor, and will never be discontinued. In 1900, Oakwood joined the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, and sent as a delegate to Louisville, Kentucky, one of its members, Mrs. D. C. Richardson, who was then

* Since writing the above the General Assembly of Virginia has passed an act authorizing an annual appropriation for the care and preservation of the Confederate graves, not otherwise provided for.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS.

1. Union Springs, Alabama.
Unveiled 1895.
3. Portsmouth, Virginia.
Unveiled 1903.
5. Winchester, Virginia.
Unveiled 1879.

2. Albany, Georgia.
Unveiled 1901.
4. Manassas, Virginia.
Unveiled 1889.
6. Americus, Georgia.
Unveiled 1901.

chosen Vice-President for Virginia. In 1900 all the old volumes, containing the Oakwood Memorial Association's records, from organization, were lovingly gathered, and with the original books, containing the death roll of Confederates at Oakwood, were presented to the Confederate Museum. Thus a volume of Oakwood's history was finished; and we lovingly gave it into the keeping of the Confederate Museum. We had a fac-simile of the old volume made, and a new chapter of Oakwood Memorial Association is now being written, and as the years go by this, too, shall be added to the Museum's sacred store. Let us hope as time goes on other volumes shall again and again be finished and given to the proper custodians, and thus the history of Oakwood Memorial Association be kept as long as the sun floods this blessed Southland, and as long as memory lasts. God bless the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, and grant to its members the spirit of unselfish devotion, and crown them with a womanhood as untarnished as is the glory of the brave Confederate dead.

MRS. STEPHEN BEVERIDGE,
President.

JUNIOR OAKWOOD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The Junior Oakwood Memorial Association was organized March 23rd, 1896, with a membership of sixty. Its first and only President is Mrs. Alice C. Fitz, under whose guidance the Association has pressed onward in the work of the Southern Cause, rendering ever a helping hand to the mother Association. Mrs. Fitz has ever endeavored to keep in the minds of those associated with her the object for which the Association was organized. The membership has decreased, still the remaining few are loyal to a Cause, dear to the hearts of the Southern women, who have endeavored to show to the world that the Heroes of '61-'65 will ever be remembered. The Junior Oakwood has on Memorial Day, May 10th (Annual), the care of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, which stands on an eminence which is beheld by the parties entering historic Richmond, whether by water or rail. The entrance to Oakwood Cemetery where stands the first monument erected to the Confederate Dead, is also the care of the Juniors, and it is saying indeed little, when I say the Juniors perform well every duty assigned.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL LITERARY SOCIETY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Object: The Preservation of Confederate Records and Relics.

THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM.

On May 26, 1890, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, "The Confederate Memorial Literary Society" was organized from the "Ladies Hollywood Memorial Association," an association which had been in existence since May 3, 1866. The new society was duly chartered May 31, 1890, and at once began its work, which was to collect and receive by gift, purchase or otherwise all books and other literary productions pertaining to the late war between the States, and of those engaged therein; all works of art and science, all battle-flags and relics and other emblems of that struggle, and to preserve and keep the same for the use of said society and the public.

The purpose of the society was first to secure the house which had been occupied by President Jefferson Davis during the war, and to convert it into a Confederate Memorial Hall, which should represent the whole South, in the Capital of the Confederate States. To seek the endorsement and co-operation of these States and the Confederate Camps, an appeal was published in every Southern newspaper, and sent broad-cast to all Southerners, asking their aid to establish this Museum in the "White House of the Confederacy," to be a combined offering of love and gratitude from the entire Southern people, to commemorate the virtues of the heroes from all the Southern States. How heartily this was indorsed was shown by the magnificent receipts, both in money and in relics, from the "Memorial Bazaar," held in Richmond, in the early spring of 1893.

Recovered at last from its use as headquarters for the Federal troops and the threatened use of it by the "Freedmen's Bureau" as a negro school, this historic building was donated to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society in December, 1890, and was presented by John B. Cary, on the part of the city on June 3, 1894, for the purposes assigned in its charter. The last official act of the Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, as Mayor of the City of Richmond, Va., was to affix his signature to this deed. The work of restoration was immediately begun. The repairs

were necessarily costly and extensive, when the building is preserved, as it was when used as the Executive Mansion of the Confederate States, except that it is now fire-proof and steam-heated. The work was somewhat delayed by a consideration of the plans proposed by Mr. C. B. Rouss and presented to the society by Col. R. C. Wood and others in the fall of 1893.

These plans were almost identical with our own, which were by this time already well advanced. It was not, however, until 1896 that the building was ready for the reception of its treasures, the collection of which had been in charge of a special committee for three years.

On February 22, 1896, it was formally opened to the public with appropriate exercises, prayer by the world renowned divine and loyal Confederate, Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., and an eloquent address by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who was introduced by the Governor, Charles T. O'Ferrell. All of the city officials and members of the Legislature were present, and the battalion and band of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues in attendance.

A room was assigned to each State, Regents and Vice-Regents having already been elected, and the work of placing the relics was begun. The Southern Historical Society accepted a room as the future home for its valuable library, archives and other historical data, and in two weeks time the rooms presented the appearance which justified the collection of an entrance fee. Saturdays were made free. Necessary committees for the management of the Museum had been appointed. There was also an advisory board of Confederate Veterans, some of the most prominent gentlemen of the city. Miss Isabel Maury, a relative of Commodore Matthew F. Maury and of Gen. Dabney H. Maury was elected House Regent, and a janitor was appointed. Other assistants soon became necessary and two Confederate Veterans were elected for these duties.

From the opening of the Museum on February 22d, until the following December, the visitors numbered nearly eight thousand, of whom one-fourth were from the North and foreign countries. These visitors number nearly 10,000 each year. At the reunion of Confederate Veterans held in Richmond in 1896, Mrs. Davis, once more in her old home, held a reception for these old heroes and the public. She was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Maggie Davis Hayes, and her grandson, Jefferson

Davis, illness preventing the presence of "Miss Winnie." It was at once inspiring and pathetic to witness the loyal devotion there displayed.

Old mantels and chandeliers and a small portion of the furniture and draperies belonging to the home-life of 1861-1865 have been replaced. Over each door is the name of the State represented and her coat of arms, and in each room have been placed sealed ebony cases, brackets and revolving frames, copied from the best authorities. A handsome souvenir book has been printed containing the charter of the Society, the opening prayer and addresses, the sketches of the record of each State in the war, with illustrations of the building and relics. A catalogue was issued in 1898, the articles then numbering over four thousand. Since that time numerous valuable relics have been added and valuable historic papers received. South Carolina has purchased one hundred copies of this catalogue for distribution in the State.

The shaft of the "Virginia" (the old Merrimac), raised from the spot where she was sunk by her own crew with her colors flying, has been presented to the Museum, and the occasion was marked by appropriate ceremonies. One of the latest and most valuable acquisitions is "the Chapman pictures," the purchase of which was made possible by contributions from different States, all except two responding to an appeal for the purpose. This collection consists of thirty-one oil paintings made by Mr. Conrad Wise Chapman, stationed in Charleston, South Carolina, during its siege. The incidents of that siege he has chosen for his theme in these paintings. These pictures are valuable not only for the interest which attaches to that marvellous defence, but as a living witness to the truth of history. Two of the number show the first torpedo boats successfully used in naval warfare, constructed and manned by Confederates, and another represents calcium lights also used for the first time in war. A drawing of these boats has been granted by the Society for the forth-coming volume of the Naval Records by the United States Government. Important data in the United States War Records were obtained here as well as from the Southern Historical Society.

A valuable library is likewise being collected of all data pertaining to the war, and to the period both before and after that tremendous struggle. In this library are fifty-five volumes already complete with the register of the names and records of 8,000 Confederate soldiers. For this purpose blank forms called



WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

"Rolls of Honor," to be filled with name and attested record of any soldier, are sent out by a "Memorial Committee" whose duty it is to secure as many of these forms filled as possible. These are bound and placed in the Museum, where they are open for inspection. There is a continuing demand for these blanks, and it is the earnest desire of the Society that the name of every Confederate soldier shall be obtained by the efforts of camps, families and friends, that they may through all time stand upon this "Battle Abbey Roll" of the Confederate States. A large number of rosters of the Missouri troops have been presented to the Missouri Room, by the Daughters of the Confederacy of that State, and many others of different States have been placed in the Museum. Lee Camp, Soldiers' Home of Richmond, Va., has already placed some of its relics here, while its entire collection is pledged hereafter. The Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Missouri, has deeded its treasures finally to this Society, and we have other promises to like effect.

The well known "Mary De Renne Collection," presented to the Georgia Room, by Dr. Everard De Renne in memory of his mother, is one of the most valuable Confederate records in existence. The Georgia Room also holds the "Gilmer Memorials" in memory of Gen. J. F. Gilmer, Chief of the Engineer Bureau of the Confederacy. These were presented by his daughter, Mrs. J. Florence Minus, of Savannah, Ga. In this Memorial are a number of the original maps of Gettysburg and the Virginia campaigns. When being framed in New York, these maps were seen and an offer of \$5,000 was made for them.

Texas has adopted a plan differing from other States, sending furniture carved and inlaid with Confederate flags and brass plates, as memorials of her heroes, and of the battles in which they became immortal. Two memorial windows will soon be put in place in this room, one will be to Hood's Division. In this brief sketch it is impossible to give any adequate idea of the work done, or of the relics stored in each room. In some of these rooms it seems that every available space is filled with memorials of all kinds; in others the collection is not so large, while others still are sadly deficient. The grounds, building and furnishing represent over \$60,000, while the contents are beyond any valuation. The current expenses are covered by the door fees, sale of souvenirs, books and annual membership fees, while for other necessary expenditures, entertainments and

various efforts are required. Life membership fees go toward an Endowment Fund.

The Daughters of the Confederacy when in convention at Richmond, passed a resolution that each State President should recommend some appropriation from each Chapter towards the expenses of the Museum and her own room. Six Chapters in Georgia have responded, the Augusta Chapter pledging ten dollars annually, also three chapters in South Carolina and a few others. South Carolina, by the solicitation of her regent, has ordered through her Legislature an appropriation of \$100 for this work. There are continued calls on the treasury for repairs and improvements on the house and grounds, painting, and new fixtures to accommodate the increasing gifts. The wonderful collection now in the Museum (with the exception of the Chapman pictures) has been a free will offering. It has been with grief that many valuable relics offered for sale have had to be declined.

The interest and number of visitors have continued undiminished and it is with pleasure that we find our work is generally appreciated. An Englishman who had visited many Museums said to our House-Regent, that the Confederate Museum in the home of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, at Richmond, is not surpassed by any in interest nor in its classifications and arrangements.

The aim of this first report of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society has been to give an outline of the work undertaken and accomplished so far by this Society. In the brief space allotted us, necessarily much of interest has had to be omitted. It would be difficult under any circumstance to give a true conception of the relics gathered into this treasure-house of our beloved Cause. Without the actual presence one can not realize the thrill of awakened love and agony as we gaze upon the spotless uniform of the Chieftain and the matchless Christian soldier, donned for the first and last time amid his ragged, starving soldiers, when he passed before them to lay down more than life at Appomattox, the garments stained with the life-blood of "Stonewall" Jackson, the once flowing plumes now worn and rusty of that gallant knight, J. E. B. Stuart, the gauntlets of the wise and far-seeing Johnston, the saddle of the daring, dauntless Morgan, the field-glasses of the marvelous Forrest, "the Niagara of the West," and those used by that genius of war, Beauregard. "What more shall I say, for the

time will fail me, if I tell " of those beloved by us, as by their own States, of Hood, Gordon, Hampton, A. P. Hill, Breathed, Pelham, Loring, Cleburne, Price, "who through faith subdued kingdoms, from weakness were made strong, waxed mighty in war, turning to flight armies of the aliens;" and of him who bore the sorrows of them all! In a little room of his once happy home, where he had so often held conference with Lee and Jackson, planning, in hope, victory and triumph of right, there now greets our eyes the simple suit of gray, worn by Jefferson Davis, when captured. Was he a traitor? Then were all these others! Indicted as a traitor, manacled as a felon, charged with crimes, suffering the penalty of the law, while all others went free.

Verily shall the Southern people have turned traitor to all they once held dear, and to their own lofty ideals when they fail to honor the man they themselves placed in the fore-front of danger!

The officers of the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society are:

President, Mrs. Joseph Bryan; Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. E. D. Hotchkiss; First Vice-President, Mrs. Alfred Gray; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. C. Minor; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Annie E. Grant; Treasurer, Mrs. H. T. Ellyson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Robinson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Cary Daniel.

Advisory Board.—Mr. Joseph Bryan, Chairman; Judge E. C. Minor, Colonel W. G. McCabe, J. Taylor Ellyson, E. V. Valentine, Judge George L. Christian, Colonel W. E. Cutshaw, Colonel John B. Purcell, E. D. Hotchkiss, R. S. Bosher; Dr. J. P. Smith, Chaplain.

REGENTS AND VICE-REGENTS.

Maryland—Regent, Mrs. William Reed; Vice-Regent Mrs. C. O'B. Cowardin.

Virginia—Regent, Miss Mildred Lee; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson.

North Carolina—Regent, Mrs. Armistead Jones; Vice-Regent, Mrs. John W. Gordon.

South Carolina—Regent, Miss Mary Singleton Hampton; Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. A. Claiborne.

Georgia—Regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Pails; Vice-Regent, Miss K. C. Stiles.

Florida—Regent, Mrs. Francis P. Fleming; Vice-Regent, Mrs. R. A. Patterson.

Alabama—Regent, Miss Mary Clayton; Vice-Regent, Mrs J. H. Drake.

Mississippi—Regent, Mrs. J. M. Duncan, Jr.; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. P. McIntosh.

Louisiana—Regent, Mrs. John Young Gilmore; Vice-Regent, Mrs. L. R. Dashiell.

Texas—Regent, Mrs. A. V. Winkler; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Cazneau McLeod.

Arkansas—Regent, Mrs. James Sparks; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Decatur Axtell.

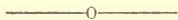
Tennessee—Regent, Mrs. Kellar Anderson; Vice Regent, Mrs. N. V. Randolph.

Kentucky—Regent, Mrs. Basil Duke; Vice-Regent, Miss M. P. Harris.

Missouri—Regent, Mrs. L. B. Valliant; Vice-Regent, Mrs. G. P. Stacy.

Solid South—Regent, Miss Nannie Randolph Heth; Vice-Regent, Miss Minnie Baughman.

LIZZIE CARY DANIEL,
Corresponding Secretary.



LADIES' CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.

On the 18th day of April, 1861, the day after the Virginia Convention passed the ordinance of secession, six or eight companies of Virginia volunteers arrived in Winchester, where they were joined by three companies from the town. That night they went by rail to Halltown, and found on their arrival at that place the greater portion of the 2nd Virginia Regiment, which had been called out by the Colonel commanding before he received orders from the Governor. Halltown is four miles from Harper's Ferry, and the object of the expedition was to capture the latter place where were located an arsenal and an armory of the United States. There was a company of U. S. regulars at Harper's Ferry, but on the approach of the Virginia troops they set fire to the public buildings and evacuated the place. The armory was saved, and its machinery removed South and used during the war in the manufacture of arms.

The Virginia soldiers were not equipped for war, and at first had neither a commissary nor quartermaster's department. The ladies of Winchester at once organized a relief corps and went to work, making suitable and necessary clothing for the soldiers in the field. At the head of this organization was Mrs. Philip



OFFICERS OF MEMORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

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|---|--|
| 1. Mrs. Marv Ann Forman,
Quincy, Florida. | 2. Mrs. Annie R. Munnerlyn,
Waynesboro, Georgia. |
| 3. Mrs. Mary E. Moore,
Portsmouth, Virginia. | 4. Mrs. R. H. M. Davidson,
Quincy, Florida. |
| 5. Mrs. Jennie Edwards,
St. Louis, Missouri. | 6. Mrs. Rosa Moore McMaster,
Waynesboro, Georgia. |

Williams, a lady of great energy and executive ability. She soon gathered around her an army of earnest workers, who, from that time until the close of the war, devoted themselves to feeding, clothing, and nursing Confederate soldiers, and to their kind care many a Confederate soldier owes his life. There were half a dozen battles fought in and near the town, and skirmishes almost innumerable. The place changed hands eighty-seven (87) times during the war, and almost every field along the turnpike leading from the northern to the southern line of Frederick County (of which Winchester is the County seat) was a battle field. For the four years of the war there were Confederate hospitals in the town, and the nurses, with the exception of detailed men, were all volunteers from the ladies of the place, who worked night and day without pay or reward in relieving the sufferings of the sick and wounded in hospitals and private homes.

Within a few weeks after the surrender at Appomattox and certainly not later than the month of May, 1865, *for it was while the farmers were breaking up their land for corn planting*, Mrs. Williams called at the residence of the Rev. Dr. A. H. H. Boyd—who was then suffering from disease contracted in a Federal prison and from which he died a few months later. Mrs. Boyd was a sister-in-law of Mrs. Williams, and had been one of her most active co-workers during the war.

As soon as Mrs. Williams entered the room, she said that a farmer had told her the day before that in preparing his land for corn, he had plowed up the remains of two Confederate soldiers, and that a neighbor had had a similar experience; that she had been kept awake nearly all night trying to devise some plan by which the further desecration of the graves could be prevented.

After discussing the matter for some time, these two ladies determined to call together at an early day those who had worked so faithfully during the war, and organize a Memorial Association, the object of which should be to gather together in one grave yard all the Confederate Dead within a radius of twelve or fifteen miles, and get the people to assemble every year and place flowers and evergreens upon the graves. During the discussion of the plan, Dr. Boyd, who was in his sick bed, and it might be said on his death bed—every now and then made a suggestion, and when the plan was determined upon and Mrs.

Williams was about to leave the room, he asked to be propped up, and then said: "Let us ask God's blessing upon your work." These two ladies knelt at the bed-side of the sick minister, who prayed that means might be provided to make the undertaking a success, and that God would put it into the hearts of the people for generations to come to meet together every year and honor the memories of these brave and noble dead.

The prayer has been answered!

The writer cannot say on what day the Memorial Association was organized, but remembers distinctly its members met frequently at the residence of Dr. Boyd during the summer of 1865—they met there to accommodate Mrs. Boyd, who could seldom leave her husband on account of his illness.

Long before the summer was over the Association was actively at work with the following officers, viz: President, Mrs. Philip Williams; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. A. H. H. Boyd, Miss Mary Kurtz, Miss Tillie Russell; Secretary, Miss Lucy Williams. Mrs. Williams also acted as Treasurer.

The soldiers who died in the hospitals and private houses had been buried principally in an abandoned church graveyard in the town, while those who were killed in battle had been generally buried on the field. The undertaking was a large one. The Southern people were impoverished, and the Shenandoah Valley had been laid waste. But these noble women of the Winchester Memorial Association determined to overcome all difficulties, and what they lacked in money they made up in pluck and devotion. Some time during the summer or early fall of 1865, the citizens of Winchester held a meeting and appointed a committee to co-operate with the Ladies' Memorial Association, and in an address appealing to the people of the South for pecuniary aid, the committee stated that they had been appointed by a public meeting of citizens "held in furtherance of the design originated by Mrs. Philip Williams and Mrs. A. H. H. Boyd."

The Ladies' Association and the Committee worked in perfect harmony, and soon accumulated sufficient funds to justify a beginning. The people from most of the Southern States responded liberally, and with the opening of Spring in 1866, the land had been purchased and paid for, and the work of re-interment begun. The remains of each soldier were placed in a separate coffin and in a separate grave, and many were brought from ten to fifteen miles. There were 2,494 in all, and on the

25th of October, 1866, eighteen months after the close of the war, the work of removal had been completed, and "Stonewall Cemetery" was formally dedicated.

The remains of General Turner Ashby were brought from the University of Virginia, and placed in "Stonewall" on the day of the dedication. The exercises and ceremonies were solemn and impressive and there were thousands of people present. Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise delivered the address in which he said: "A Lost Cause! *If Lost it was false; if true it is not lost.*"

But the work was not yet finished. It is true that the dead had been removed to a safe resting place, and there was no longer any danger of the graves being desecrated. Stonewall Cemetery is situated in the eastern part of the city, and adjoins Mount Hebron, the Citizens' Cemetery. They are enclosed together with a handsome iron fence, a mile or more in length, the gift of Charles Broadway Rouss, who, with his father, mother, wife, son and daughter sleep in the magnificent mausoleum which he erected in Mount Hebron before his death. For a valuable consideration already paid, the Mount Hebron Company is bound to take care of Stonewall Cemetery for all time to come, thus insuring that the latter will not be neglected.

Stonewall Cemetery is divided into lots, walks and driveways—a lot for the dead of each State, and a center mound in which are buried eight hundred and fifteen (815) "Unknown and Unrecorded Dead." The graves of the known were all marked with head-boards, containing the name, rank, company and regiment, and the plan contemplated that before these head-boards would decay the people of each State would replace them with marble or granite headstones. With the exception of two States this has been done, and arrangements are now being made by patriotic women in these two States to place headstones in their respective lots. A majority of the States have also erected handsome monuments. But while it was believed that each State would mark the graves of its known dead, there was no State to provide for the unknown. The Memorial Association undertook this work and in 1879 erected a magnificent monument of marble nearly fifty feet in height, and at a cost of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, on which are carved the words:

"Who they were, none know,
What they were, all know."

They also erected a handsome monument in the Virginia lot and

one to the Ashby Brothers, and placed marble headstones at each grave in that lot.

The 6th of June, the anniversary of the death of General Turner Ashby, is our Memorial Day. It was observed in 1866, and without intermission has been observed every year since. The people come by thousands from this and the adjoining counties of Virginia, and West Virginia, and it is a day as well known in our calendar as the 22d day of February or the 4th of July.

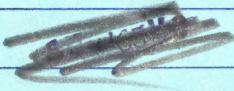
The Ladies' Memorial Association has charge of the ceremonies on the 6th of June, and have had since 1866. They are materially assisted by the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Turner Ashby Camp, but all invitations are sent out and all arrangements made in the name of the Association. It has now very few members on its roll. The Daughters have taken their places and the surviving members of the Association are enrolled among the Daughters, and in some instances the same person holds office in both organizations.

The present officers of the Association are: Vice-Presidents, Miss Mary Kurtz and Miss Lucy Russell. Miss Russell is also the Treasurer and Acting Secretary. No one has been formally elected President since the death of Mrs. Boyce.

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